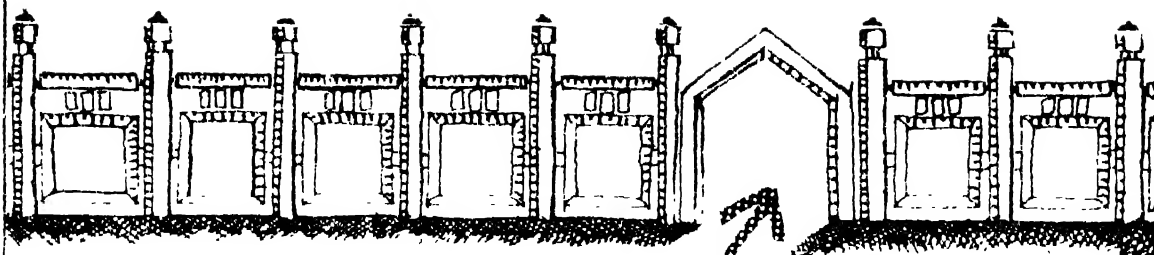


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There has been such an overwhelming response to 'Test Yourself', 'Science Quiz' and similar contests published regularly in CAREERS DIGEST and JUNIOR SCIENCE DIGEST that we are in a dilemma over the distribution of prize money every month among a large number of winners. With a view to continue these contests and elicit still larger reader participation, we have now chosen an alternative, as also substantially increased the prize money. From March 1982 issues onwards, there will be Quarterly Intelligence Contests for all our readers.

The first such test will be published in March, April and May 1982 issues of CAREERS DIGEST and JUNIOR SCIENCE DIGEST. Winners among all-correct entries will be selected by a draw of lots in the presence of eminent public figures, educationists and journalists at a function in the second week of July, 1982 at New Delhi.

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**FOR DETAILS LOOK UP THE MARCH, APRIL & MAY, 1982 ISSUES OF CAREERS DIGEST,
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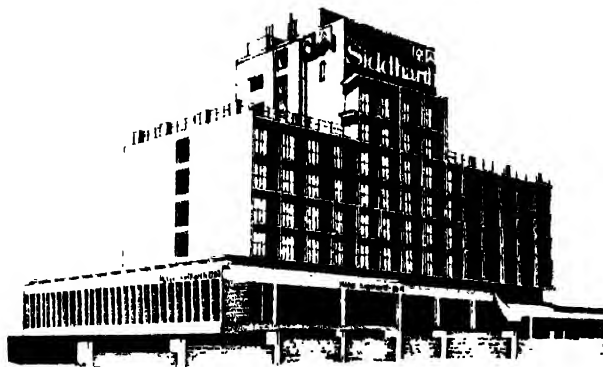
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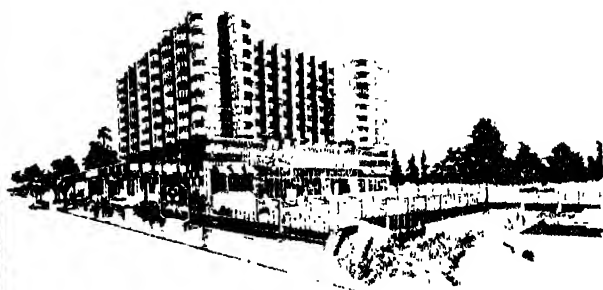
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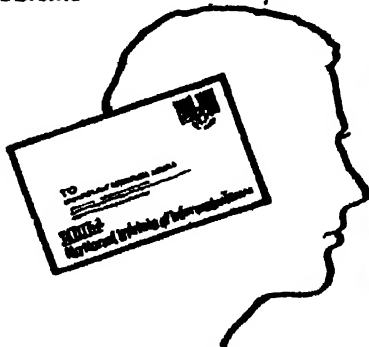
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COVER: Avinash Pasricha
Service with a smile. See page 19.

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Career & competition times

MAY 1982

VOLUME 2

No. 5

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LETTERS

Moral Of Education

Time To Right The Wrongs in the April issue was well written and thought-provoking. But it was surp sing to find N.S. Pradhan stressing the need for everything else but moral education. Today's youth is becoming increasingly indifferent to words like character, devotion, courtesy and truthfulness. There is need to translate these abstract ideas into examples and this has to be a collective effort of all academicians. These moral values cannot be taught through lectures alone. Most of our lecturers are more concerned about avenues of promotion than in teaching and the students have developed a tendency to do everything else enthusiastically except learning. Our education system needs men and women who can serve as models of learning and fearless devotion to the right cause.

RAJESH SHARMA
Sonapat

Best Letter: Rs 40

Dismal Failure

Sriman's article entitled *Why Did India Fail?* (April '82), on the World Cup hockey played at Bombay analysed the situation well. However, the dismal failure of the Indian team against Pakistan in the Asian Cup hockey tournament at Karachi, proved that the Indians were no match to the experienced Pakistani side in any department. The Pakistanis overwhelmed India with a clear 4-0 margin. The Pak defence was so strong that none of the Indian forwards could penetrate them. Our players even muffed all the penalty corners awarded to them.

It is now expected of the Indian hockey team to start preparing in earnest for the coming Asian Games in November '82.

WIN A PRIZE

Do our articles provoke you to say something? Is there anything else you feel strongly about? Here's your chance to say it and make some money in the bargain. The best letter will win Rs 40, the second Rs 25.

So why don't you get cracking? Your letters should be legibly written/typed, not exceed 200 words and include your full name and address. We may edit them for purposes of clarity or space.

so that they may get enough practice to face a strong and formidable opposing team like Pakistan

S.S. JASWAL
Patiala

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Going Places

I have gone through your magazine and find that it makes very absorbing reading indeed. The coverage is comprehensive and would be of undoubted interest to our young people in India. It would also be appreciated by the Indians in this country. I am placing the issue in our library here so that others would have an easy access to it.

V.A. SEYID MUHAMMAD
India's High Commissioner to UK

Thanks a lot for bringing that splendid quiz treat (*Quiz Time*, April '82) to your readers. I've read almost every leading Indian journal in the recent past and the quiz items they carry, but you have easily outclassed them in this department.

RISHI RAM
Ropar

I read your editorial in the March issue, closed the magazine, opened my shelf, brought out Marshall's *Principles Of Economics*, started reading and am likely to finish it soon. Thanks a lot for the 'acceleration principle' you've given.

NAVIN KUMAR
Patna

For Us Also

Careers Civil Services (Mar '82) very comprehensively gave a lot of valuable information on the subject. I strongly object to the views of Pramod K. Chaudhary in *Letters* (Mar '82) who pointed out that you should not have dealt at length on management as it fails to give any fresh information. He seems to have forgotten that *CCTimes* is not only for those living in New Delhi but also for those residing in faraway small towns who wait impatiently for it to get some information about the careers open to them.

DINESH SOOD
Kulu

Just One Point

G.K. Test I, Q. 86 (Feb '82) gives both milk and tomato under the four choices for food rich in Vitamin A. The answer given

is milk. But according to the *Text Book Of Paediatrics* by Nelson, tomato has a higher content of Vitamin A than milk.

AJAY G. NANDURKAR
Ahmedabad

G.K. Test I, Q. 78 (Feb '82) says the State Bank of India (SBI) is the largest nationalised bank in the country. However, SBI is never considered as one of the nationalised banks as it came into being by a special resolution passed by the Parliament. Hence, it is known as the bank under public sector, whereas the other 20 banks are nationalised banks under public sector.

KUNJA BIHARI DAS
Delhi

Results of TWIN CCT CONTEST

Over 70 per cent of the entries received for the **Debate Contest**, 'Should India Enter Into A No war Pact With Pakistan?' were in favour of the proposition. Both the prize-winning entries are also in favour of the pact.

The lucky winners are

1. Pradeep Kumar
G-36 Rabindra Bhavan
U O R,
P O. Roorkee
Uttar Pradesh
2. Mamta Kalra
20-C/C-4A Janakpuri
New Delhi

For the second contest **My Interview**, we received some very interesting personal experiences. We hope that the two who won our contest were also able to win their employers' approval and get the jobs of their choice.

Our winners are

1. Rakesh Kumar Sinha
Rajendra Nagar
P.O. Arrah
Bhojpur, Bihar
2. V. Niranjana
210, Asia House
K.G. Marg
New Delhi

The prize-winning entries will be published in our forthcoming issues and the prize-money will be sent after publication.

Hello folks...



You're in the middle of an interview. You've been answering questions intelligently, and the board is impressed. Suddenly, while discussing presidential powers you come up with, "The president has the power to appoint and disappoint the ministers." The interviewers break into a smile. But your answer may have disappointed them enough to dismiss your application in favour of the smart girl who walked in just before you and told them: "The president has the powers to appoint and dismiss the ministers."

Right expressions and correct usage are essential for success in any kind of competition. Let us discuss the right usage of words.

Word usage implies two things: using the exact word for an idea or situation, and the economy of words. For the former it is essential to be familiar with the word you are using. Its connotation must be clearly understood and you must know its various meanings and usages. I have come across several people who say they are "going for marketing", when they want to say "shopping". Here I am reminded of a story told by M.O. Mathai in *Reminiscences Of The Nehru Age*:

A man called Thompson went to a surgeon and asked to be castrated. The surgeon murmured; but when the man persisted he eventually agreed. The morning after the

operation Thompson woke up in great discomfort. He noticed that the man in the next bed was in pain. He leaned towards him and asked, "What did they do to you?" The man replied: "I have been circumcised." "Good Lord," Thompson exclaimed, "that is the word I couldn't remember when I was asked what I wanted."

Very rarely do people land themselves in such serious situations, yet losses can be equally grave because of the wrong choice of words. In the absence of proper selection of words we end up conveying what we do not mean. I have seen people using wrong expressions and facing embarrassing situations. A few years back I attended a public function where an important minister was the chief guest. The speaker was eulogising the minister. At one point he wanted to say: "Your speech has really inspired us." Instead, he used the word "expire" to the sheer amusement of the audience.

One way to avoid such situations is to pay attention to the usage while reading or listening. Understand the whole sentence and mark the way the word is being used.

The second important aspect, economy of words, means using a word in place of a sentence and a sentence instead of a paragraph. The need for brevity has increased because of the changed nature of tests. In the good old days an essay was a long treatise. Now an essay has to be written in 500 words. There is no need to waste words unnecessarily. Once, at the dinner table, Winston Churchill told his wife: "You ought not to say 'very delicious'." 'Delicious' alone expresses everything you wish to say.

The secret to exactness and brevity is an extensive vocabulary. English is a language which provides a variety of words for similar situations, thus making it possible to find the exact word for a given situation. For instance, burglar, filcher, highwayman and swindler are different words for

different types of thieves. By using the appropriate word the nature of theft can be expressed in one word only.

Vocabulary can be expanded in several ways. I have found two good ways to do this. Flipping through the pages of a dictionary in my leisure hours is interesting as well as instructive. I prefer those dictionaries which give the usages, synonyms and antonyms. One of my favourite dictionaries is the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English*. Reading books, newspapers and magazines for fishing out new words is engrossing. When engaged in this exercise, try to find out new words and their usage. Half an hour's reading twice a week yields a good harvest of words.

The system works efficiently in the initial stages. But you'll soon realise that you are forgetting more words than you are learning. To prevent that from happening use the library catalogue system. Start a 'vocabulary record'. On one 13 cm x 8 cm index card (these cards are used in libraries for maintaining catalogues) write the new word you've learnt. On the same card note down the meanings and usages of this word. If possible record synonyms and antonyms too. Write its pronunciation in your mother tongue. Arrange the cards alphabetically. A periodic reference to these cards helps to remember the new words.

Knowing the correct meaning of the word and its exact usage are twin concomitants of exactness and brevity. Wide reading, discussions and conversation are also good exercises.

The choice of words and their usage go a long way in the success or failure of a person. Choose right words and use them with care and you might be on the forward march to success.

With the best of luck,

R. H. Khan

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The Manager

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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word. Answers are given at the end of this test

- 1 **divulge** A to strip B conceal C explore D reveal
- 2 **malediction** A a curse against someone B farewell words C omen D a closing prayer
- 3 **arrogate** A to charge B scrape C pull apart D claim unjustly
- 4 **incidence** A stubbornness B the range of occurrence C anecdotes D conclusion
- 5 **hypothetical** A methodical B based on supposition C two faced D to do with superstition
- 6 **stentorian** A strict B disciplined C extremely loud D steely
- 7 **perjury** A a serious crime B the act of refusing to take oath C the act of giving false testimony D contempt
- 8 **quarantine** A separation from others till no danger of spreading disease B slow recovery after an operation C leper's home D old people's home
- 9 **precocious** A impetuous B perverse C unusually developed for one's age D unusually backward for one's age
- 10 **corpulent** A wealthy B fat C irritable D arrogant
- 11 **amnesia** A loss of memory B lack of enough blood C paralytic attack D general pardon
- 12 **synchronise** A to time things together B align C blend D place oneself in a favourable position
- 13 **avocation** A the pleading of a legal cause B contradiction C a main occupation D a side interest
- 14 **uncouth** A immature B illiterate C lacking refinement D simple
- 15 **coeval** A of the same age B duplicate C counterfeit D corresponding
- 16 **subjugate** A to capitulate B conquer C cause to wither D confuse
- 17 **compatible** A capable of getting along together B easily burnt C competitive D paternal
- 18 **bigamy** A biblical reference B having two wives or husbands living C fruit of a thorny shrub D ambiguity
- 19 **inception** A kidney infection B predicament C beginning D interrelation
- 20 **circumlocution** A a roundabout way of saying something B a circular course C discretion D amputation

ANSWERS

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- 1 **divulge**: D to reveal disclose expose No reputable adoption agency will divulge the names of adopting parents or anything else about the child's circumstances
- 2 **malediction**: A a curse against someone Shylock heaped maledictions on the head of his daughter's lover
- 3 **arrogate**: D take or claim unjustly The chairman arrogated power to himself from the beginning
- 4 **incidence**: B degree amount or range of occurrence or effect, rate There is still a high incidence of illiteracy in many parts of our country
- 5 **hypothetical**: B based on supposition There is no longer anything hypothetical about man's ability to reach the moon
- 6 **stentorian**: C extremely loud deafening thunderous The new teacher's stentorian voice had an immediate effect on the unruly class
- 7 **perjury**: C the act of giving false testimony The witness committed perjury when he said that he had never been at the scene of the crime
- 8 **quarantine**: A separation from others until it is known there is no danger of spreading disease On their return to earth from the moon the astronauts were kept in quarantine
- 9 **precocious**: C unusually developed or advanced, especially for one's age The precocious 13 year old could do the

Vocabulary Ratings

- 20-18 correct
17-15 correct
14-12 correct

exceptional
excellent
good

FOCUS

ARMS RACE

THE STAKES ARE HIGH

BY M. SHANKAR

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi

The world is caught in a vicious spiral of ever-increasing expenditure on military outlays; the expansion of military power continues to get higher priority over badly needed development. Apart from the moral argument of the inherent illegitimacy of weapons of mass-destruction, with their potential for wiping off mankind, an uncontrolled arms race raises serious ecological and economic problems as it consumes immense quantities of scarce resources.

Some idea of this increasing militarisation can be had from the fact that between 1945 and 1980 world military expenditure increased four-folds. In 1980 alone, the world spent \$500 billion on arms and military services. If present trends continue, in the '80s this may well rise to over \$600 billion a year.

What does this sum mean in concrete terms? A comparative analysis should be useful here. The UN Secretary-General's Report on Disarmament and Development has pointed out that for many years world military expenditure was comparable to the combined Gross National Product (GNP) of all the African and Latin American countries, and that this expenditure was nearly 19 times as large as all the official development assistance provided by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries to the developing world. Today, too, the trend continues reflecting a clear distortion in global priorities.

Arms race, primarily, stems from the political differences between the US and the USSR. These two nations, alone, have accounted for a major share—58 per cent—of world military outlays, the figure rising to 80 per cent if their

alliances are taken into account. An upshot of this rivalry has been the formation of antagonistic military ideological blocs—the NATO (West Bloc) and the Warsaw Pact (East Bloc). Ideological differences apart, the bid for military superiority has been strongly influenced by the emphasis on modernisation of weapons. This is more evident in the field of nuclear arms.

Today, there are over 50,000 nuclear weapons with a destructive potential one million times that of the Hiroshima bomb. But the two super powers continue to spend well over \$100 million, per day, to upgrade their nuclear arsenals. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II (SALT II), signed in June 1979, remain unratified by the present US administration.

Even if the SALT II treaty is ratified—which appears well nigh impossible—the number of Central Strategic Warheads in the US and the USSR is expected to rise to well over 20,000 by the end of the '80s. China, France and UK are also engaged in expanding or modernising their nuclear weapons.

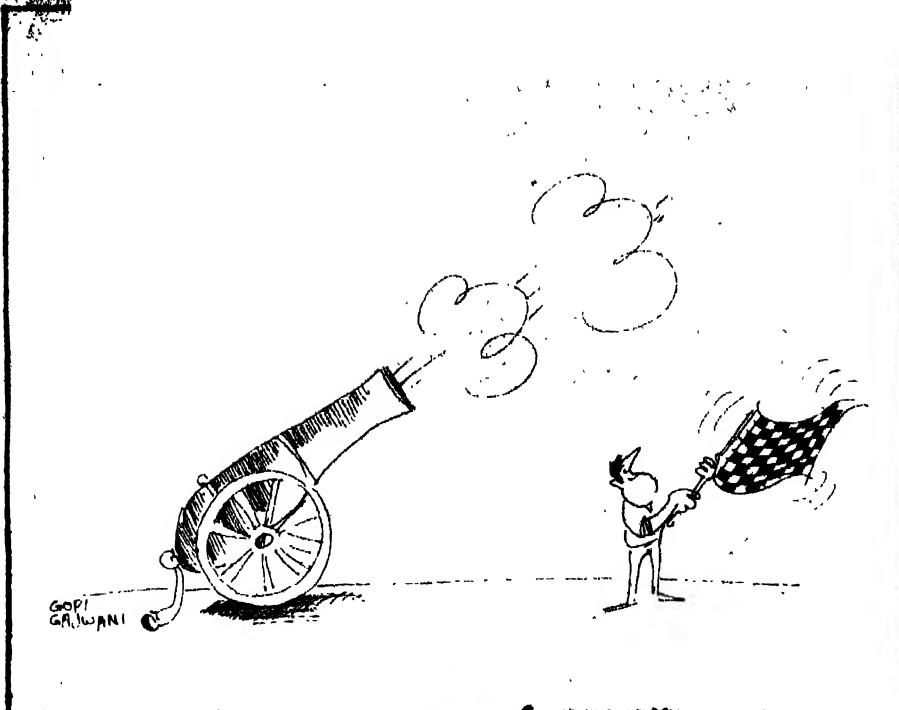
More than the increase in the number of warheads and delivery systems, however, it is the technological advances made in the speed, range, accuracy and yield of nuclear weapons that have dangerously lowered the nuclear threshold. These new improved

weapons pose a greater threat as they are, by their very nature, more suitable for fighting a nuclear war than deterring it.

Changes in nuclear war doctrines, from the deterrent posture of mutual assured destruction (MAD) to one which contemplates the possibility of fighting and winning a nuclear war, have further heightened the enormous risks for mankind. Worse still, the US and the USSR are widely believed to be on the threshold of a new generation of nuclear weapons—anti-ballistic missiles, laser beam and particle beam weapons, anti-submarine and killer-satellite systems—which may provide each of them with a comprehensive counterforce capability against fixed targets on the opponent's territory. Simply put, each side will acquire the theoretical capability to destroy a substantial portion of the opponent's land-based missiles, bombers and strategic submarines in port in case the antagonist hesitates long enough in a crisis.

"The nuclear prospect then," according to a UN report, "is one of ever more weapons and ever more acute pressures to be the first to use them: nuclear weapons will become even more of a threat for the future of mankind than they are today."

The nuclear arms race has not in any way limited the conver-



conventional arms has registered a steady rise and it is estimated that conventional forces account for almost 80 per cent of world-wide armaments expenditure. Unlike nuclear weapons, the conventional arms race is a world-wide phenomenon, not restricted to a few countries harbouring ideological grudges. In fact, expenditure on conventional arms over the last 25 years has, on an average, increased more rapidly outside the Warsaw and NATO pacts, although these two alliances still account for nearly 70 per cent of the total.

China, Israel, Japan and South Africa account for nearly all the increases in the developed world; the Middle East and Africa have seen the most spectacular rise amongst the developing countries. There are at present about 25 million persons employed in the world's regular armed forces: a figure 10 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1970 and nearly 30 per cent above that for 1960. The East and the West Blocs account for over 40 per cent of this total, China for about 17 and the developing Asian, African and Latin American states for about 38 per cent. Global paramilitary forces have been estimated, by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, to be roughly of the order of 10 million. The total number of people directly or indirectly engaged in meeting the demand for military goods and services has been placed at approximately 50 million.

The new conventional weapons, developed in the '70s, are largely combat aircraft such as the US F-14, F-15 and F-16 and the Soviet MIG-21, MIG-23 and MIG-27. In addition, the capabilities of tactical missiles, for anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-ship use, were considerably improved. While their production was concentrated in the US, the USSR, France, UK, FRG (West Germany), Italy Japan and Sweden, the '70s witnessed the growth of arms projects in the Third World, though mostly under a licence.

Apart from granting permission to Third World countries to produce conventional weapons through licences, the two super powers and their respective allies through about radical (and significant)

in the '70s in the nature, magnitude and the underlying considerations for arms trade. During the post-war period, arms transfers consisted largely of deliveries from the two super powers to their allies in Europe. By the mid-'50s the flow of arms began to be directed to the Third World also, mainly in the form of military aid. These supplies were motivated largely out of political considerations and consisted primarily of outdated and obsolete weaponry. Since the '70s, however, military aid has been replaced by military trade and sophisticated weapons have begun to be sold, often for purely economic reasons. Not only does the sale of high technology military equipment help to lower production costs by stretching out supply lines but, after the oil-crunch, arms exports have been a means of recycling petro-dollars and reducing foreign-trade imbalances.

Another phenomenon which characterises the current arms market is that it is focused on the Third World. There are several reasons for this trend: the most important being the shrinkage in the West European arms market with the growth of indigenous production capacities; the lack of such production facilities in Third World countries; and the rising demand for armaments in the newly independent countries on grounds of security and prestige.

At present the developing nations account for 75 per cent of world-wide imports of conventional weapons. However, the concentration of weapons is uneven—for instance, the Gulf and West Asia have accounted for 48 per cent of the weapons supplied to the Third World from 1970-1979.

The global arms trade has risen at a rate of five per cent in the early '60s, 10 in the next five years and 15 from 1970-75. The sharpest increase has occurred from 1973-74 onwards with exporting nations often seeking to procure scarce or expensive raw materials—oil, uranium, etc—in barter. In real prices, according to the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, global exports are reaching a record \$25,000 million per year for initial transfers alone. Sales of spare parts, maintenance, support and training will triple this figure. The arms export

business has been growing at roughly \$5,000 million a year since 1975 and, if present trends persist, the '80s will also witness rapid expansion. The major arms supplying nations, today, are the US, the USSR, France, Italy, UK, FRG, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and China.

The foregoing facts serve to highlight the magnitude of the world's military effort. World spending on military expansion has moved in jerks, propelled by the outbreak of wars or other international crises, petering out thereafter. Something which should give us cause for thought is, as the UN report has pointed out, the fact that "the present upward trend is not associated with a specific event. Rather, it appears to reflect a widespread perception that circumstances in general justify a gradual but sustained increase in military efforts. In this sense the latest upswing may prove more difficult to reverse since there is no major war that can be brought to an end, no single crisis that can be defused and no particular gap, in relative capabilities, that can be bridged." □

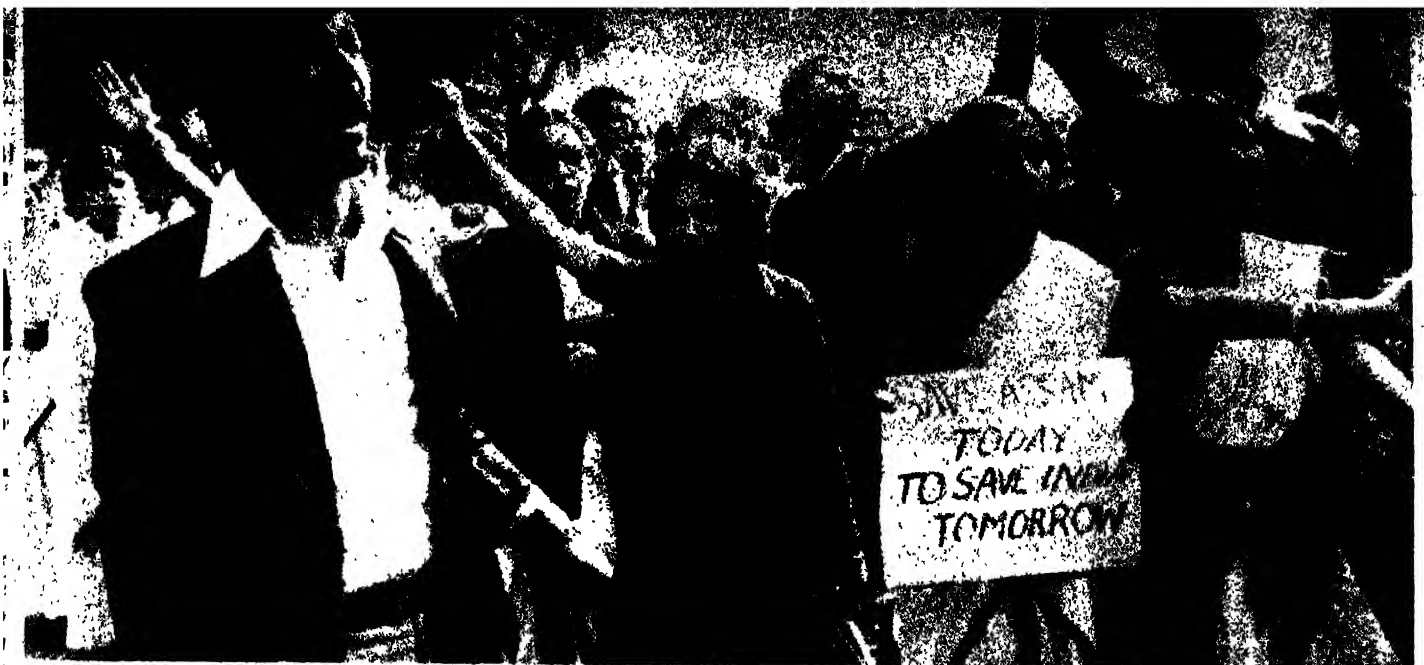
ASSAM

DEADLOCK CONTINUES

BY P.K.V. RAMAMURTY

India's north-eastern border state of Assam continues to be in the grip of a state-wide agitation since 1979. Despite its strategic and economic importance, —it produces 60 per cent of the nation's crude oil—Assam is economically one of the least developed states. Matters have been further complicated due to political instability.

With the recent fall of the Keshab Chandra Gogoi Ministry and the dissolution of the State Assembly, President's rule has been imposed and elections have to be held within one year. But the stalemate over the foreigners' issue continues. It will be an optimist's dream to hope that the foreigners' problem will be solved to pave the way for the preparation of electoral rolls, which have to precede the elections.



The Assam agitation spearheaded by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) has its roots in the natives' feeling of insecurity. The Assamese fear that the unabated influx of foreigners from outside will reduce them to a minority in their own state, besides adversely affecting the land-man ratio. Hence, the primary demands of the agitators are the detection of foreigners, the deletion of their names from electoral rolls and their deportation.

Entry of outsiders into Assam is not a new phenomenon. The influx began in the 12th century with the Muslim invasion. Later, as Bengal was the first British colony, educated Bengalis migrated to Assam for white collar jobs. The growth of tea plantation as profitable business brought in the Marwaris, and the tribals entered the state to work in the tea gardens.

The unification of Assam with East Bengal (now Bangladesh) accelerated the influx of Muslims into the state, especially in regions like Kamrup, Goalpara and Nowgong. As a result concentration of Muslims in these areas was the highest in the state and ranged from 28.93 per cent in Kamrup to as high as 42.25 per cent in Goalpara. Incidentally, these places recorded the highest population growth in the state during 1961-71 which varied between Kamrup's increase of 38.85 per cent to 44.2 per cent of Goalpara. This

substantiated the fear of the Assamese, who were convinced that infiltration was still continuing, and this infiltration itself was conducive to further influx.

Apart from the aliens problem, there are other factors which contributed to the dissatisfaction of the Assamese people. Notable among these are the formation of new states and Union territories out of the regions which earlier were parts of Assam, and the continued negligence of the state in national development.

Assam had been the domain of the Congress for 32 years. Weakening of the Congress at the Centre induced Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to evolve a political framework for the north-east which might have been influenced by the continuing disturbances in the region. Under the strategy, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura got the statehood while Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were made Union territories. This satisfied the hill tribes but caused deep resentment in Assam.

However, the main resentment was against the "outsiders" which surfaced when the educated masses of the state found themselves at a disadvantage while competing with Bengalis who, due to a longer tutelage under the British and connections with Calcutta, the imperial capital, were in an advantageous position. But the threat created by Muslim immigration, Muslim League politics and

Quit Assam: The agitation goes on as the talks linger endlessly.

the influence of Congress kept the Assamese and the Bengalis on the same side.

Discontent continued to grow as the population of the state continued to swell. It took the form of an agitation in March 1979 when a Lok Sabha by-election was scheduled to be held in the Mangoldoi constituency and it was found that there were infiltrators on the voters' list. Soon, the demand to delete the foreigners' names from electoral rolls became a movement to deny them all rights. The by-election could not be held as the Assam High Court gave a stay order following the detection of 40,000 foreigners among the voters.

This was followed by the call in December for the postponement of the 1980 poll. While discontent was brewing in Assam, the Janata Government at the Centre was too trouble-ridden in itself to give the attention required. Nor could anything be expected from Charan Singh's stop-gap ministry. By January 1980 the agitation, with full support of the Assamese, had become such a force that elections could not be held except in two constituencies.

The agitation had a n adverse effect on the state and the country. There were reports of riots due to religious and language issues leading to loss of life and property. Students lost one year. Popular support enabled the

The loss to national economy as a result of the agitation was Rs 1,350 crores with the loss in petroleum and fertilisers alone amounting to Rs 1,200 crores. Moreover, the stir accounted for 3,000 lives and left another 130 people untraced.

The efforts to normalise the situation could be initiated only after a stable government was formed at Delhi. Thus, the movement gained considerable time to be formidable by the time Mrs Gandhi came back to power. To complicate matters further Assam was under President's rule with no state government to deal with the problem directly at state level.

This was the situation when talks began in February 1980 between the government and the organisers of the agitation. Thereafter 14 rounds of bilateral talks were held within the two years. The opposition parties began participating from January this year.

But the talks have failed to achieve anything substantial other than narrowing the differences between the government and the agitators over the cut-off year. The agitation leaders initially demanded that all those who entered Assam after 1951, that is, those not on the national register of citizens in which all those counted in the 1951 census were entered, should be declared foreigners.

Though the leaders of the movement have accepted 1961 as the cut-off year and the government has agreed to deport those who entered Assam after the emergence of Bangladesh, differences still exist, among other things, on the future of nearly 1.4 million foreigners who have entered the state between 1961-71.

The talks have not succeeded to the extent they should have for want of sincerity and willingness to compromise among the parties concerned.

The sponsors of the agitation have been too rigid and unrealistic in their demands for any solution to the tangle. For instance, they demand that all the foreigners who have entered the state between 1961-71, must be deported to other states if the government is keen to honour its "national commitment". They also want a guarantee that these foreigners will not return to Assam. Though the logic that

shared by other states is understandable, what they demand is in no way realistic. Rehabilitation of a population of such magnitude requires the cooperation of neighbouring states. Moreover, there is no way by which the movement of refugees can be checked.

The demand for exclusive right to supervise all the government activities concerning the implementation of the demands is bound to be opposed by minority organisations like All Assam Minority Students Union (AAMSU). And their demand to refuse the right of citizenship to the children of refugees is against the very Constitution on which they want to base the solution to their problems.

Besides the rigidity of their demands, the inconsistency shown by the leaders of the agitation has also limited the result of the talks. There are instances when they have gone back after relaxing their demands. The present difference revolves round the documents to be used for the detection of foreigners.

The major hitch in this regard is the secret policy instruction. On June 15, 1965, the Government of India had confidentially instructed the state government to legitimise the entry into India of a large number of the then East Pakistanis fleeing a repressive region. The secret document instructed the state government to grant citizenship to the migrants "who have severed their ties and connection with Pakistan and have settled in service, trade, profession in India" under section 5(1)(A) of the Citizenship Act of 1955. The section lays down procedures for granting citizenship by registration to foreigners staying in India for six months prior to the application seeking citizenship.

While the government wants the instruction to be considered valid in determining citizenship to keep its "national commitment", the leaders of the movement vehemently oppose the move. In support of their cause they cite the statement made on April 4, 1966 by the then External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh declaring that no person coming from East Pakistan after April 1, 1965, without valid document shall be given citizenship.

The leaders of the agitation insist

that the question of citizenship should be determined on the basis of the Citizenship Act and National Registration of Citizenship (NRC) of 1951, besides the land deeds. By excluding birth and death registers, ration cards and school certificates the sponsors of the agitation give no chance to the landless poor to defend themselves. Especially because the NRC is not available in some of the districts and the electoral rolls of 1952 are available only in five of the 22 parliamentary constituencies. Under the present provision of the law, these registers are not to be preserved for more than six years from the date of publication.

Though legally and constitutionally the demand of the agitators to exclude the policy instruction in determining citizenship is logical, this is not so on humanitarian consideration. Some 15 years or so have passed since the refugees began a new life for themselves. And it is not easy to force them to start their life afresh in another place.

Talks without a willingness to compromise will never solve the problem of foreigners. The stir leaders must reconcile themselves to the fact that the solution to the knotty problem cannot be upto their full satisfaction. They should appreciate the fact that even though the problem has not been solved fully, approximately 3,75,000 foreigners have already been detected and nearly 3,20,000 have been deported. The government can also accelerate matters by enlisting the relevant documents.

The latest two-day tripartite parleys failed to make any headway except that the leaders of the agitation agreed to delete the word "foreigner" from the title of the questionnaire, which now would be referred to as a report of an interrogation of the person seeking citizenship. Meanwhile, as we go to the press, there is a fresh threat of the resumption of the agitation after the Bihu festival.

Geographical location makes Assam a sensitive place. Continuous disturbances in the state can be dangerous to the nation as well. Elections or otherwise, a solution must be found soon. And for this talks must be more meaningful than they have been so far. But will the forthcoming talks be different? ☐

NEWS IN PIX



Above: What Next, Mr Singh? Jagjivan Ram, Congress (J) President, turned 75 on April 5 and got a hug from the Lok Dal leader Charan Singh (right). In a surprise move the next day, Charan Singh decided to retire from active politics. The reason. A Lok Dal rebel faction along with the Janata Party and Congress (S) decided to hold a convention for opposition unity in Chandigarh on April 15, against Charan Singh's wishes. Two days later, Charan Singh took back his retirement decision and expelled Biju Patnaik, Devi Lal and Kumbha Ram Arya, the chief sponsors of the Chandigarh convention. The convention was attended by the three rebels. But since the very survival of the Lok Dal was at stake, Charan Singh revoked his suspension orders against them at the instance of George Fernandes and Karpoori Thakur.

Above right: They Catch 'em Young. A rifle-toting Iranian junior guards Iraqi POWs in Dezful, which Iran recaptured from Iraq in the Gulf war recently. The young recruit is one of the many who volunteered to join the Iranian forces. Three fierce counterattacks as part of a pincer movement have helped Iran drive back three Iraqi divisions; hammer some 20,000 enemy soldiers, take thousands of prisoners; capture a huge amount of weaponry; and even recover the most important Abu Qarib-oilfields in the oil-rich Khuzestan province.



Above: A Different London Spring: Costing the government £1 million and its sponsors £500,000, the nine-month long Festival of India opened on March 22 in the Royal Festival Hall with Prince Charles (left), the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the British Premier Margaret Thatcher among the distinguished guests. About 3,000 persons wit-

nessed the opening day concert. A magnificent exhibition, 'In the Image of Man', crowds the Hayward Gallery with nearly 500 examples of Indian painting and sculpture created over the past 200 years and obtained from public and private collections in India, Britain and North America. 'Science in India', demonstrating India's rapid advancement in this field.



has three sections: the first dealing with Indian science till 1800 AD; the second till before Independence; the third with the post-'47 era. Indian theatre, films, costumes, dances—the works to be staged and exhibited all over England promise to provide the British public enough knowledge of India's rich and colourful civilisation.



Above: That's Earth From Columbia's Tail View towards the rear of the space shuttle Columbia showing experiments— like guiding a remote control arm for retrieving satellites in future— in the rear of the cargo bay. Foreground pictures the vertical tail assembly between the rear engine pods; background captures an area of Morocco. Ever since its launching in March, Columbia has been beset with problems. Serious among them were the losing of the 50 heat shielding tiles during lift-off and in orbit; the knocking out of some of the shuttle's radio links; the failing of its TV cameras; and the overheating of its electrical generators. As suggested by some, it behaved like a used car, obscuring the mission's true importance. Columbia should be ready for its fourth and last test flight in late June. For regular missions, NASA is looking for private contractors. But at present there are no takers.

Top: "We disagree, Mrs G": The April 5 talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Akali leaders led by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal made no headway on the major Akali demands for renegotiating the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal issue, the All-India Gurudware Act, merger of Chandigarh with Punjab and live relay of shabad kirtan from Amritsar's Golden Temple. The demonstration held three days later by the Akali leaders, when the PM inaugurated the digging of the link canal near Raipura went unnoticed.

INTERVIEWS

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TABLE

BY COMMODORE R. CHANDRA, Head, Training & Placement, IIT Delhi

Much of what is written here is based on a conversation with Arun Wakhlu from the management development department of a large private sector company. Wakhlu selects management trainees for his company. We discuss here the qualities the selectors look for in a candidate

You are asked to join three parallel rows of three dots by four straight lines without lifting your pen from the paper! You look surprised. Is the interviewer playing childish games with you? No, it's nothing of the sort. This is an exercise set even to students joining the world famous Harvard business management course. Its purpose is to find out whether the candidate has a broad vision and is capable of holistic thinking.

What is holistic thinking? Simply put, this concept (derived from the word 'whole') means the ability to view problems or situations in their totality. To clarify it further, it means to *not* allow oneself to be bound down by given boundaries, to *not* consider a problem in isolation but to take into account all related aspects.

To ensure that you are made of this mettle and more, selectors like Arun Wakhlu make use of many methods and tests. And one of these could be to ask you to solve the 'dot' puzzle mentioned above. If you are one of those who think only within the narrow limits of a problem, you cannot solve this one. But if you can have a wider perspective of a given situation, you'll be able to link all the dots without lifting your pen. And prove to your selectors that you have the quality of looking in wholes.

You too can find out for yourself whether you are a holistic person by joining the rows of dots in the required way. For solution, you may turn to page 23 but don't decide too quickly that you are 'stumped'. Give your mental mus-

cles a chance to exercise themselves.

Another popular way of testing a candidate for holistic thinking is to put him a series of hypothetical questions, few of which may even sound absurd to him. Khushwant Singh in his weekly column, *With Malice Towards One And All* in *The Hindustan Times* once quoted the example of a candidate who was asked the question:

Suppose you found yourself faced with a crisis requiring an immediate decision. And suppose your boss, on whom rests the responsibility for taking such decisions, was not available. How would you react?"

The candidate, unable to understand the purpose behind the question, replied "Sir, I cannot answer this question. It is too suppository." No doubt, his answer put an end to his hopes of ever joining that place. If the candidate was capable of holistic thinking, he would have imagined himself in the above situation and thought about the various departments that were being affected totally or partially, by the crisis, the people working under him, his bosses, his responsibilities and his powers. Weighing all these factors carefully, one against the other, he would have given an answer which would have shown that he could think beyond the immediate problem. This, in a nutshell, is what all employers expect of their executives.

But an interview may not end here. Your selectors could want to find out more about you, to help them decide whether you're

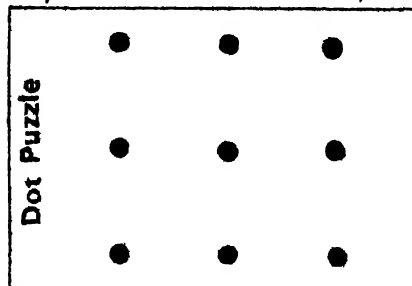
the man (or woman) for the job. For instance, any organisation, public or private, expects its employees to merge their personalities with that of the organisation. Therefore, when recruiting the staff, selectors try to find out if the candidates are able to identify those characteristics of their organisation that make it different from others. This done, they want to ensure that the goals and objectives of a candidate are consistent with the aims and objectives of the company.

How do the selectors ensure that your goals and objectives synchronise with those of the organisation? This is done in two stages. First, they pose questions on how far you have been able to understand the kind of organisation it is. Questions like "Why do you want to join our organisation?" or "How do you think you will make a success of your career in our organisation?" or "In what ways do you find our organisation different from others?" are aimed at finding out how you view the organisation.

Next, questions will be put to you to get to know your personality. Questions like "What are your objectives in life?" or "What values should govern the conduct of a person?" or "Why do you want to take up this career?" or

You are an intelligent person, and you know we cannot provide you big money. So why don't you join a place where you can earn much more?" can open up your personality before the interview board and help it know whether your aims coincide with those of the organisation.

This is not all that you may be interviewed about. Yet this behind-the-scenes look at how an interview board functions makes it evident that employers do not need bookworms. What they are interested in is a person who is practical and can look at problems with a wider perspective. Think you are the one? □



CAREERS

HOTELIERING

What makes a hotel tick so efficiently all round the clock? It's the young men and women who are trained in the difficult art of hoteliering. From smiles to statistics everything has to be in order.

After a long day's travel through the heat and dust, a bus-load of weary tourists walks into the air-conditioned luxury of a modern hotel dreaming of a cool bath, delicious food and a comfortable bed. The ever-efficient hotel staff takes over, catering to their needs with such efficiency that each departing guest invariably carries with him pleasant memories of his refreshing stay.

Hotels are the home away from home. But what makes them so? The answer is good management in the hands of personnel trained in the difficult task of hoteliering—the art of hotel management.

Hoteliering is an industry with a difference. Most industries are capital intensive. They need huge investments, but do not generate as much employment. Hotels too need huge investments but create several times more employment. "Here we are much more dependent on human beings," confirms P.B. Mathur, General Manager, Ashok Hotel.

With so many new hotels coming up, there is a severe scarcity of skilled manpower. During the current year, the 10 new hotels coming up in Delhi will need 6,000 to 8,000 qualified and semi-qualified people. The number of those who would be available to fill up the expected vacancies may not be more than 3,000.

Hotels need smart, intelligent and hardworking men and women. They need people, not in hundreds but in thousands. What's more, they pay well. "Hotel salaries are usually higher than in any other industry," points out Prof. J. Philips, Vice President (Human Resources) Oberoi Group of Hotels, "because this is a fast growing and

highly competitive industry. So there is a great demand for really good executives. Naturally, you pay a higher price to keep them."

But here's the catch. Your price tag is high, only if you are excellent. Everyone, obviously, cannot be excellent because everyone is not cut out for a hotel job. Check out, first, whether you're mentally and physically prepared for this job. Mathur's advice: "Only those who believe in the dignity of labour should join the hotel industry. They should be willing to serve others. Their attitude should be to help the guest willingly, and not because they are required to."

Philips gives the highest priority to what he describes as "the leadership quality of the guy". His view is: "A person who enjoys service and has an aptitude to mix with people comfortably is fit for the job." His Personnel Manager, M.B.S. Lamba, intervenes: "The person should be able to keep his cool and deal with people with a smile, even in the most trying situations." D.S. Chowdha, Director (Manpower Planning), Hotel Taj, New Delhi, gives top priority to a pleasing personality. The fact which clearly emerges is that a hotel has no place for an egoist, or a short-tempered person. If you are any of them, just forget about a hotel job.

If you are not, the hotels are there to provide you a career you may hope to enjoy. "As far as future prospects are concerned, only the sky is the limit," says Chowdha. But to reach the top, it is desirable that you have some professional qualifications. Also, proficiency in one or two foreign languages is desirable and command over English is a must.

(See Fact-sheet for professional courses.)

Chowdha finds a "visible change in the social attitude" towards the profession of hoteliering. This change is evident, indeed more visible, as a hotel job is no more considered a taboo for girls. B.K. Khanna, Principal, Institute of Hotel Management, Pusa, New Delhi, recalls: "There was a time when hardly a girl would come to our institute. Today more than 20-25 per cent of the students in the three-year diploma course are girls and another 50-60 enrol in the one-year craft courses every year. They come from very good families." One of his students, a girl, remarks: "We as well as our parents have accepted this profession with a greater amount of dignity."

A word of caution here. For one, "The hotel job, as is generally taken, has no glamour to offer," affirms Chowdha candidly. He adds that the job calls for unbelievable stamina. "It is a 24-hour industry. So people have to work in shifts, and it is very tiring. If you are working at the front office, you have to be on your feet for eight hours."

Mathur talks of compromises. "The employees may have to stay late hours in the hotel. So what prevails over is the general understanding that hotel executives may have to spare the least time for their families. One has to accept that people working in this industry have to make certain compromises."

According to a senior executive in one of the upcoming five-star hotels in Delhi, the only drawback in a hotel job is "that there is no social life". He feels that to some extent "you are better off than others (salary-wise). That is the only consolation. Public dealing, all the time, makes your job a little tense. Every person who comes to the hotel pays through his nose. At times, he doesn't hesitate to abuse you if you make a slip." An executive has to be on guard all the time because "with one wrong step you are in the soup..."

But delve deeper into the soup and you will find the chicken. And chicken tastes good, don't it? □

FACT SHEET

The boom in tourism and technology has made hoteliering a complex and sophisticated industry which needs perfectly trained personnel for every specialised department.

Institutes: In India hotel management training is imparted by the four Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (IHMCN) at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, managed by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. They provide a three-year diploma course while a number of Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) (see box on page 22) provide one-year courses. FCIs at Lucknow and Bhubaneswar will soon be upgraded to offer a diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology. The Jharkhand Government (Department of Tourism) runs a State Institute of Catering at Panipat. A new institute at Srinagar is on the cards.

These institutes train promising boys and girls in the various aspects of hotel management and catering. The various fields in which training is given are: cookery, bakery & confectionery, hotel reception & book-keeping, restaurant & counter service, housekeeping, canning and food preservation.

Requirements: For the three-year diploma (see list of institutes or complete addresses), the minimum qualification is 12 years of schooling. Some IHMCNs insist on a minimum of 60 per cent marks. However, all insist on students having passed English as one of the subjects in the final year of the school exam. Delhi's IHMCN insists that the general category candidates (different from the scheduled class candidates) have a science background. However, the institute at Calcutta takes in science and commerce students with no special preference to either. Further, it prescribes pass marks in the school-leaving exam as the minimum eligibility condition.

Admissions: Admissions to IHMCNs are made after a personal interview, which makes an attempt to assess the candidate's personality, language expression, aptitude and general awareness. However, to restrict the number of admission-seekers, the Calcutta institute con-

ducts a written test, subject to which a student may be called for an interview.

A certain percentage of seats is reserved for SC/ST candidates in all the IHMCNs.

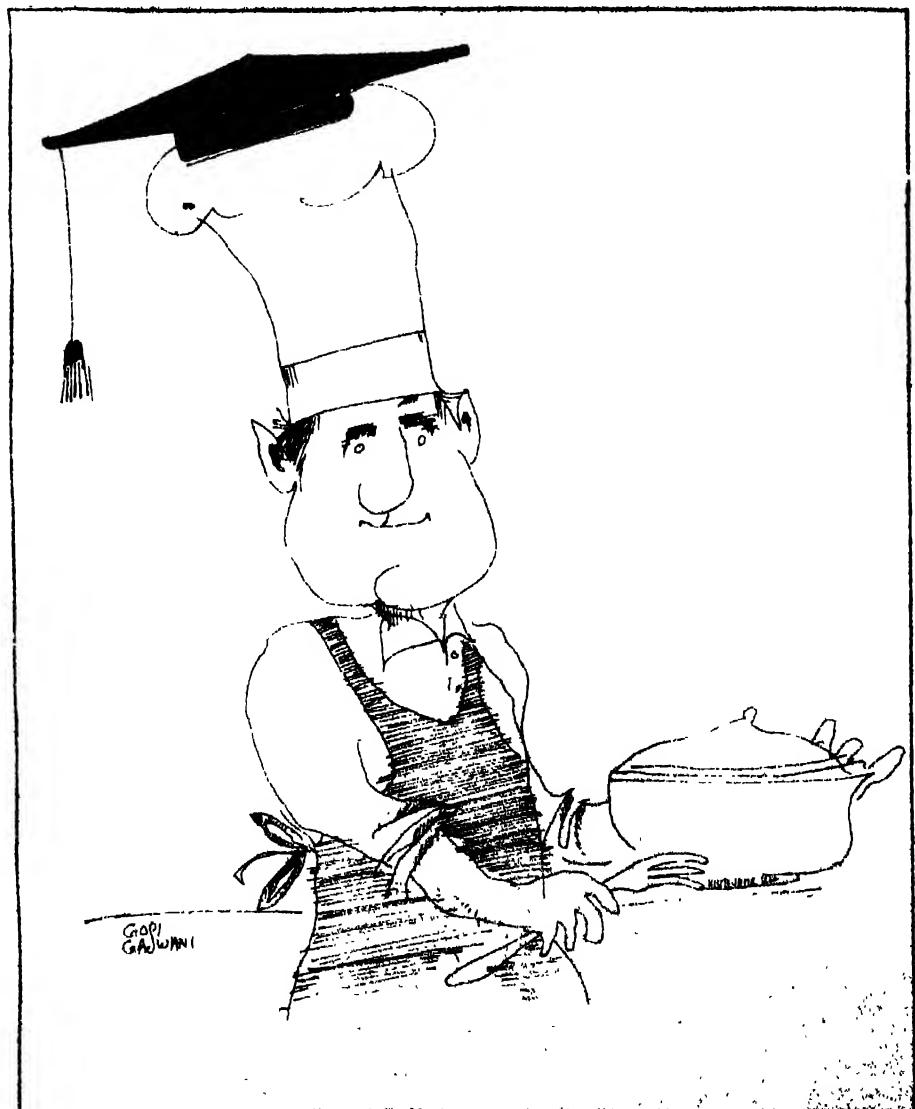
Expenses: The total fee is approximately Rs 1,100 per year. Expenses on college dresses (costing about Rs 600) and other miscellaneous items are extra. The exception is the institute at Panipat, where yearly expenses work out to less than Rs 750.

If you have cleared all that, and are at the threshold of a hotel management career, it is imperative now to give you a bird's eye view of what you may—and may not—look forward to.

Your future three years are one

single begins with what you wear. You have no choice here. It is a must for all students to equip themselves with sufficient protective clothing (including the college dress) to ensure regular hygienic standards during practicals. For boys, it will be black and white trousers (four in all, not skin tight but just comfortably roomy), white shirt (full sleeves), two to three sets of the chef's uniform, a pair of black leather shoes, a black bow, white apron, neckerchief, a white double breast cotton jacket or a white woollen jacket. Girls have to wear a white sari and blouse, shoes (white), white head cover, white overall and a black woollen cardigan. Students are also required to equip themselves with one set of knives (as approved by the principal) and six dusters.

Courses: In the first year, the subjects are English and Communi-



keeping & Front Office Food Production & Patisserie, Food & Beverage Service and Hotel Accountancy. (Minor differences exist from institute to institute.) In the second year, in addition to these, there are some new subjects: Food & Beverage Management, Front Office Operation, Facility Planning & Services and Office Organisation. In the third year, some of these subjects are dropped and new ones introduced. These are Food Science & Quality Control and Tourism & Hotel Economics.

A project out of a pre-determined list is a must. The topic could be, 'Develop a front office procedural manual' or 'How to reduce cost in the kitchen or restaurant'? Before the student completes the course he is expected to attain considerable proficiency in French. He should be able to use French in menu compilation and be familiar with a large repertoire of names of French dishes.

At each stage, theory is coupled with practicals. Each student has to produce a certificate from the principal of his institute that he has satisfactorily completed the practical courses attached to the various subjects.

During the summer vacations, the second and third year students are sent to various hotels and catering establishments for eight weeks of

and diploma may be withheld if a student fails to complete it. An incentive, during this period, is that the trainee is provided with free duty meals and a monthly pocket allowance of about Rs 150-200. From cleaning, scrubbing and polishing floors to arranging flowers, from repairing water taps to following protocol procedures for addressing kings and queens, the Hotel Management graduate is trained to handle anything, anywhere.

Selection and training: Hoteliers from all over India conduct campus rounds to select students who are still to complete their diploma. Unemployment among Hotel Management graduates is almost nil. The diploma awarded after the three-year course promises you an executive post immediately after the completion of one or two years on-the-job training. The salary during this period, ranges from Rs 600 to 1,000 per month.

Food Craft Institutes: One year courses at the FCIs are less expensive. The screening tests are not as rigorous as those of the three-year diploma course. Rather, the minimum qualification is fixed as the 10th class of the 10+2 pattern (or equivalent) with 45 per cent marks in aggregate, interviews are done away with altogether. You are required to have passed English in the school finals (10th class). Under these, specialis-

ed training is imparted for a particular job. Candidates passing such craft courses can join that particular hotel department for which they have specialised, but at comparatively lower grades. These so-called lower grades include cooks and stewards, 'so called' because even the steward sometimes earns more than the manager.

Employers' schemes: If you have a consistently good academic record, you may also be selected for the management trainee scheme of the Oberoi Group of Hotels. Deemed the most prestigious scheme, 20-25 students are taken in every year and trained rigorously for two years. During this period a stipend of Rs 1,200 in the first and Rs 1,300 in the second year is provided. The Oberois also have a well-founded programme in kitchen training and those trained under this scheme are absorbed after completion of two years, as Chef de Partie, Sous Chef and Executive Chef. Only catering graduates are eligible for the latter scheme. For hierarchy, see box below.

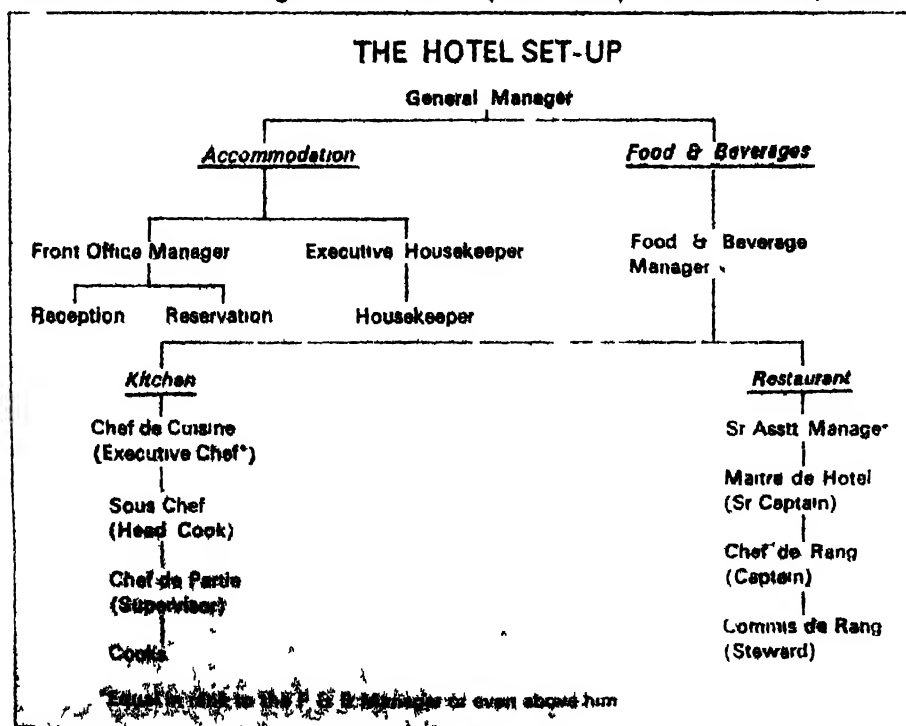
India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) recruit their future hotel executives through a management training scheme. The training period is for two years. The first year carries a stipend of Rs 500 and the second year Rs 600. The trainees are rotated in all the hotel departments. The Taj Group of Hotels also follows the ITDC pattern.

Postgraduate study: Students who have satisfactorily completed the three-year diploma are eligible for the one-year post-diploma course in specialised Hotel Management. Since this diploma almost always secures its holder a very responsible position in the hotel, there is a great scramble for these few seats. Competition is naturally stiff.

All the institutes do not have the post-diploma course. Principals of these institutes can recommend their bright students for admissions to the postgraduate diplomas of the Delhi and Bombay institutes.

The age limit is generally 28 years, relaxable upto 30 for scheduled caste/tribe candidates and for candidates with two years of work experience and those sponsored by the hotel and catering industry.

Nature of work: Hotel operations are divided into Accommodation and Food & Beverages (F&B).



Accommodation combines Reservation & Reception and House-keeping. A Front Office Manager heads the former; and the Executive Housekeeper the latter.

The Front Office Manager supervises receptionists and the reservation staff to ensure that guests get the best service. An Executive Housekeeper supervises the different housekeepers/floor supervisors under her. Housekeepers take professional care of bedrooms, bathrooms, corridors, stairs, lounges, etc. The concerned housekeeper must inspect all sections of the hotel to ensure cleanliness and hygiene.

F&B is the most important department of any hotel and comes under the active supervision of the F&B Manager. He ensures that all the sub-divisions under him do their best to satisfy the customer. Under F&B comes the kitchen, restaurant and the room service.

The kitchen staff is headed by

the Executive Chef (Chef de Cuisine). His important jobs include planning the daily menu, dish decoration, supervision and co-ordination of the kitchen staff. Status-wise, though equal to the F&B Manager, he reports to the latter for administrative reasons. Sous Chef (Head Cook) comes next, and occasionally prepares a dish, the chef's special, himself. Chef de Partie (Supervisor) keeps a direct check over the cooks to ensure quality as well as the timely service of food to all the restaurants.

A restaurant is headed by the Restaurant Manager (RM). In big hotels the RM is equal to the Senior Assistant Manager. He is responsible for the smooth operation of the restaurant under his care. Besides taking care of the men and material under him, he should be able to maintain excellent guest relations. Maitre de Hotel (Senior Captain) works under the RM and is responsible for allotting

duties to his staff, checking table bookings and reservations. He receives guests and escorts them to the table. Chef de Rang (Station Waiter or Captain) does the rest. He supervises a particular area of the restaurant. The service to the guest is provided by the Commis de Rang (Steward) who is always at the beck and call of the guest.

Salary and prospects: After successful completion of the two-year on-the-job training, the Hotel Management graduate becomes an executive, holding the rank of an Assistant Manager. Subsequent promotions depend upon the candidate's merit. Barring exceptions,

WHERE TO STUDY AT HOME

Catering Institutes

1. Bombay Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Veer Sawarkar Road, Dadar, Bombay-28
2. Calcutta Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Old Exhibition Ground, Taratala Road, Calcutta-88
3. Madras Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adyar, Madras-20
4. New Delhi Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi-12
5. Bhubaneshwar Institute of Hotel Management, Bhubaneshwar
6. Lucknow Institute of Hotel Management, Outram Road, Lucknow
7. Panipat State Institute of Catering, Industrial Area, Panipat

Food Craft Institutes

1. Bangalore FCI (Mysore) Society, S.J. Polytechnic Building, Seshadri Road, Bangalore-1
2. Hyderabad FCI, Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Women, Hyderabad
3. Kalamassery FCI (Kerala) Society, Govt. Polytechnic Building, Kalamassery, Alwaye
4. Nagpur FCI (Maharashtra) Society, Govt. Polytechnic Campus, Sadar, Nagpur
5. Panaji FCI (Goa) Society, P.O. Betim, Bardez, Goa
6. Jaipur FCI, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur
7. Bhopal FCI, Main ITI Building, Bhopal

WHAT THEY GET

Pay Scales

	ITDC	Private Hotels
Assistant Manager	1,300—2,000	1,500—2,000
Sr Asstt Manager	2,000—2,200	2,000—2,500
Deputy Manager	2,200—2,500	—
Executive Manager	2,500—3,000	2,500—5,000
General Manager	3,000 and above	5,000 and above

WHERE TO STUDY ABROAD

1. Cornell University, Office of Admissions, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Ithaca, New York, USA
2. Michigan State University, School of Hotel Restaurant & Institutional Management, Kellogg Centre, East Lansing Michigan, 48923 Ohio, USA
3. The University of Strathclyde, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, Crockston Road, Glasgow, UK
4. University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK
5. Swiss Hoteliers, Society Hotel School, Avenue de la Cour, 119, Lusanne, Switzerland
6. Lycee Technique Hotelier Jean-drouant, Rue De Luc-emo, 24, Strasbourg, France
7. Schule Horers Lehranstalt for Fremdenverkehrsberufe, Schloss, Klessheim, 5071, Sienzenheim, A-5020 Szilzhurg, Austria
8. Blackpool Technical College, Courtled, Hornby Road, Lance, UK
9. Highbury Technical College, Dovercourt Road, Gesham, Portsmouth, UK
10. Slough College of Higher Education, School of Catering, Slough Berks-SL1 1YG, UK

Manager could hope to become a Manager in three to four years time. On an average, an Assistant Manager draws around Rs 1,500-2,000 depending upon the group he is working for. Private sector hotels generally pay more. The difference in salary starts from the middle-management level. However, the salaries of the lower staff are quite high in the ITDC hotels—at par with the private sector ones. (For details see page 22.) All this is applicable for those trained professionally.

For those coming from the open stream—a graduate with a good command over English can be taken as Trainee Steward in the restaurant. Trainee Steward becomes a Steward, and in turn is promoted to the rank of a Captain. Promotion is subject to the capabilities of the incumbent. A Captain becomes an Assistant Manager in three to four years time. He finally joins the executive pipeline.

Managers and above are charged less for entertaining their personal guests. Besides, subsidised meals are provided to them. Certain other benefits are provided which include medical reimbursement, bonus, provident fund, gratuity and superannuation. Attractive holiday plan benefits can be availed under which free accommodation with family is provided in any of the hotels of the group you are working with.

Most hotels have done away with the tradition of tipping stewards and waiters. Instead, a new system has been introduced under which a certain percentage, over and above the bill, is charged from the customer as 'service charge'. The resultant sum is pooled together; the management retains 10-15 per cent; the remaining is distributed among all members of the staff in proportion to their salaries. In the final tally, waiters and stewards carry home a large chunk. This is called the 'point system'.

A steward working with the Oberois generally earns around Rs 1,500-2,000 per month from the service charges, besides his meagre salary.

Opportunities abroad: Qualified personnel of the hotel industry stand a very good chance of serving abroad under the schemes of different hotel chains in India. For instance, the Oberoi group, operating already in more than 10 countries—Egypt, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Tahiti, Singapore, Indonesia and Australia—has several schemes for sending their staff abroad. The group also gives an option to its management trainees to have their training abroad for three months on their own expense. Groups like the Taj and the Welcomgroup also send their senior staff abroad, but their schemes are in no way comparable to what the Oberois undertake. However, for recruitment, Indian hotels have to follow the internal regulations of the country, where they are operating.

Hotel schemes notwithstanding, a good number of institutions overseas (see box on page 22) offer degrees and diplomas in Hotel Management. However, the main problem is foreign exchange and the exorbitant expenses which may run from Rs 40,000 to 50,000 per year. Hostel expenses are separate. The Department of Tourism helps only a limited number of students.

So, if you don't consider waiting upon others beneath your dignity; if you like the idea of meeting people and putting them at ease; if you think you have the tact and diplomacy to handle subordinates and guests; then this five-star career is just the thing for you.

N.V. SUBRAMANIAN with
R.P. CHAWLA

FOR COOKS-TO-BE

Would you like to serve a three-course non-vegetarian luncheon or a six-course banquet? For Hors d'oeuvres, Lambs tongues with mixed vegetables in Madeira sauce and Angels on Horseback you don't have to go to an expensive five-star hotel. Just turn the pages of *Modern Cookery** and spread the feast.

For those who are not in love with their kitchens and prefer snacks and simple meals *Modern Cookery* offers a choice between Indian (north and south), Western (English and French) and Chinese. But to make sure you don't serve rasgullas with roast turkey, Thangam E. Philip (Principal of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay) suggests various related menus.

To the absolute raw hand the book gives instructions on how to boil an egg and for the calorie-conscious there is a whole section on low-calorie diets.

*MODERN COOKERY for teaching and the trade Vol. I by Thangam E. Philip; published by Orient Longman; pages: 890; price, Rs 90.

The book is very systematically divided into Food Fundamentals. Tables of Ingredient Names in Several Indian Languages, Indian Cookery and Western Cookery. Food Fundamentals gives you the aims and objects of cooking, methods of cooking—grilling, poaching, frying, steaming, etc., preparation of ingredients, selection of the best kind of meat, recipes of spices, food preservation and to help the East understand the West—Hindi equivalents of some well-known English food names.

This complete cook book, however, gives certain incomplete recipes. Oothapam lovers are in for a disappointment—for the recipe will help them prepare the dough and then leave them to find the cooking method themselves.

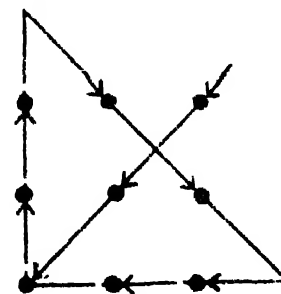
The book has quite a few printing errors. Boiled Ham (A) gives you the ingredients, but not their measurements. Rasgulla syrup has measurements for sugar but not for water.

Despite these errors, this comprehensive cookery digest should be of great help to cooks of all kinds—students and housewives.

RACHNA NARULA

You didn't get it right then?

(Solution to the Dot Puzzle)



(Puzzle on page 18)

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FACTS FOR YOU

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

- The scheme of dearness allowance (DA) is a British legacy. It was introduced on August 1, 1942, to replace foodgrain compensation allowance which was approved in mid-1940 for the low category central government employees. After 1947 it was extended to employees of the corporate sector like banks. Since 1973, the DA has been linked to the price index.
- The DA is meant to neutralise the depreciation in rupee on account of rise in the cost of living. But it does not provide full compensation. For instance, an employee with a minimum pay of Rs 196 as on 1.1.73 gets a total of Rs 427.10 on account of DA. But if the depreciation of rupee since 1960 is considered, the value of his emoluments comes down to Rs 195.43, showing a deficit of 0.3 per cent. This gap increases for the employees in higher scales and reaches 34.6 per cent for those in the Rs 3,500 scale. A person in this scale gets Rs 5,000 but the depreciation in rupee reduces its value to Rs 2,287.90 which is 34.6 per cent less than his pay.

PUBLIC SECTOR

- The investment in 170 public sector units, under the Government of India control, is Rs 20,000 crores. The profit in 1981-82 is expected to be around Rs 48 crores against a loss of Rs 299 crores in 1980-81.
- More than Rs 100,000 crores have been invested in the public sector since the beginning of planning in India.

PRIVATE SECTOR

- The net profits of the top 101 private sector companies were Rs 360 crores in 1979-80 against Rs 275 crores in 1978-79.

NATIONAL INCOME

- Net National Product shows an impressive increase of nearly 12 times from 100.0 in 1950-51 to 1179.7 in 1980-81 when calculated at present prices. But this rise is not spectacular when estimated at 1971 prices, for then it shows less than three times increase from 100.0 to 282.2.
- If the price rise is magnifying our achievements, the population explosion is doing just the opposite. Between 1950-51 and 1980-81 the per capita income could rise only six times from 100.0 to 624.8 in terms of current prices and only 2.8 times when valued at 1971 prices.

What is the protein content of pulses? How many public sector companies are there in India? These could be the questions asked in an interview, or the data required for an essay, or even the answers to an objective-type question. Why waste time looking through newspapers and books for one fact? Read through this column and it may be what you need.

RAILWAYS

- During the year 1981, the railways showed an improvement of 13.5 per cent (over 1980) in the revenue earning freight traffic carried by them. The traffic carried was 216.60 million tonnes in 1980. Passenger traffic during the period showed an increase of 6 per cent, from 3,460 million in 1980 to 3,665 million in 1981.
- 590 people died in railway accidents in 1981. Of these, 520 were victims of collisions caused by non-compliance with rules.

SAVINGS

- The Net Domestic Savings (NDS) is on a decline since 1978-79. From 19.7 per cent of net domestic product at market prices NDS has come down to 17.1 per cent in 1979-80 and then to 16.9 per cent in 1980-81. As for the Net Domestic Capital Formation, which declined to 17.6 per cent in 1979-80 as against 19.8 per cent recorded in 1978-79, it has recovered to 19.0 per cent in 1980-81.

BANKING

- The new policy of the Reserve Bank of India for licensing new branches aims at providing, on an average, one bank office for a population of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas in the country. To achieve this objective, about 8,000 additional bank offices are expected to be opened during the three-year period, between 1982-83 to 1984-85.

RURAL INDIA

- At the end of December 1980, 45.3 per cent of the villages in India were electrified. The percentage was the highest in Haryana and Kerala (100 per cent), Punjab (99.5 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (99 per cent); it was lowest in Meghalaya

(13.6 per cent).

- Out of 5.76 lakh villages in the country, 55 per cent (3.15 lakhs) are not linked with any type of road.

AGRICULTURE

- Pulses, the vegetarian's 'meat', contain more proteins than meat. The protein content of pulses is 20 to 28 per cent while that of meat is 18 to 26 per cent. But as against the daily human requirement of 104 gm, the per capita availability of pulses per day has fallen from 70.4 gm in 1956 to 39.1 gm in 1981. Though the yield per hectare has increased from 476 kg to 493 kg, the total area of pulse cultivation has come down from 23.22 million hectares in 1956 to 22.63 hectares in 1981.

SCIENCE

- Russian scientists have drawn a detailed history of the Sikhote-Alin meteorite from the time of its origin till February 12, 1947 when it crashed into the earth's atmosphere scattering its fragments over a territory of three square kilometres in the Far Eastern taiga.

Possibly Sikhote-Alin was a fragment of a small planet-asteroid which originated 450 million years ago. Judging from its specific magnetic properties, about 70 million years ago the meteorite collided with another meteorite in space. As a result a fragment Sikhote-Alin meteorite proper was chopped off. Before entering the earth's atmosphere it had a diameter of 1.5 m and weighed about 60 tonnes. Part of it burned out during the entry and what came down to the earth finally was 35 tonnes of pure iron.

- The bed of the Aral Sea is made up of a huge crater which was formed some 40 million years ago as a result of the impact of a meteorite or asteroid weighing hundreds of thousands of tonnes.

Investigations have shown that the Aral sea-bed has a clear-cut shape of a meteorite crater and is made of broken granite rocks. Such 'breaking' could result only from a powerful impact lasting fractions of a second. This hypothesis was corroborated by the discovery of mineral cognate typical of iron meteorites at exposed sections of the sea-bed.

Compiled from *Commerce; Economic Survey, 1981-82; Youth Review; PIB releases; The Hindu; The Times Of India & The Tribune*

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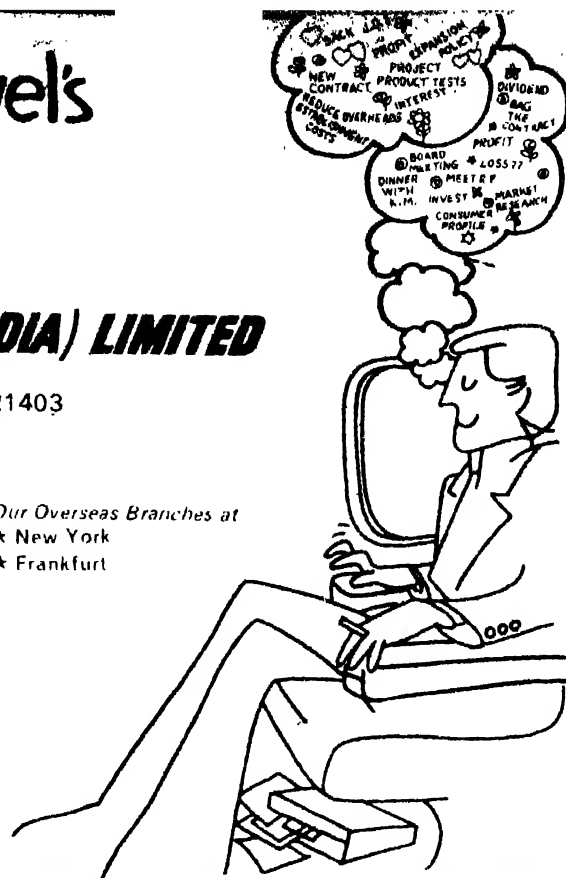
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GOING FOR A JOB INTERVIEW?

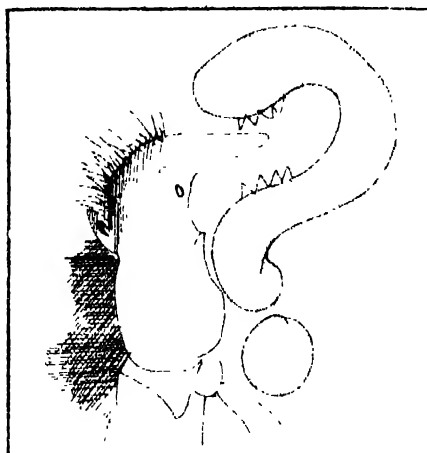
You read the ad in the paper, and straight away you know it's just the job you've been waiting for but you have to go through a few hoops before facing the final fiery one: THE INTERVIEW. Here's some excellent advice from a career counselling expert.

Just the job: Or is it? To save yourself possible disappointment later, brush just a few of those stars from your eyes, cancel out dreams of all the bills you have (mentally) paid with the fat salary offered, and re-read the advertisement. When you're about to go job-hunting you need first to assess your strengths, limitations, ambitions and circumstances before moving in for the kill. If you're not too sure of your own worth, then talk over your good and not-so-good points with someone whose judgment you trust. You might feel less friendly towards your assessor than you did beforehand, but at least you'll get an honest appraisal!

What's on offer: When you re-read the advertisement, make a check-list of answers to the following questions:

- Do you think you're the kind of person the advertiser is looking for?
- Are there any qualifications/experience/age specifications? (Don't be put off if you can't meet all the requirements, but feel you can do the job.)
- Does the advertisement tell you about future career prospects within the company?
- Is the salary fixed, or will you be placed on a grade?
- Does it ask you to send career details?
- What does the advertisement leave out? Hours of work? Fringe benefits?

Paperwork: You may be asked to complete an application form or to send career details. Take special care over this. Aim to present yourself in the best possible light for the particular job you're after, but don't "gush". Career details should



be brief, just one page, if possible.

Check it out: Do some research into the company you want to work for. Knowledge about the employer and his business will impress the interviewer.

If you are applying for a professional or managerial post in a large company, write or telephone, asking for a copy of the company's latest Annual Report, sales literature, etc. Try to obtain information on the company's products, profitability, number of employees, locations and recent changes.

Otherwise, check out the firm's customers, if you can, in order to learn more about the company and its products. Take a walk in the vicinity of the firm, looking for possible competitors. Note any other useful points of local interest, even an idea of transport and shopping facilities will help you decide if this is the employer for you. Think, too, of size. Would you like to work for a large or a small organisation? Each will have its "fors" and "againsts". It's up to you to decide if you'll fit in.

Curriculum vitae: Application forms will ask for all kinds of details. They may give you space to write your reasons for wanting the job. Curb the desire to say that it's the salary which is particularly

appealing, and prepare your answer carefully. The interviewer is almost certain to ask you questions about this. If you are just writing a letter in response to an advertisement, tailor this to suit the requirements of the job and give those details which the employer will think relevant. It is a waste of your time and the interviewer's to give reams of irrelevant information. You will only succeed in irritating him.

Be prepared: The interview is a two-way process. Prepare your questions and answers. The interviewer will be impressed if you ask questions on subjects besides salary and holidays. Make sure you know the interviewer's name.

The interview: Any interview is a bit daunting, but try to relax and be yourself. Sit back in the chair; perched on the edge you'll look more nervous than you probably are.

In response to the obvious question, "Why do you want this job?" refer to the company and its reputation. You've prepared your stuff and should feel at ease with this one. As for other questions, try not to answer with "yes" and "no". For example, to a question such as "Do you mind travelling a lot?" show your adaptability by replying that you're used to travel and understood that it was part of the job.

If the employer is looking for someone who is prepared to accept a challenge and work hard, take up the challenge and show yourself to be keen. For instance, don't imply that security is what you're after, but say that you want to join a company that works as a team.

If the interviewer says, "Would you like to ask me any questions?" and you've already had the answers to your prepared questions, don't look blank, but say, simply, "No, I think we've discussed everything."

Making a good impression at an interview is like fighting a battle; you can't hope to win unless you are prepared.

Robert Nathan, London

MAKING YOUR OWN STAMP

ALBUM: If you are a philatelist and wish to preserve your collection in an album costing just Rs 8, here is one for you.

Materials required. White chart paper [30" (length) × 17" (breadth)], transparent paper sheet (used for lighting, etc), strong adhesive (preferably Fevicol), cello tape (width=1"), strip of cloth to bind the album and a blade.

Method: Cut the chart paper into two (lengthwise) so that you get two long strips (Fig 1). Now mark each strip with a pencil at a distance of 5" and fold them as in fig 2. Leaving one side of both strips blank, first draw lines (as shown in fig. 3) with a pencil and then cut these with a blade. The horizontal lines should be 4" long and the short vertical

sides (left and right) of paper and 1" space between each semi-rectangle.

Make four such strips for each side—in all 40 strips. Now take the transparent paper and cut out of it strips $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide (fig. 4). Insert the strips into the cutting made in the chart paper and paste them at the back (fig 5). Stick a strip of cello tape (fig 6) on the transparent paper on the back to keep it firmly in place. Apply Fevicol on the back side of each strip, stick and press them, till they glue together (fig. 7).

After it is stuck, the finished shape will be as in fig. 8. Next paste the binding cloth as in fig. 9. Your album is ready. If you wish to make it fancy, paste any decorative paper on the outer covers (fig. 10). You've made 'for yourself a home made 'see-through-strips-album' for stamps. Following a similar procedure, you can make smaller or bigger albums.

Sandeep Jain, New Delhi

away from sugar, tie a lump of camphor in a small piece of muslin cloth and keep it in the sugar container.

Prevent a room from getting filled with stifling cigarette smoke by sprinkling some baking powder in the bottom of the ash tray. Burning cigarette butts thus get extinguished faster and the ash tray is easier to clean.

C.S. Hariharan, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY: Points to remember: Never shoot a full length picture from eye level. Shoot from a lower level, especially when photographing children. In fact, waist level is better than eye level and right off the ground can make the subject look taller.

If you are shooting a portrait, a distance of five feet should be maintained.

For a good portrait the light in the background must not be brighter than that on the subject.

Sangita Srivastava, Allahabad

STAIN REMOVER: Stains of ball point pens can be removed by the chemical fluid, acetone. Acetone is available under the name 'nail polish remover'.

A. H. Dighe, Surat

KITCHEN HINTS: When the refrigerator is not in use, place a few pieces of charcoal inside it. These will absorb the moisture and prevent the formation of fungus.

After peeling bananas or apples sprinkle them with lime juice to prevent discolouration.

To set jelly quickly add a few ice cubes to the liquid content. As they melt, the jelly sets—quicker than it would otherwise.

Pop the oranges, lemons and sweet limes into hot water for a few minutes before squeezing. More juice can be extracted and quickly.

To prevent rice, noodles or macaroni from sticking when they are strained after boiling, put a teaspoon of oil in the water while boiling.

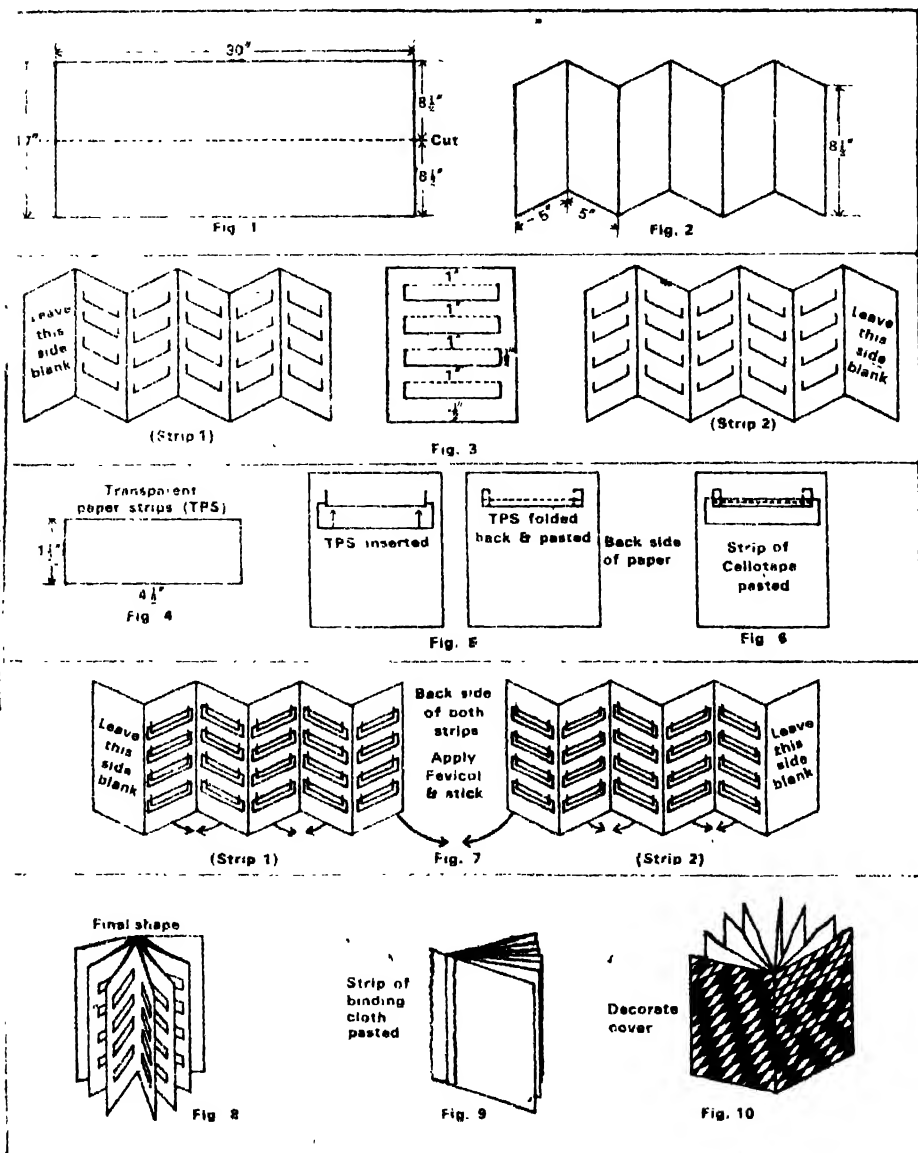
Put the hard boiled eggs into cold water immediately after boiling to avoid discolouration of yolks.

S. Guruprasad, Belgaum

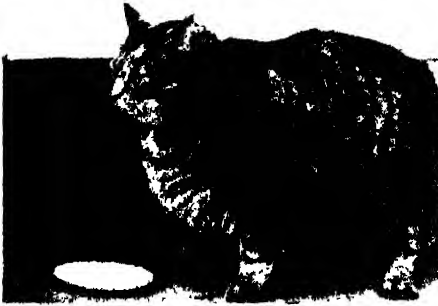
ATTENTION PLEASE

Readers will appreciate that it isn't always possible for us to verify the applicability of hints published in this column. So, why don't you try them out and let us know how good and practicable these hints are?

Sandeep Jain



SUPER CATS

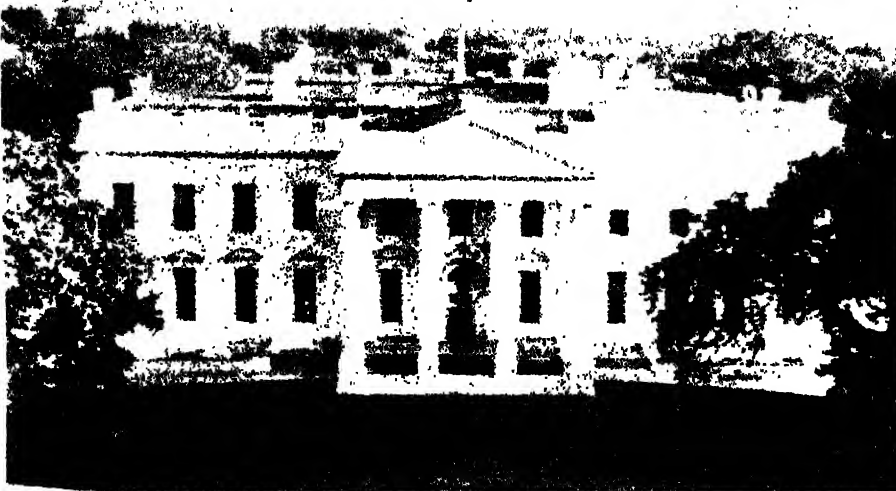


Think you can beat these record breaking super cats? Consider for instance, the feat of Rusty (as recorded by *Junior Guinness Book Of Animal Marvels*). The cat's refusal to be left behind by the owner made him travel from Boston, Massachusetts, to their new home in Chicago, Illinois. When he reached the destination—950 miles away—after 83 days, he had set a record for his fellow cats.

Then there is the case of Gigi the heavy-weight tabby, which held the British record of 42 lbs (19.05 kg) for a cat.

The *Guinness Book Of Records* has another interesting story—that of endurance. This cat found itself trapped inside a packing case that contained car parts. It survived the three-month journey from South Africa to England by eating grease-smear-ed pieces of papers. But the cat could not celebrate its feat. It died the day after it was discovered.

One cat that was luckier with its nine lives was a tom called Pussycat, which survived a fall from the balcony of an eleventh storey building in London. The only loss it suffered, says the book, was that of appetite.



UNHEARD DRAMA

An eye opener: The mute drama, *L' Avare*, presented by Munich Theatre bagged the first prize at the last World Congress of the Deaf in Bulgaria. The dialogues consisted of soundless words—the language—of mouth-image and gesture where each movement of the hand, fingers and mouth contributed significantly to the understanding. It was so much for 'visionaries' that those who had not learnt the language of vision could comprehend very little of what was going on. The Munich Theatre, sponsored by the German Deaf Federation, caters to about 50,000 deaf individuals in the FRG.

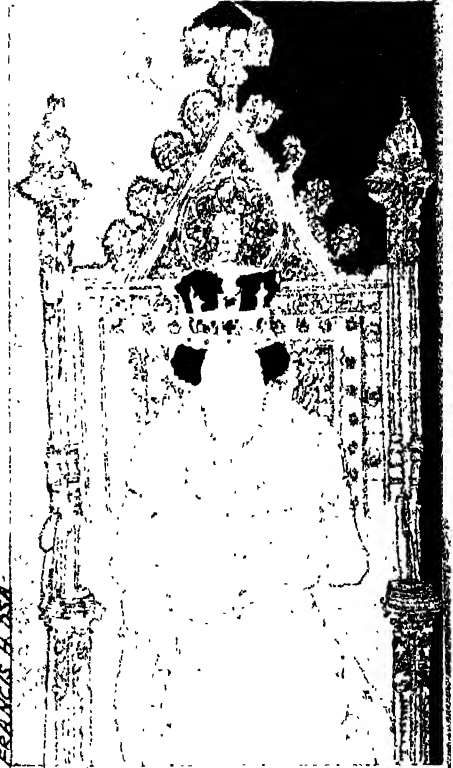
WHITE HOUSE FOR YOU

1. The White House was designed by James Hoban in 1792 and constructed under his direction.
2. It occupies 18 acres and is 175 feet long and 85 feet high.
3. Total number of rooms: 132.
4. Visitors per annum: 1.5 million.
5. The State Dining Room can seat 140 guests at one time.
6. The other reception rooms are the Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, East Room, Diplomatic Room, Library, Map Room, Movie Theatre, Staff Quarters, Storage Room; Lincoln Bed Room, China Room and the Treaty Room.
7. Conferences are held in the White House on every conceivable industrial, commercial and economic problem.
8. The first occupants were President John Adams and his wife.
10. The President's quarters occupy the entire second floor.
11. The White House is closed to visitors on Sundays, Mondays and public holidays.

Compiled by G.T.F., Bombay

THRONE TALK

What has become of the throne of England? Nobody knows. Although the Queen has plenty of fairly new and modern thrones to choose from, experts believe that the original throne was sold by Oliver Cromwell. Richly embellished, it was probably too good to be chopped up for firewood. It has never been found to this day.



Another throne was destroyed in a great fire in the Parliament. An Irishman named Dowhiggin quoted £1,250 for supplying a new throne complete with platform and canopy. In the end he charged only £1,187, a bargain, he explained, because he had saved a little on the legs.

The Queen's great grandfather, King Edward VII, bought a new throne in Paris. It is still in use, but the embroidered symbols 'E R VII' were speedily altered to 'E R. II'.

The belief that the Coronation Chair, in which the Queen was actually crowned, is the original throne is a mere fallacy. While X-raying the Chair recently, experts discovered a nut and bolt that was only 50 years old. The experts also found a mysterious inscription, 'I. Abbot'.

This had nothing to do with the Abbey monks of long ago. Apparently, a man called Abbot found himself locked in Westminster Abbey overnight. He spent the night in the Coronation Chair and carved his name on it!

Shiv Raina, Jammu

TO RELAX

1. The most important rule is that you should not spend any spare time doing absolutely nothing, except if you are very tired, and then it is better to lie down and try to sleep.
2. Read a good book.
3. Listen to your favourite music.
4. Indulge a hobby.
5. Visit a good friend or call one over.
6. Write a letter to a long-forgotten friend.
7. See if any household chores need doing and do them.
8. Check your address book and your telephone index and bring them up-to-date.
9. Spend a few minutes in prayer.

TO STUDY

1. The most important rule is to pay hundred per cent attention in the classroom.
2. At home, if you study at night, do so in a well illuminated room, during the day study at a desk near an open window.
3. Your desk should be spacious and have all the necessary elements on it—books, pens, pencils, instrument box, erasers, etc.
4. Besides the books you study from, have others for reference—such as a good dictionary, a thesaurus, books of GK and technical magazines.
5. Fixed time study is the best.
6. If you are studying over long periods, take a 10-minute break every hour.
7. If you can afford one, buy a pocket calculator.
8. Some people find it easier to study with soft music on. Do not do this if it distracts.



Copy Courtesy

9. Use time at bus queues, cinema queues, etc to refresh your memory from a textbook.
10. Be comfortable before you start studying: wear comfortable clothes and have at your elbow a sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Compiled by George J Fegradoe,
Bombay

Rakesh Chadha (18), C/o M.L. Chadha, Post Box 181, LIC Building, The Mall, Kanpur 208 001 (Penpals, exchanging gifts, coins, stamps, viewcards, music).

Kailash Garg (20), B.E. (Civil) student, 22-B, Thapar Engineering College, Patiala 147 001 (Stamps, photography, science books, penfriendship).

Mohammad Inamul Haque (24), Teonthar 486 220, MP (Penfriendship with girls in Hindi and English).

Sekhor Das, Dak-Bungalow Road, Karimganj 788 710, Assam (Reading science magazines, solving mathematical problems, electronic experiments, science news, penfriendship).

Harvinder Singh (21), 13/145 Halka Madan, Nai Ki Mandi, Agra 282 002 (Reading science magazines, making models, stamps, listening to BBC and VOA).

Debashis Chatterjee, Wann Hostel (Scottish Church College), 32/8 Beadrow Street, Calcutta 700 006 (Sports, correspondence, magazines).

Mohammad Ismail Khan, 5 Sunehri Masjid Colony, Sunehri Masjid Road, Peshawar Cantt, Pakistan (Penpals).

M.C. Raju (19), C/o Rajendra International, 65 Sakharpath, Solapur 413 005 (Stamps, photography, magazines, travelling, pocket books, penfriendship).

Mukul Kulshrestha (20), C/o S.H. Khudasia (O/SEER-C), W.C.L. Division, P.O. Chattidih, District Bilaspur (Penpals, movies, Western music).

Sulxshan Malhotra (25), H-6, Staff Quarters, Moti Nagar Hospital, New Delhi 110 015 (Penpals, writing, reading).

M.J. Akmal (18), International Penfriendship scheme, Sofia Villa, Dohdhpur, Aligarh 202 001 (Philately, gifts exchange, correspondence, snaps, collecting periodicals).

Sanjiv Jawa (19), 116 Housing Board Colony, Rohtak 124 001, Haryana (Penfriendship, movies, pop music, cricket, swimming).

P. Gopi Krishna (25), 32/12, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi 110 060 (Chess, correspondence, photography).

Krishna Kant Mour (22), Kamarpetty Road, Gauhati 781 001 (Penpals, psychology).

Pradipta Ranjan Mohanty (19), Jyotivihar, Or. F/27, P.O. Burla, Sambalpur 768 017 (Penpals, travelling, photography).



TAURUS

Conservative, stiff-necked, Taureans are dominating personalities with a 'never-say-die' attitude. A lot of these bulls can be found running a farm, a real estate office or a bank. The strong, silent Taureans speak sparingly and love to be left alone.

Once they are in a job, Taureans prove to be tireless workers. They take decisions cautiously and always come out winners. They are stubborn, and rarely accept the advice of others.

Taureans have patience, good memory and business intuition. They make the best bosses with their habit of giving orders but they are also cheerful subordinates.

Monetarily, Taureans' bank balance comes next to that of Cancerians and Virgos. But they don't believe in double-dealing and deceiving and are anything but greedy.

Taureans are very interested in gardening and take it up as a hobby. Music always touches their lives in some way. Many Taureans have beautiful voices and sing professionally. Those who don't, warble in the bath. Some of them take up drawing or painting as a hobby or career.

Taureans usually have a long active life.



Queen Elizabeth II Henry Fonda

FAMOUS TAURUS PERSONALITIES

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
DUKE OF WELLINGTON
ROBERT BROWNING
ADOLF HITLER
YEHUDI MENUHIN
QUEEN ELIZABETH II
HENRY FONDA
AUDREY HEPBURN

Harinder Jit Kaur, New Delhi

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual examination. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam. Not easier, not harder, but just what you may expect. It is, therefore, a practical yardstick for charting your progress and planning your course. Follow strictly all test instructions. Mark yourself honestly and you'll find where your weaknesses lie and where to concentrate your study.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

100 questions in 60 minutes	--- Excellent
60 questions in 60 minutes	--- Good
50 questions in 60 minutes	--- Fair
35 questions in 60 minutes	--- Poor

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answers.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

TEST 1

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The capital of Assam is
(a) Gauhati
(b) Dimapur
(c) Dispur
(d) Shillong</p> <p>2. The currency of Bahrain is
(a) Riyal
(b) Kyat
(c) Lira
(d) Dinar</p> <p>3. International Monetary Fund</p> | <p>(IMF) has its headquarters in
(a) Washington DC
(b) Hague
(c) New York
(d) Geneva</p> <p>4. Who wrote the book <i>Freedom At Midnight</i>?
(a) Ernest Hemingway
(b) Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
(c) Kuldip Nayar</p> |
|--|--|

- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Mahatma Gandhi was associated with which of the following places?
- ✓(a) Dandi
 - (b) Kathiawar
 - (c) Wardha
 - ✓(d) All the above
6. Which one of the following places is associated with copper production?
- (a) Dhanbad mines (Bihar)
 - (b) Zawar mines (Rajasthan)
 - (c) Zhaba (Bihar)
 - ✓(d) Khetri (Rajasthan)
7. Which state leads in the production of zinc?
- ✓(a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) West Bengal
 - (d) Orissa
8. The Kudremukh iron ore project has been set up in
- ✓(a) Karnataka
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
9. A special status has been accorded to J & K under—of the Constitution.
- (a) Article 352
 - (b) Article 360
 - ✓(c) Article 370
 - (d) Article 384
10. The US President can hold office for a —term
- (a) 1 year
 - (b) 2 years
 - ✓(c) 4 years
 - (d) 5 years
11. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar is associated with
- (a) Medicine
 - (b) Physics
 - ✓(c) The Indian Constitution
 - (d) None of the above
12. Khadilkar sisters are famous for
- (a) Painting
 - ✓(b) Chess
 - (c) Hockey
 - (d) None of the above



Courtesy USICA

13. Dwight D. Eisenhower was the —US President to visit India.
- ✓(a) First
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Fourth
14. Kabuki is a traditional dance drama of
- ✓(a) Japan
 - (b) China
 - (c) South Korea
 - (d) North Korea
15. Water sports in the 1982 Asian Games will be played in
- (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Bombay
 - ✓(c) Rai
 - (d) Madras
16. State Bank of India is the only bank in India which has its subsidiary banks, also known as Associate Banks. How many are they?
- ✓(a) 7
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 9
 - (d) 10
17. Christopher Columbus was a/an

- (a) Spaniard
 - (b) American
 - (c) Britisher
 - ✓(d) Italian
18. Who wrote *Asian Drama*?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Simon Kuznet
 - ✓(c) Gunnar Myrdal
 - (d) None of the above
19. Each side in a game of water polo has----players.
- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - ✓(d) 7
20. Who painted *Mona Lisa*?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (b) Amrita Shergill
 - ✓(c) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (d) Zubin Mehta
21. A dermatologist specialises in the treatment of
- (a) Eyes
 - ✓(b) Skin
 - (c) Bones
 - (d) Cancer
22. The book *August 1914* is written by
- (a) A. Kosygin
 - (b) V. Lenin
 - (c) L. Brezhnev
 - ✓(d) A. Solzhenitsyn
23. The INS Cauveri is a/an
- (a) Aircraft carrier
 - ✓(b) Submarine
 - (c) Frigate
 - (d) Naval establishment
24. President Reagan of the US belongs to the----party.
- (a) Conservative
 - (b) Democratic
 - (c) Labour
 - ✓(d) Republican
25. The 'largest public sector undertaking in India is the
- (a) Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
 - (b) State Bank of India (SBI)
 - (c) Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT)
 - ✓(d) Railways

26. The Karmal regime is associated with which country?
- ✓(a) Afghanistan
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) Iran
 - (d) Iraq
27. A----in the Indian Air Force is equal to a Major in the Army.
- ✓(a) Squadron leader
 - (b) Flt. Lieutenant
 - (c) Wing Commander
 - (d) Pilot Officer
28. What is the major reason for the Assam agitation?
- (a) Unemployment problem
 - (b) Demand for special status to Assam
 - ✓(c) Foreign nationals' issue
 - (d) Rising corruption in Assam



29. Who is Thorbjorn Falldin?
- (a) President of Sweden
 - ✓(b) Prime Minister of Sweden
 - (c) President of Finland
 - (d) None of the above
30. Adolf Hitler demanded-----from Poland, at the outbreak of the Second World War.
- (a) Heavy reparation
 - (b) Surrender of the Polish Corridor leading to the

✓ ~~Baltic~~ Sea through German territory

- (c) Complete disarmament
- (d) None of the above



- 31. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, is a/an——by profession.
 - (a) Welder
 - ✓(b) Electrician
 - (c) Civil Engineer
 - (d) None of the above
- 32. The boundary line separating East Germany and Poland is the
 - ✓(a) Oder and Neise Line
 - (b) Brandenburg Line
 - (c) Mannerheim Line
 - (d) None of the above
- 33. The state airlines of Poland is
 - ✓(a) Lot
 - (b) Polish Air Lines (PAL)
 - (c) Air Poland
 - (d) Polish Airways (PA)
- 34. The Polish Parliament is known as the
 - (a) Diet
 - (b) Dail
 - ✓(c) Sejm
 - (d) None of the above
- 35. Three great writers prepared the intellectual background

for the French Revolution (1792-1802). Two of them were Voltaire and Rousseau. Who was the third?

- (a) Maximilien de Robespierre
 - (b) Louis Saint-Just
 - ✓(c) Montesquieu
 - (d) Lafayette
36. In Russia, a new culture, 'Socialist Realism', was imposed, in which all form of art was supposed to promote Soviet achievement. Who imposed this?
- (a) V. Lenin
 - (b) L. Trotsky
 - ✓(c) J. Stalin
 - (d) N. Khrushchev
37. The most important Buddhist scriptures are the *Tripitakas* or 'The Three Baskets'. These are the *Vinayapitaka*, the—— and the——.
- ✓(a) *Suttapitaka*, *Abhidhammapitaka*.
 - (b) *Suttapitaka*, *Mahayanapitaka*
 - (c) *Suttapitaka*, *Hinayanapitaka*
 - (d) *Mahayanapitaka*, *Hinayanapitaka*
38. The rise of Buddhism may be attributed to which of the following factors?
- (a) People grew tired with the Brahmanical rituals
 - (b) Sermons preached by Buddha were in languages familiar to the masses
 - (c) Buddha believed in the equality of men—in a casteless system
 - (d) Due to the royal patronage extended to it by Asoka, Kanishka and Harsha
 - ✓(e) All the above
39. Which one of the following statements is false?
- ✓(a) Jainism recognised the authority of the Vedas
 - (b) Jains believe in *karma* and

rebirth.

- (c) The *Dharmasastras* deal with religious duties and civil law
 - (d) The *Samhitas* are a collection of hymns, prayers, incantations, sacrificial formulae, etc.
40. Given below are four statements about Rigvedic Aryans. Indicate the one which you feel is incorrect.
- (a) Rigvedic Aryans were active, joyful and warlike people, who had a well-organised society
 - (b) Their families were patriarchal
 - ✓(c) The caste-system was rigidly adhered to, inter-caste marriage was discouraged
 - (d) They were essentially agriculturists, though they also used hunting as a useful supplementary source of income



1. Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostoevski, one of the greatest Russian novelists, was the author of

- (a) *Crime And Punishment*
 - (b) *The Idiot*
 - (c) *The Brothers Karamazov*
 - ✓(d) All the above
42. The Ring of Fire is another name for the
- (a) Seismic belt in India, running along the Himalayan ranges and south-west to the swamps of the Rann of Kutch
 - (b) Atlantic belt running from north to south through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean
 - (c) Alpine belt running through the Alps and north Africa, along the northern shore of the Mediterranean --- Spain, Italy, Greece etc --- eastwards through Iran and the Himalayas, then through southern China, Java, Sumatra and the Indonesian Islands
 - ✓(d) Circum-Pacific belt which includes South America's west coast, the Caribbean islands, North America's west coast, parts of Asia, Indonesia, New Zealand and Antarctica
43. The net proceeds of taxes are distributed between the Centre and the states on the recommendations of
- (a) The Union Finance Ministry
 - ✓(b) The Finance Commission
 - (c) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - (d) The Planning Commission
44. The London-based voluntary organisation, Amnesty International, champions the cause of
- ✓(a) Human rights
 - (b) International peace
 - (c) Racial harmony
 - (d) None of the above



45. Who is Francois Mitterrand ?
 (a) Prime Minister of Spain
 ✓(b) President of France
 (c) Chief of the Italian Communist party
 (d) Chief of the Spanish Communist Party
46. Mainpuri district is located in
 (a) Bihar
 ✓(b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Rajasthan
47. Who is Sam Nujoma ?
 ✓(a) Leader of the freedom movement in Namibia
 (b) Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)
 (c) Leader of the mercenaries who tried to capture Seychelles in November 1981
 (d) None of the above
48. Which of the following books is wrongly paired with the author ?
 (a) *Midnight's Children* -- Salman Rushdie
 (b) *The Dark Room* -- R. K. Narayan
 (c) *Against The Tide* -- Minoo Masani
 ✓(d) *Law Versus Justice* -- H. R. Khanna
49. The most industrialised state in India is
 (a) Tamil Nadu

- (b) Karnataka
 (c) Punjab
 ✓(d) Maharashtra
50. Who is Andrei Sakharov ?
 ✓(a) Soviet dissident and a Nobel laureate
 (b) World chess champion of the Soviet Union
 (c) A dissident of Czechoslovakia
 (d) None of the above
51. The Central Food and Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) is located in
 ✓(a) Mysore
 (b) Bangalore
 (c) Delhi
 (d) Kanpur
52. Mujahideen-e-Khalq is a rebel organisation of
 ✓(a) Iran
 (b) Pakistan
 (c) Afghanistan
 (d) None of the above
53. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), -- is the largest donor of medical manpower.
 ✓(a) India
 (b) UK
 (c) USSR
 (d) USA
54. Breast-feeding should be encouraged in India because
 (a) It is a simple and effective method of infant feeding
 (b) It helps in fostering the infant-mother relationship
 (c) It promotes normal infant growth
 ✓(d) All the above
55. The Chief Justice of India receives a monthly salary of
 (a) Rs 4,000
 (b) Rs 4,500
 ✓(c) Rs 5,000
 (d) Rs 5,500
56. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in
 (a) 1971

- (b) 1972
(c) 1973
(d) 1975
57. Khadakvasla, where the National Defence Academy (NDA) is located, is in
(a) Madhya Pradesh
✓(b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal
(d) Andhra Pradesh
58. Which is the odd pair out?
(a) Perambur—Integral Coach Factory
(b) Nunamati—Oil Refinery
(c) Jealgora—Central Fuel Research Institute
✓(d) Puri—Black Pagoda
59. Which one of the following is wrongly paired?
(a) WHO — Geneva
(b) UNESCO — Paris
(c) FAO — Rome
✓(d) ILO — New York
60. --- is known as Bihar's 'river of sorrow'.
(a) Bagmati
(b) Gandak
(c) Chandan
✓(d) Kosi
61. Taj Mahal is a
(a) Palace
✓(b) Tomb
(c) Mosque
(d) Both (a) and (b)
62. According to an official report, which state leads in crimes committed against Harijans?
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Bihar
✓(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Punjab
63. The President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising
(a) The elected members of both houses of Parliament
(b) All members of both houses of Parliament
(c) Elected members of the Lok Sabha and elected members of the state

- legislative assemblies
✓(d) Elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the state legislative assemblies
64. Who was Edgar Snow?
✓(a) An American journalist and author
(b) A British author
(c) An American actor
(d) None of the above
65. What is the former name of Ho Chi Minh city?
✓(a) Saigon
(b) Hue
(c) Haiphong
(d) Qui Non
66. Which one of the following UN agencies is Geneva-based?
(a) UNESCO
✓(b) ILO
(c) FAO
(d) None of the above



Courtesy USICA

67. Senator Edward Kennedy belongs to the --- party
✓(a) Democratic
(b) Republican
(c) Social Democratic
(d) None of the above
68. The recently appointed Kudal Commission will go into the working of
✓(a) The Gandhian institutions like the Gandhi Peace Foundation

- (b) The central public sector projects
 - (c) The Aligarh Muslim University
 - (d) The Dredging Corporation of India
- 69 Which one of the following universities is not a central university?
- (a) Osmania University
 - ✓(b) Calcutta University
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University
 - (d) Banaras Hindu University



70. The Berlin Wall was erected by East Germany in
- (a) 1949
 - (b) 1953
 - (c) 1954
 - ✓(d) 1961
- 71 Which one of the following is wrongly paired?
- (a) Taiwan Taipei
 - (b) Vietnam Hanoi
 - (c) Thailand Bangkok
 - ✓(d) North Korea - Seoul
- 72 The odd pair out is
- (a) Egypt - Cairo
 - (b) Iraq - Baghdad
 - ✓(c) Lebanon - Khartoum
 - (d) Syria - Damascus
- 73 Filmotsav '82 was held in

- (a) Madras
 - (b) Bangalore
 - ✓(c) Calcutta
 - (d) Bombay
- 74 Lothal, where excavations have established the existence of the Indus Valley civilisation, is in
- (a) Punjab
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Sindh (Pakistan)
 - ✓(d) Gujarat
- 75 Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched?
- ✓(a) Harijan Sevak Sangh -- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (c) Red Shirts -- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - (d) Theosophical Society -- Annie Besant
- 76 _____ is concerned with the hydroelectric projects in India
- ✓(a) NHPC
 - (b) NTPC
 - (c) NPL
 - (d) None of the above
77. _____ is a sarod maestro
- (a) Allah Rakha
 - ✓(b) Amjad Ali Khan
 - (c) Bismillah Khan
 - (d) Ravi Shankar
- 78 _____ is a rebel organisation operating in India
- ✓(a) MNF
 - (b) INTUC
 - (c) CITU
 - (d) AITUC
- 79 What is the current membership of the UN?
- (a) 145 150
 - (b) 152 155
 - ✓(c) 155-160 157
 - (d) 160 165
80. Which of the following planets is nearest to the sun?
- (a) Pluto
 - (b) Jupiter
 - ✓(c) Mercury
 - (d) Venus

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

TEST II (Based on CCTimes)

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement

- 1 During World War I, the persecution of the Jews in Germany, — and — compelled them to flood into Palestine

(a) Greece, Poland
☒ (b) Poland, Russia
 (c) Russia, Turkey
 (d) None of the above

- 2 The June '67 Arab-Israeli war lasted for — days

☒ (a) 6
 (b) 7
 (c) 11
 (d) 13

- 3 Given below are four statements about the Camp David peace accord. One of them is false. Which is it?

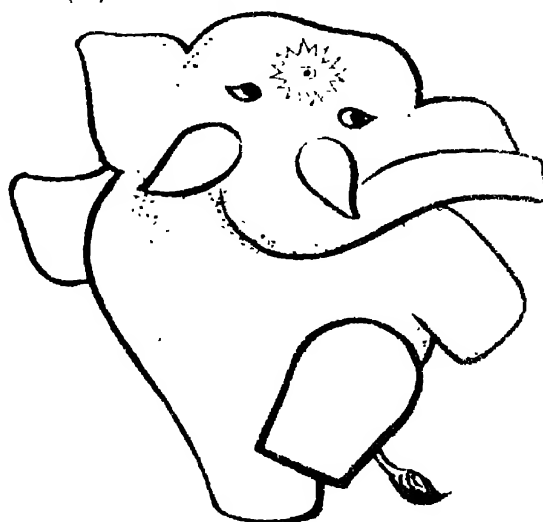
(a) The treaty was signed in 1979
 (b) It provided for, among other things, the return of the whole of Sinai to Egypt by April '82
 (c) It called for negotiations for an autonomy agreement for the 1.3 million Palestinians on the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.
☒ (d) The accord was welcomed by the Arab countries

- 4 The Polish currency (zloty) has been devalued by — per cent against the dollar

(a) 41.3
 (b) 54.6
☒ (c) 58.8
 (d) 61.14

5. The International Development Association's (IDA) credit to India is to be reduced by \$ — million

☒ (a) 200
 (b) 211
 (c) 250
 (d) None of the above



- 6 What does Appu, a prancing baby elephant and the IXth Asian Games mascot, symbolise?

(a) Prosperity
 (b) Power
 (c) Sportsmanship
☒ (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (e) All the three

- 7 Who led the Indian expedition to Antarctica?

☒ (a) S.Z. Qasim
 (b) F.D. Karaka
 (c) Dr S. Bhagvantam
 (d) Dr A.B. Joshi

- 8 The expedition discovered an underwater mount in the Indian Ocean, considered to be significant for both defence and scientific purposes. After whom is this mount named?

- (a) Dr Homi J. Bhabha
 - ✓(b) Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
9. Antarctica abounds in protein-rich shrimp-like creatures called
- ✓(a) Krills
 - (b) Brills
 - (c) Fels
 - (d) Sea wasps
10. How many countries were signatory to the Antarctica treaty of 1959, which stipulates that the South Pole shall be used only for peaceful and scientific purposes?
- (a) 10
 - ✓(b) 11
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 14
11. What was the major outcome of Agha Shahi's (Pakistan's then Foreign Minister) visit to India, which is considered to be the first of its kind, since the independence of the two countries?
- (a) Finalisation of a new trade agreement
 - ✓(b) An agreement to establish a joint commission to promote bilateral cooperation
 - (c) The signing of the no war pact
 - (d) None of the above
12. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's first 20-point programme was announced in
- (a) 1973
 - (b) 1974
 - ✓(c) 1975
 - (d) 1976
13. Till now, the World Bank and its affiliates have committed more than \$--- billion to assist key sectors of the Indian economy.
- (a) 10.74
 - ✓(b) 12
 - (c) 14.69
 - (d) 16.01



14. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt belongs to the --- party
- (a) Free Democratic
 - ✓(b) Social Democratic
 - (c) Socialist
 - (d) None of the above
15. Are the National Security Ordinance (NSO) and the National Security Act (NSA), which later replaced it, constitutionally valid as per the ruling of the Supreme Court?
- ✓(a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) The Supreme Court has notified a later date for further hearings
 - (d) The Supreme Court has directed the government to furnish more data for it to review the matter
16. Under the 44th Constitution Amendment Act, 1978, Article --- was amended to provide for the establishment of an advisory board to review preventive detention cases
- (a) 19
 - (b) 21
 - ✓(c) 22
 - (d) None of the above
17. Who is Laldenga?
- ~(a) Leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF)

- (b) Chief of the Naga underground movement
 (c) Leader of Mizoram's People's Conference
 (d) None of the above
- 18 The US has decided not to sell _____ planes to Taiwan.
 (a) F-5-E
 (b) F-5-G
 (c) F-16
 ✓(d) FX
19. Who has succeeded Richard Allen as the US National Security Adviser?
 (a) McGeorge Bundy
 (b) Henry Kissinger
 (c) Zbigniew Brzezinski
 ✓(d) William P. Clark
- 20 Who is the recipient of the Padma Vibhushan for 1981?
 ✓(a) Mira Behn
 (b) Rukmani Joshi
 (c) N P. Seshadri
 (d) None of the above
- 21 Who has been elected, as Finland's first Socialist President?
 ✓(a) Mauno Koivisto
 (b) Urho K. Kekkonen
 (c) Kamisese Mara
 (d) None of the above
- 22 Which new weapon, developed by the US, is more powerful than the neutron bomb?
 (a) Beta bomb
 ✓(b) Gamma bomb
 (c) Maser bomb
 (d) Laser bomb
- 23 Who has been appointed Chairman and Managing Director of the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank?
 ✓(a) R.C. Shah
 (b) K.L. Wig
 (c) K.S. Murty
 (d) M.N. Siddiqui
- 24 Which great singer from Agra gharana was decorated with the 'Star of Baroda' by the late Sayajirao Gaekwad III?

- (a) C Ramachandra
 ✓(b) Fyaz Khan
 (c) Begum Akhtar
 (d) None of the above
- 25 India recently decided to acquire four diesel powered submarines, equipped with sophisticated weaponry, from
 ✓(a) West Germany
 (b) East Germany
 (c) USSR
 (d) UK
26. Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) gave a record production of _____ million tonnes of saleable steel during 1981
 (a) 4.76
 (b) 5.39
 (c) 5.42
 ✓(d) 5.57
- 27 Which urban guerrilla terrorist group kidnapped United States' Brig Gen James I. Dozier in December 1981?



- ✓(a) Red Brigades
 (b) Baader-Meinhof gang
 (c) Symbionese Liberation Army
 (d) Irish Republican Army

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

TEST III

BY K. MOHAN

The questions published in this section have been selected from the United Commercial Bank examination, held in Jan. '82. These questions are based on the memory of candidates who appeared in the above examination. As they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall, we have tried our best to compile these questions as close to the original as possible. We, therefore, take no responsibility for any discrepancy.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Decibel is a unit of the
✓(a) Intensity of sound
(b) Intensity of light
(c) Radiation of heat
(d) Flow of water</p> <p>2. Crude oil is used as a raw material for the manufacture of
(a) Rayon
(b) Terylene
(c) Nylon
✓(d) None of the above</p> <p>3. India uses ---- for its nuclear energy programme
✓(a) Uranium
(b) Thorium
(c) Plutonium
(d) None of the above</p> <p>4. ---- is the main opium-growing Indian state
(a) Gujarat
(b) West Bengal
✓(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Haryana</p> <p>5. Electric locomotives are manufactured at
(a) Varanasi
(b) Hubli
(c) Perambur
✓(d) Chittaranjan</p> <p>6. Ayurveda has its origin in the
✓(a) Atharva Veda
(b) Yajur Veda
(c) Sama Veda
(d) Rig Veda</p> | <p>7. Davis Cup can be won in
✓(a) Lawn tennis
(b) Cricket
(c) Badminton
(d) Football</p> <p>8. India has maximum export earnings from
✓(a) Tea
(b) Jute
✓(c) Engineering goods
(d) Sugar</p> <p>9. South Bihar is known for its ---- industries
✓(a) Iron and steel
(b) Textile
(c) Sugar
(d) Oil</p> <p>10. Which one of the following rivers is used as an inland waterway for commercial purposes?
(a) Narmada
(b) Cauvery
(c) Krishna
✓(d) Ganga</p> <p>11. Gold deposits have been recently found in
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
✓(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Orissa</p> <p>12. What percentage of the national income does agriculture account for in India?</p> |
|---|---|

- (a) 25
(b) 35
✓(c) 48
(d) 75
13. The — in France came to power in May 1981.
(a) Liberals
(b) Republicans
(c) Communists
✓(d) Socialists
14. — had a close look at Saturn.
(a) Voyager I
✓(b) Voyager II
(c) Pioneer I
(d) Pioneer II
15. The capital of Tripura is
(a) Shillong
(b) Dispur
✓(c) Agartala
(d) None of the above
16. Pin code 7 is the postal index number of
✓(a) West Bengal
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar
(d) Madhya Pradesh
17. — commemorates the Hijri era.
(a) The birth of Prophet Mohammed
(b) The death of Prophet Mohammed
✓(c) The flight of Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina
(d) None of the above
18. Why has the government introduced checks on overseas employment of Indians?
(a) To prevent unscrupulous elements from cheating Indian immigrants
(b) To ensure that the Indians going abroad are not exploited as slaves
(c) To ensure that the agents of employment agencies do not misappropriate the remittances sent home by Indians working abroad
✓(d) All the above

19. India's largest newsprint factory is in

- ✓(a) Madhya Pradesh (Nepa nagar)
(b) Orissa (Talcher)
(c) Bihar (Dhanbad)
(d) West Bengal (Farakka)



20. Kathakali dance originated in

- ✓(a) Kerala
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Orissa
21. The Kaziranga game sanctuary is famous for its — reserves
(a) Antelope
✓(b) Rhinoceros
(c) Flamingo
(d) All the above
22. Which language daily has the largest circulation in India?
(a) Malayalam
✓(b) Bengali
(c) English
◆(d) Hindi
23. Group of 77 is a coalition of — countries
(a) Developed
(b) OPEC
✓(c) Developing
(d) OECD
24. In September 1981, the Commonwealth Heads of Governments met in

- (a) UK
(b) Zambia
✓(c) Australia
(d) India
- 25 The maximum which can be deducted from one's earnings for income tax is per cent
(a) 48.02
(b) 55.07
✓(c) 69.50
(d) 75.25
- 26 Talkies in India started years ago
(a) 20
(b) 30
(c) 45
✓(d) 50
- 27 The Palekar Award concerns
✓(a) Journalists
(b) Textile workers
(c) Bank employees
(d) LIC employees
- 28 The currency of Burma is
✓(a) Kyat
(b) Taka
(c) Rupee
(d) Baht
- 29 The term boat people refers to
(a) The Haitian refugees
✓(b) The Vietnamese refugees
(c) Keralites working overseas
(d) None of the above
- 30 Which ASEAN country has recognised the present Kampuchean Government?
(a) Indonesia
(b) Malaysia
(c) Singapore
✓(d) None of the above
- 31 Who won the Durand Football Cup in December 81?
✓(a) Border Security Force (BSF)
(b) Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills (JCT)
(c) Punjab Police
(d) Mohammedan Sporting
- 32 The Indus Valley civilisation had similarity with the civilisation
(a) Chinese
(b) Egyptian
(c) Sumerian
✓(d) None of the above
- 33 The most industrialised of India's southern states is
✓(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka
(d) Andhra Pradesh
- 34 The Fifth World Sanskrit Sammelan was held at
✓(a) Allahabad
(b) Varanasi
(c) Kurukshetra
(d) Calcutta
- 35 Alden Winship Clausen, who visited India recently, is
(a) The US permanent representative at the UN
✓(b) The World Bank President
(c) The President of the UN General Assembly
(d) The new UN Secretary-General



SOCIAL SCIENCES

BY B. L. SADANA

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. In what way did the British conquest of India differ from the earlier conquests?
 - (a) Because the English were Europeans of the white race
 - (b) Because the earlier conquests changed political regimes only and the basic economic structure of India remained unaffected. It was completely transformed by the British
 - (c) The British came as traders whereas the earlier ones came as invaders
 - (d) India was directly governed by Britain, an imperialist country unlike the previous cases
2. Which of these was not a stage in the development of British imperialism in India?
 - (a) Trading capitalism
 - (b) Industrial capitalism
 - (c) Finance capitalism
 - (d) Monopoly capitalism
3. The rise of Indian nationalism in the second half of the 19th century was the outcome of
 - (a) Foreign domination
 - (b) The revolt of 1857
 - (c) The consciousness of the cultural unity of India
 - (d) None of the above
4. ———did not cause the rise of nationalism in India
 - (a) Western education
 - (b) British sense of justice and fair play
 - (c) Economic exploitation by the British
 - (d) Religious and social reform movements
5. The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in
 - (a) 1885
 - (b) 1888
 - (c) 1892
 - (d) 1893
6. The names of some leaders called 'liberals' are given below. Which of the following was not a liberal?
 - (a) Pherozeshah Mehta
 - (b) Rash Bihari Bose
 - (c) Aurobindo Ghose
 - (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
7. Which one of these names cannot be included in the class of 'extremist' leaders of India's national movement?
 - (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (b) Lajpat Rai
 - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (d) Ananda Charlu
8. ———did not promote nationalism in India
 - (a) *Kesari*
 - (b) *Yugantar*
 - (c) *Indian Mirror*
 - (d) *Englishman*
9. Which of these was not an objective of the INC in 1885?
 - (a) Achievement of independence
 - (b) Development of close relations between national workers
 - (c) Dissolution of race, creed and provincial prejudices
 - (d) To consolidate the feeling of national unity
10. The first session of the INC was held in

- (a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Madras
(d) Delhi
11. The attitude of the British authorities in India towards the establishment of the Congress was
(a) Hostile
(b) Indifferent
(c) Encouraging
(d) Cautious
12. The aim of the liberals in the early phase of the national movement was to bring about
(a) Administrative reforms
(b) Indianisation of services
(c) An opposition to racial discrimination against Indians in other countries
(d) All the above
13. The Indian National Congress in its early phases, under the liberals,
(a) Popularised the idea of representative institutions
(b) Brought about a separation of judicial from executive functions
(c) Founded the first all-India political national organisation
(d) Exhorted the Indians to feel as Indians irrespective of all provincial or communal distinctions
14. After - - - the British changed their attitude towards the INC
(a) 1888
(b) 1892
(c) 1895
(d) 1905
15. What led to the growth of extremism in the Indian national movement?
(a) Repressive measures adopted by the government against the growing national movement
(b) Racist and imperialist attitude of Lord Curzon
(c) Influence of the spreading Asian nationalism and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5
(d) All the above
16. 'Swadeshi and boycott' was the programme of the
(a) Liberals
(b) Extremists
(c) Terrorists and revolutionaries
(d) None of the above
17. The first split in the INC occurred at the session held at
(a) Calcutta
(b) Bombay
(c) Surat
(d) Allahabad
18. On what issue did the moderates and extremists in the Congress differ?
(a) Achievement of self-government
(b) Personality conflicts among the leaders
(c) Attempts by one faction to capture the party organisation
(d) On the methods to be employed and the pace of progress to be achieved
19. Which of these places, names, or cases was associated with the terrorist and revolutionary movements?
(a) Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra
(b) Har Dayal, V.D. Savarkar and Dhingra
(c) Nasik and Alipore conspiracies
(d) All the above
20. Which of the following events has no connection with the year 1916?
(a) Return of Mahatma Gandhi to India from South Africa
(b) Home Rule Movement
(c) Congress-Muslim League pact at Lucknow

21. (d) Reunion of the INC
The Indian Muslim League was founded in

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1908
- (d) 1909



22. Why did the Congress reject Cripps' proposals of 1942?

- (a) Because the attitude of Sir Stafford Cripps was unreasonable
- (b) Because the time-table for India's independence was vague and uncertain
- (c) Because the provinces were given the right to separate themselves from independent India and maintain links with Britain
- (d) For all the above reasons

23. When the Muslim League was founded, certain objectives were laid down. Listed below are some of them, one of which is incorrect. Which is it?

- (a) Establishment of Pakistan
- (b) Promoting among Indian Muslims the feeling of loyalty towards the British Government
- (c) Protecting the rights of Indian Muslims and placing their needs and aspirations before the government

(d) Promoting friendly relations between Muslims and other Indian communities

24. Why did the Muslim League drift away from the British, on the issue of cooperation with the INC, after 1912?

- (a) Annulment of the partition of Bengal
- (b) British policy towards Turkey in the First World War
- (c) New Muslim leadership
- (d) All the above

25. Which of the statements given below is incorrect with regard to the British policy announcement made in August 1917, regarding constitutional progress in India?

- (a) The ultimate goal of the British rule in India is the gradual establishment of a responsible government
- (b) Establishment of a responsible government will be done in stages
- (c) Immediate transfer of power starting at the Provincial level
- (d) Progress towards the declared goal would depend on the cooperation offered by Indians

26. When did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place?

- (a) April 13, 1919
- (b) April 15, 1919
- (c) June 20, 1920
- (d) January 26, 1922

27. The system of separate communal representation was introduced in India by the

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (d) Government of India Act, 1919

28. The basic reason for the growth

- of Muslim communalism in India was
- (a) The British policy of divide and rule
 - (b) The uneven economic and cultural development of the different communities in India
 - (c) The caste system of the Hindu society and the strategy of Muslim landlords and the bourgeoisie to protect their class interests
 - (d) All the above
29. --- was not associated with the Home Rule movement.
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Annie Besant
 - (d) Joseph Baptista
30. Dyarchy in the provinces was introduced by the
- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1892
 - (b) Morley Minto Reforms, 1909
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (d) Government of India Act, 1935
31. --- was not associated with the Khilafat movement
- (a) Mohammed Ali
 - (b) Shaukat Ali
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Sir Agha Khan
32. What led to the Non-cooperation movement, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920-21?
- (a) The Khilafat movement
 - (b) Inadequate reforms introduced by the British
 - (c) Repression and martial law in Punjab
 - (d) All the above
33. The programme of the Non-cooperation movement did not include the
- (a) Boycott of foreign goods
 - (b) Boycott of courts, govern
 - (c) Boycott of government schools and colleges, elections etc
 - (d) Refusal to pay taxes
34. Of the choices given below, one had no connection with the Ghadar party. Indicate the choice.
- (a) 1913
 - (b) Kamagata Maru
 - (c) Baba Sohan Singh Bhahina
 - (d) Sardar Bhagat Singh
35. The Swaraj Party, founded in 1923, was not connected with
- (a) C.R. Dass
 - (b) Making the Morley-Minto Reforms unworkable and bringing the British administrative machinery to a halt
 - (c) The establishment of Swaraj or dominion status
 - (d) The bid to remove Mahatma Gandhi from the leadership of the national movement
36. The Moplah rebellion in Malabar
- (a) Strived to achieve total independence
 - (b) Was an agrarian unrest against the landlords
 - (c) Was a revolutionary movement of the terrorists
 - (d) None of the above
37. The appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927 on the constitutional reforms in India was opposed by the Congress because
- (a) An all-white commission was regarded as an insult to the people of India
 - (b) Indians were denied the right to determine their own constitution
 - (c) It was constituted without consulting the Indian

leaders

(d) All the above

38. The goal of complete independence, as distinct from dominion status, was declared by the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) at its session in 1929. The session was held in
- (a) Lahore
 - (b) Karachi
 - (c) Nagpur
 - (d) Calcutta



39. Queen Victoria, who ascended the British throne in 1837, was also the Empress of India from
- (a) 1837 to 1856
 - (b) 1856 to 1876
 - (c) 1876 to 1901
 - (d) 1886 to 1901
40. Who presided over the AICC session held in 1929?
- (a) Moti Lal Nehru
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) None of the above
41. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched with the Dandi march from Sabarmati Ashram, on
- (a) January 26, 1930
 - (b) March 12, 1930

(c) April 6, 1930

(d) None of the above

42. Dandi is the name of a
- (a) Freedom fighter
 - (b) Place
 - (c) Law
 - (d) Technique of satyagraha
43. The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the violation of
- (a) The Salt Law
 - (b) The Press Ordinance
 - (c) The Sedition Law
 - (d) All laws made by the British in India
44. 'Young India' was
- (a) An exhibition organised at the AICC session in 1929
 - (b) A secret organisation formed by the Indian youth for the country's liberation
 - (c) A periodical (newspaper)
 - (d) None of the above
45. The National Flag of India was first displayed
- (a) In 1921, at the Bezwada session of the AICC
 - (b) In 1929, at the Lahore session of the AICC
 - (c) In 1931, at the Karachi session of the AICC
 - (d) None of the above
46. Of the three round table conferences, held in early thirties to resolve the constitutional tangle in India, the Congress participated in
- (a) The first one
 - (b) The second one
 - (c) The third one
 - (d) All the three conferences
47. Who represented the Congress at the round table conference held in London, in 1931?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru; he also represented the Congress in the first round table conference
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose; he also represented the Con

- gress in the other two round table conferences
(d) All the three
48. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was concerned with
(a) The suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and securing the Congress participation in the second round table conference
(b) Securing the release of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his companions from jail
(c) Settling the basic framework of a future constitutional scheme
(d) None of the above
49. Here are some combinations of events and names. Which of them is wrong?
(a) Champaran - Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Bardoli - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Dandi march - Vinoba Bhave
(d) Afghan policy - Lord Auckland
50. Who were the signatories to the Poona Pact?
(a) The Congress and the Government
(b) Leaders of the Hindu community and those of the depressed classes
(c) The depressed classes and the government
(d) The Congress and the Muslim League
51. In which of the following provinces did the Congress not secure an absolute majority in the Provincial Assembly in the elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935?
(a) Orissa
(b) Bombay
(c) Bengal
(d) Madras
52. In how many provinces were the Congress ministries formed immediately after the elections in 1937?
(a) 6
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 10
53. Why did the Congress ministries, formed in the provinces in 1937, resign in November 1939?
(a) Because of factional struggle in the Congress between the rightists and the leftists
(b) They were asked to do so by the British on account of the refusal of the Congress to support the British in the Second World War
(c) As a protest against the declaration made by the British on October 17, 1939, which was termed as unsatisfactory by the Congress
(d) They did not want to associate themselves with the war because of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of *Ahimsa*
54. Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to the British offer of August 1940?
(a) An assurance to the Muslims that without their consent, no future constitution would be enforced
(b) Dominion status was promised to India
(c) The right of the Indians to frame their own constitution was recognised
(d) Indians were promised control over all departments of the central government except defence
55. When did the Muslim League

officially demand the creation of Pakistan, at its session held in Lahore?

- (a) January 1920
- (b) June 1937
- (c) March 1940
- (d) August 1942

56. Who propagated the idea of Pakistan through his writings?

- (a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- (b) Sir Mohammed Iqbal
- (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) H.H. the Agha Khan

57. Why did the Muslim League insist on the creation of Pakistan for Indian Muslims?

- (a) Because of its belief in the 'Two-Nation Theory'
- (b) Because it was instigated by the British
- (c) Because India would be too big to be administered as one unit
- (d) Because of the support of other Muslim countries

58. The Nehru Report presented to the all-parties national convention in 1928 was concerned with

- (a) Drafting a constitution for India
- (b) Preparing the case to be presented to the Simon Commission
- (c) Finding out the basis of cooperation among all parties for the sake of national struggle
- (d) None of the above

59. Which of these statements is correct regarding the Quit India movement?

- (a) The AICC passed the Quit India resolution on August 8, 1942
- (b) The British had to quit India largely due to this movement
- (c) The movement got no response from the people

and thus fizzled out

(d) The Quit India resolution was passed to divert the people's attention from the weaknesses of the Congress

60. The Simla Conference held in 1945 to implement the Wavell Plan failed because

- (a) The Muslim League adopted an adamant and uncompromising attitude
- (b) The British were not interested in the success of the conference
- (c) The conference was overtaken by the progress of events in Britain
- (d) All the above



61. When did Subhash Chandra Bose escape from India?

- (a) June 1940
- (b) January 1941
- (c) December 1941
- (d) August 1942

62. Who founded the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Rash Bihari Bose
- (c) Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan
- (d) None of the above

63. Which event is associated with the date February 18, 1946?

- (a) The naval mutiny in Bombay
 - (b) The mutiny of the air force units at Ambala and Calcutta
 - (c) Judgments of the military tribunals in the trial of INA officers
 - (d) Appointment of the Cabinet Mission
64. Why did the Cabinet Mission Plan reject the idea of establishing Pakistan?
- (a) It felt that the concept of 'two-nation' theory was a myth
 - (b) The partition of India would be harmful to the Sikhs
 - (c) Geographically Pakistan would not be a viable state
 - (d) For administrative and military reasons, the establishment of Pakistan would be harmful and impracticable
65. What was the Congress' reaction to the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- (a) It accepted the plan
 - (b) It rejected the plan
 - (c) It accepted the plan with some conditions
 - (d) It was indifferent to it
66. What was the Muslim League's attitude towards the Constituent Assembly elected under the Cabinet Mission Plan in July 1946, and scheduled to meet on December 9, 1946?
- (a) It was indifferent to it
 - (b) It boycotted it
 - (c) It took part in it
 - (d) None of the above
67. When was the Mountbatten Plan announced?
- (a) February 2, 1947
 - (b) June 1, 1947
 - (c) June 3, 1947
 - (d) December 8, 1947
68. When was the India Independence Act passed by the British Parliament?
- (a) March 1947
 - (b) June 1947
 - (c) July 1947
 - (d) August 1947
69. The Congress accepted the partition of India because
- (a) It was convinced that it was impossible to work with the Muslim League due to the latter's hostility
 - (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah accepted the 'moth eaten' and mutilated Pakistan
 - (c) It was better to have a strong central government in a divided India than to have a weak central government in an undivided India
 - (d) All the above
70. Given below are some recommendations of the Simon Commission. One of them is wrong. Which is it?
- (a) The interference of the central government in the provinces should be reduced to a minimum
 - (b) Dyarchy in the provinces should be abolished
 - (c) The central government should consist of elected ministers only. They should be appointed from and responsible to the legislature
 - (d) A council for greater India representing Indian states and provinces be constituted
71. When was the Civil Disobedience Movement officially withdrawn by the Congress?
- (a) 1931
 - (b) 1932
 - (c) 1933
 - (d) 1934

SCIENCE

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. What is alchemy?

- (a) It is an imaginary line at which a suspended compass needle would point to true north because there would be no magnetic declination
- (b) It is a tough, semi-precious stone of silica (SiO_2) used in scientific instruments and scales
- (c) It occurs when blood serums of different human types refuse to mix and become lumpy
- (d) It was practised by rudimentary chemists during the Middle Ages, where they attempted to transmute base metal into gold

2. What is agar agar?

- (a) In botany, it denotes a clustering, a mixture of elements such as sand and pebbles for concrete
- (b) It is a general term for a surface around which an aerodynamic lift is developed, as wings and ailerons of an airplane
- (c) A translucent variety of gypsum, hard and white and at times like marble. It is used in architecture and sculpture
- (d) A polysaccharide gel made from seaweeds and used by bacteriologists for their cultures

3. Albinism occurs when

- (a) Alanine α aminopropionic acid and one of the

amino acids found in proteins, is absent

- (b) Natural pigments are absent or present in insufficient amounts
- (c) Albumins, complex protein substances found in milk, are ingested in large quantities
- (d) None of the above

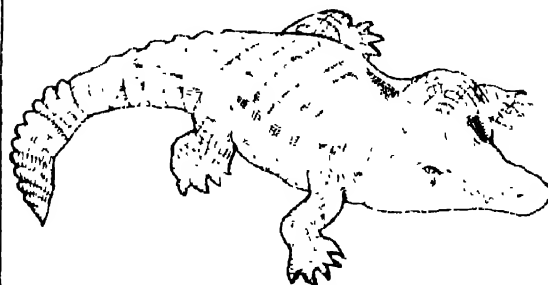


4. *Principia*, the Mathematical principles of Natural Philosophy, was published by Isaac Newton in

- (a) 1666
- (b) 1674
- (c) 1687
- (d) 1691

5. Aeronomy is a

- (a) Discipline combining the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere
 - (b) Diffusion and dispersion of solid or liquid particles, particularly through gas, insecticides, fog, etc
 - (c) Term combining the region of the earth's atmosphere and space as a continuous field of operation
 - (d) None of the above
6. What does the abbreviation AFC stand for?
- (a) Audio frequency control
 - (b) Automatic frequency control
 - (c) Aerosol firing constant
 - (d) Aerothermodynamic frequency constant
7. The theory of abiogenesis propounds that
- (a) Life rises directly from nonliving matter
 - (b) Life exists on other planets
 - (c) There is life after life, i.e., one is still alive when one is declared dead
 - (d) None of the above
8. What is an achene?
- (a) A stone meteorite without rounded grain
 - (b) A one-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit
 - (c) A substance of the nucleus which does not take up any stain
 - (d) A flower with an acropetal inflorescence
9. Actinomyces is a genus of
- (a) Fungi
 - (b) Algae
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Virus
10. *On The Weight Of Air*, which inspired the Montgolfier brothers to rise above the ground using a balloon filled with hot air, was written by
- (a) Joseph Priestley
 - (b) Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin
 - (c) Henri Giffard
 - (d) None of the above
11. The first radial gasoline engine was built in—, and it marked the most important step in making the airplane practical.
- (a) 1901
 - (b) 1903
 - (c) 1904
 - (d) 1905
12. Jet engines, used in today's aircraft, are based on
- (a) Newton's first law of motion
 - (b) Newton's second law of motion
 - (c) Newton's third law of motion
 - (d) All the above
13. How far is Venus from the Earth?
- (a) 24 million miles
 - (b) 26 million miles
 - (c) 27.8 million miles
 - (d) 30.06 million miles
14. The nearest star is — away
- (a) 25 million miles
 - (b) 45 million miles
 - (c) 25 million, million miles
 - (d) 49 million, million miles
15. It has been observed that crocodiles shed large transparent tears, after having devoured their prey. What could be the explanation for 'crocodile tears'?
- (a) That the crocodile genuinely mourns after having devoured its prey



rids itself of the excess salts absorbed with water and food

- (c) It is because the excretory duct of the salt glands opens into the corner of the eye, the secretion thus flowing from the eye
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) All the three



- 16. Salamander belongs to the class
 - (a) Amphibia (such as frogs)
 - (b) Reptilia (such as alligators)
 - (c) Mammalia (such as the shrew)
 - (d) It is a cross between amphibians and reptiles
- 17. Nicolaus Copernicus, a Polish astronomer, speculated that
 - (a) The Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around a motionless earth which was central in the system
 - (b) Earth was one of the planets and revolved around the Sun
 - (c) The Sun rotated on its centre
 - (d) None of the above
- 18. *Almagest*, a work of-----, marked the terminal point of ancient astronomy.
 - (a) Ptolemy of Alexandria
 - (b) Aristarchus of Samos
 - (c) Hipparchus of Greece
 - (d) Pythagoras of Greece
- 19. Who were the first to observe the red blood corpuscles, which helped to lay the

blood chemistry?

- (a) Antony Leeuwenhoek and Friedrich Löffler
 - (b) Antony Leeuwenhoek and Athanasius Kircher
 - (c) Jan Swammerdam and Athanasius Kircher
 - (d) Friedrich Löffler and Jan Swammerdam
- 20. Bacteriology as a science came into its own, following the monumental work of
 - (a) Joseph Lister
 - (b) Robert Koch
 - (c) Louis Pasteur
 - (d) None of the above
 - 21. -----made the signal discovery of "phagocytes", white corpuscles which render invading bacteria harmless.
 - (a) Simon Flexner
 - (b) Albert Sabin
 - (c) Ilya Metchnikoff
 - (d) Thomas H Weller
 - 22. Who proved that polio resulted from viruses?
 - (a) Jonas E Salk
 - (b) John F. Enders
 - (c) Frederick C Robbins
 - (d) Karl Landsteiner
 - 23. Bernoulli's principle, formulated by the Swiss mathematician of that name, states that
 - (a) For a horizontal flow of a liquid or gas, the sum of the pressure and the kinetic energy per unit volume of the liquid or gas is a constant
 - (b) In the northern hemisphere, when standing with one's back to the wind, low pressure is to the left and high pressure to the right
 - (c) The quantity of energy involved in a transformation is constant
 - (d) None of the above

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PARAGRAPH WRITING BY C.P. GULATI

Almost all competitive exams try to test the candidates' ability to write an organised paragraph. Our section on paragraph writing will give you tips on how to express yourself in a more explicit, coherent and organised manner, thereby preparing you to confidently tackle this test in various entrance and recruitment exams.

Many people conceive of good ideas, but lack the flair for expression. Logical development of ideas, consistency of thought, clarity of expression and apt words and phrases knit into coherent sentences make good writing. Vague or hackneyed phrases, self-contradiction and rambling mar the beauty of a well-conceived idea. Good sentences loosely put together lose their impact. It is important to be judicious in the assembly of sentences.

The general trend in most competitive exams is to ask the examinee to expand a given quotation, discuss or refute it. But a paragraph is not a 'loose sally of mind'. There are certain dos and don'ts which have to be observed:

The opening sentence must be catchy. The rest should follow naturally. Do not drag your ideas. Do not write in the first person.

In a paragraph writing test, you are supposed to write about 150 to 200 words on the given quotation. Unless it is otherwise specified, the examinee is expected to develop the paragraph—that is, to write on the lines originally conceived by the author. However, sometimes you may be asked to refute the given quote. If you are asked to discuss the quote then you can write in favour of or against the idea.

Since a candidate is supposed to express himself in one paragraph, irrelevant details should be avoided.

In other words, you should bring out one main point, with two or three sub-points interwoven with it. Even if you know the author's name, you are not expected to specify. You don't have to explain in simple English the meaning of the quotation. Remember, you haven't been asked to explain with reference to context. If you do, you'll be taking the wrong approach.

Examples may be introduced, but it's better not to stuff in too many of them. Avoid quoting others, though an isolated quotation may be used. You can present, in your own language, what you may have learnt from other writers. In any case, the examiner wants to see whether you have comprehended the idea of the quote and how well you can develop the theme on the original lines. Take care not to make comments like 'it is right', 'it is whimsical', etc. You haven't been asked to analyse critically.

Given below are two examples on how to write a well-organised paragraph.

1 "What we call progress is the exchange of one nuisance for another nuisance"—Havelock Ellis

All the advancement the world claims to have made is not progress, but just change—and not necessarily for the better. Man is a gaming animal who has been trying different methods to improve his lot by 'trial and error'. In his dissatisfaction he has been simply changing

from one system to another. When we look at the acts of inhumanity and brutality committed by man on man, we are forced to conclude that there has been no real progress. Otherwise, with so-called civilisation and advancement the world should have become a better place to live in. In fact, man's life has always been miserable and in his confusion he has been trying different social customs, economic and political institutions. But he continues to live on, disgruntled and disnayed.

2. "Youth is blunder; manhood a struggle; old age is regret." Disraeli.

Youth has an intoxication of its own. A young man lives in his own dreamland, enjoying flights of fancy. He is swift, rash, emotional and carefree. Living far from the world of realities, he hardly dis-

tinguishes between the right and wrong, and in his impetuosity turns a deaf ear to the sober counsels of elders. Rash in his judgments, he makes many a slip for which he has to pay heavily later. But like a drunkard who knocks against a lamp-post, he is unconscious of the pitfalls he may throw himself in. With responsibilities he matures. His manhood is spent in struggle for existence—money, power and fame. All his energies are consumed in trying to make a comfortable and peaceful living. As he grows old, time begins to tell on his health, energy and spirits. He stands chastened and subdued. He recalls his life's failures, regrets his omissions and commissions and curses himself for having lived in a fool's paradise and wasted his life in idle pursuits.

THE GAME'S UP

(Solution to The Ball Game published in our April issue)

Weigh R1, R2, R3 and R4 against G1, G2, G3 and G4. There are two possibilities: either they balance out or they don't. If we know how to tackle the second possibility, the first one is child's play. If they do not balance each other, one side will go up and the other down. It means that all the yellow balls are of correct weight. Assuming that the pan containing the red balls goes down, we can conclude that if one of the red balls is odd, it has got to be heavier than the others and that if one of the green ones is odd, it has got to be lighter.

Take R1, R2, R3 and G1 (first lot) in one pan and weigh this lot against R4, Y1, Y2 and Y3 (second lot) in the other. There are three possibilities:

(a) The two lots balance out. It means that the balls in both these lots are of correct weight and that the odd ball is either G2 or G3 or G4. Take G2 and weigh it against G3. If they balance each other, G4 is the odd ball and is lighter. If they do not, the ball in the pan which goes up, is the odd one and is lighter.

(b) The pan containing the first lot goes up and the other goes down. It means that either G1 or R4 is the odd ball. Then take G1 and weigh it against any one of the balls other than R4. If they balance out, it means R4 is the odd ball and is heavier. And if they do not, it follows that G1 is the odd ball and is lighter.

(c) The pan containing the first lot goes down and the other goes up. It means that the odd ball is either R1 or R2 or R3. Then weigh R1 against R2. If they balance out, the odd ball is R3 and is heavier. If they do not, the ball in the pan which goes down is the odd one and is heavier.

By Lt Col I.R. Manchanda

BOOK DIGEST

Interested in improving your knowledge? One way is to read books—good books. To help you select the best out of millions of books published every year we introduce Book Digest which will bring you gists and reviews of useful contemporary works.

THE WORLD CHALLENGE

There is much concern about the present day economic and political structure of the world. It divides the globe into two neat but irreconcilable halves—one rich and powerful, the other poor and weak. This order has recently been the theme of many major international conferences where representatives of rich and poor countries endeavoured albeit unsuccessfully to evolve a new global order. It has attracted the attention of scholars from both sides resulting in some thought-provoking studies.

Jean Jacques Servan Schreiber, one of the most influential men in France today, presents the roots of the dilemma facing mankind in a forceful narrative, *The World Challenge* (Collins London 1981 302 pages, £5.95). He gives a vivid account of the problems facing the Third World countries, where life means a crushing burden of debt to the governments and giant corporations of the West. Redistribution of wealth through the export of oil to the industrialised countries is the only hope they see for survival. OPEC promises to redeem the humiliation which these countries had to suffer since the process of 'colonialisation' started. Through energy their organisation would strive for the creation of a new international economic order.

The principal argument of the book is that there is not only an

equal distribution of economic and political power between the North and South, but the gains of technology also do not accrue evenly. The OPEC countries have made a common cause with the Third World for transfer of technology as a condition for distribution of petrodollars.

Servan Schreiber's message is thus one of cheer. It is inevitable that technology transfer from the rich to the poor should take place. He sees hope in the information revolution which the silicon chip has already made possible. Economic transformation based on heavy industry has resulted in barely 5 per cent annual growth in the last 30 years. It will never allow the Third World countries to raise their masses above the poverty line. It is therefore imperative for these countries to apply and adapt computerisation to their own needs.

How much of Servan Schreiber's dream would come true is difficult to guess. He has a vision which is fresh and promising. He does not lament, like many other Westerners do, about depletion of non renewable resources or deterioration of environment or failure of the developing countries to arrest their population growth.

NORTH OVER SOUTH A Non-Western Perspective of International Relations

Another account of the North South relations, one which is consistent with the outcome of the

by Jayantanuja Bandyopadhyaya in *North Over South: A Non-Western Perspective Of International Relations* (South Asian Publishers, New Delhi, 1982; Rs 95). It is about the North-South conflict which, says Bandyopadhyaya, is central to contemporary international relations. He is obsessed with the existing literature on the subject which, being of Western origin, is ethnocentric, and not relevant for a just world order. He points out the inadequacies of the Western approach and presents the view point of the developing countries.

Bandyopadhyaya is skeptical about transfer of resources, even of information technologies in which the North has established monopoly.

He sees the monopoly as a means for perpetuating the existing economic and military advantages which the North has over the South (here one finds Bandyopadhyaya in sharp disagreement with Servan Schreiber). However, he sees hope in the non-aligned movement which helps the newly emergent nations to follow an independent foreign policy.

Climate as a factor in world relations has never been seriously examined by any scholar so far. It might appear wishful that it could have played any part in determining the economic and political structure of the world. But one cannot ignore the fact that all the industrialised countries are located in the cold climate of the north, while all the poor countries suffer tropical climate. Bandyopadhyaya does not dismiss it as an accident of no consequence. He pleads for a policy which can bring about a change in climate. It is not possible to change the economic plight of the South without substantial amelioration of the macro-

change is possible.

In a well-documented study the author presents a convincing case for restructuring the economic and political power to uplift the poor.

WHOSE FREEDOM? WHOSE ORDER?

D.R. Mankekar, a well-known Indian journalist, has made a passionate plea for a new international information order, in *Whose Freedom? Whose Order?* (Clarion Books, Delhi, 1982; 234 pages; Rs 55). It is a perceptive study of the functioning of the media with an appeal to the North to acknowledge the realities in the Third World and work for an information order, which is just and equitable, in tune with the needs of the electronic revolution.

AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF INDIAN CULTURE

Compiling an encyclopaedia of Indian culture is, by any standards, an ambitious undertaking. R.N. Saletore has attempted this gargantuan task and has actually completed the first volume of his magnum opus, *An Encyclopaedia Of Indian Culture, Volume I* (Sterling Publishing Co., 1981; 412 pages). This volume covers the letters A, B, C and D.

It is evident that this scholar has undertaken meticulous research in producing this work. The result is an offering which deals with aspects of Indian culture which are bewildering in their diversity-- history, religion, superstitions, geography, mathematics, astronomy, sculpture, painting, miniatures, architecture, dance and music, literature, folk-lore, mythology, astrology, chemistry and so on. The religions considered are Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

The glaring omission, evidently, is Islam, which has influenced the nature of Indian culture immensely. But the author offers an explanation for this: "The entire gamut of Muslim culture has not been covered because it is so vast that it would require independent treatment to do full justice to it." More inexplicably Sikhism, which started as a breakaway from Hindu orthodoxy, is excluded.

The language used throughout this volume is simple, direct and precise. The western reader would benefit from the way the author has spelt Indian names to bring out their proper pronunciation. A detailed bibliography for further study is provided after each topic. A number of photographs and plates accompany the text.

This is an important reference work which can compare favourably with other works of reference on Indian culture. The amazing diversity of Indian culture is reflected in the essays devoted to each entry in this tome.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN INDIA

S.R. Maheshwari, professor of political science and public administration in the Indian Institute of Public Administration, in his book *Administrative Reforms In India* (Macmillan, India, 1981; 119 pages, Rs 50), talks about how political processes and dynamics have a direct bearing on administrative reforms in developing countries.

Maheshwari traces the history of administrative reforms from 1947 till 1980. These reforms are examined in five phases—1947 to 1954, 1954 to 1964, 1964 to 1966, 1966 to 1970 and from 1970 to the present day. These correspond to the following discernible trends in Indian administrative history.

The initial phase was where ICS officers were parcelled out between the Centre and states and those who established themselves at the Centre thwarted any attempts to get them transferred. This period too witnessed the expansion of the bureaucracy and the creation of important administrative institutions such as the Planning Commission and the Community Development Programme.

Efforts at improving the efficiency of the structure of government and at instilling a managerial ethos were the features of the second phase outlined. The author also points out that it was during this phase that corruption charges and dishonest practices were detected in the administrative and political fabric.

The third phase witnessed parliament's interest in administrative reforms while the fourth saw a plethora of reports submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission come to naught at the implementation stage. It was in the final phase, from 1970 onwards, that stress began to be laid on training of administrative personnel in order to impart to the bureaucracy the managerial culture.

The earlier chapters discuss the concept of change in administration, while in the last chapter, the author feels that political parties have not committed themselves to the total restructuring of the bureaucracy, so that the latter has taken on the character of a handmaid of politics and its practitioners.

The question of administrative reforms assumes significance in the light of the disappointing performance of the Indian public sector where it is felt that organisational efficiency is hampered by the lack of a progressive-minded managerial ethos.

VINOD KUMAR & AR.

ANSWER KEY**G.K. Test I**

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (c) | 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (e) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) | 41. (d) | 42. (d) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (a) | 51. (a) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (d) |
| 55. (c) | 56. (b) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) | 66. (b) |
| 67. (a) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) | 71. (d) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (c) | 74. (d) | 75. (a) | 76. (a) | 77. (b) | 78. (a) |
| 79. (c) | 80. (c) | | | | |

G. K. Test II

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (a) | 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) | | | |

G.K. Test III

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) | |

Social Sciences

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) | 41. (b) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (b) | 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (c) | 54. (d) |
| 55. (c) | 56. (b) | 57. (a) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) | 66. (b) |
| 67. (c) | 68. (c) | 69. (d) | 70. (c) | 71. (d) | |

Science

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (c) | 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | |

WAY TO THE TOP

If you are preparing yourself for an objective-type examination, the following tips may be valuable:

- It is important to carefully read all the directions at the beginning of each section. Most candidates make the mistake of skipping them over, thinking that they will not be useful. You must understand the nature of the questions and if you do not carefully read the instructions, you may miss the main theme of the entire section.

- To get a high rating, you need two qualities: accuracy and speed. It is, therefore, important that the limited time at your disposal be used as economically as possible. Think rapidly but at the same time do not be careless.

- Though an effort should be made to attempt questions in the right order, do not waste time on questions which you find difficult. Since each question has equal marks, a better strategy would be to attempt as many correct answers as you can in the minimum possible time. If you manage to complete the test before time, you can reconsider the questions you were not certain about.

- Each multiple choice question has four or five alternative answers. If you are able to spot the correct answer immediately, you should not waste time looking at the other alternatives.

- In certain competitions a separate sheet is provided to mark the right answer. If you skip a question you must be careful to skip

that number in the answer sheet also. Be sure that every answer you mark is in the space provided for the question you are answering.

- Guessing answers to questions about which you are not certain is very tempting. The result, negative or positive, depends on the method of evaluation. Certain competitions follow negative marking. In this system, the percentage of wrong answers is subtracted from the number of right answers to prevent guessing. In this case, guessing is a wrong step—if you make two or three wrong guesses, you may lose marks for one correct answer.

In case wrong answers are not considered while marking the answer paper, guessing may not be harmful. However, the examinee may not be knowing under what system the papers are being marked.

In certain situations, guessing may help. If you do not know the correct answer but are sure that two or three alternatives are incorrect, then your chances of hitting upon the correct answer are brighter.

- It is always better to finish the test a few minutes before time. The remaining time should be spent to counter-check if you have forgotten to answer any question. Also check that your answer sheet does not have more than one answer for each question. If you mark more than one choice, the answer would be considered incorrect.

BEYOND IQ

Being too clever can pose a problem. According to a research group, high IQ makes people intolerant.

"A high IQ may be important for getting a degree but it's what we call SQ that really counts," says a study group member at the University of California.

SQ is Social Intelligence Quotient. Adds the member. "Often people with a high IQ aren't able to get along with other people. The socially intelligent people can—and that's what matters when it comes to holding down a better job."

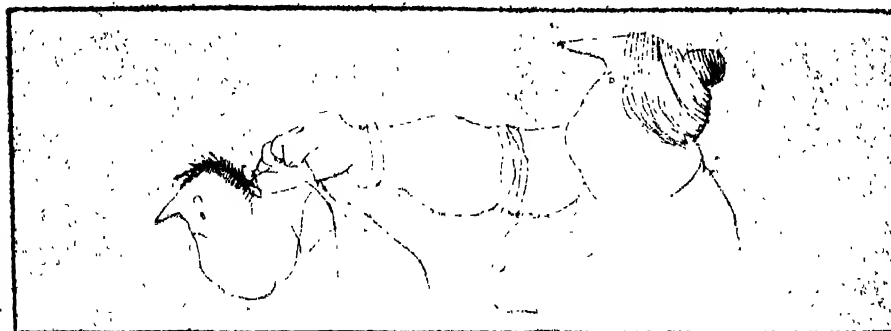
VOLUMINOUS

The tinytiness of a molecule and the enormousness of the Avogadro Number are shown by two popular illustrations.

If the molecules in a glass of water were turned into grains of sand, there would be enough sand produced to cover the United States to a depth of about 30 metres. A man breathes out about 400 cc of air with each breath or about 10^{14} molecules. Thus, one molecule is the same fraction of a breath of air as the breath is of the entire atmosphere. If the breath of Socrates got scattered throughout the entire atmosphere, the chances are that we inhale one molecule from it in each breath we take.

● If all the oceans were dried up, enough salt would be left to build a wall 180 miles high and a mile thick. Such a wall would reach once around the world at the equator.

K.V. Ravi Chandra, Vijayawada



Whoever called us the stronger sex couldn't have been thinking very hard. Maybe he was sorozled at the time. Or who knows, maybe man did not coin the term, after all. It does sound like a woman's idea—if you go into the intricacies, that is. Remember that advice of theirs? "Lean on your man from one side, and prop him up on the other."

Looking at the lower species, the idea that we are stronger emerges as being supremely ludicrous, if not outright funny. Take the *syngame*. Here, the larger organism is the ova producing one, i.e., the female. A much humbler organism, both in size and performance, appears permanently attached to its side. This diminutive, parasitical organism happens to be the well-endowed lady's husband.

This humiliating trait is also discernible in the sea-worm, *bonellia*. The female of the species is half a foot long, whereas its male resembles, above all things, a full stop—about one-sixteenth of an inch. To put it in simpler terms, a hundred times smaller than his lady love. What's more, one such female supports some 20 of these sorry specks.

Among insects, the male is almost always lighter and smaller than the female. The butterfly—no reference to humans meant—is 15 times longer and 10 times

heavier than her male counterpart. In some other insect species the male is so much smaller that from this particular perspective he must seem like an ant crawling about on a ripe, juicy peach.

As if the size difference were not enough, nature takes it even further by epitomising the very act of fertility in the actual sacrifice of the male. For, in some species, the female gobbles up the male just after the union. The benefit of looking after its off-spring is denied to all species except perhaps man.

This sets us at thinking: is the male suicide-prone? Or else, how, why, where does it start, the courtship, I mean?

Among the *epirus* spider, the male keeps his distance: one supposes, purely for safety's sake. When overcome by the peculiar restlessness preceding mating, he moves over with timid cautiousness and attaches himself to the outer silken thread of the female's web, rather like a chicken-hearted admirer to the voluminous gown of his Victorian idol.

However, as with most of us, he takes care to weave a careful strand of exit which would, in the already anticipated emergency, enable him to retreat bravely.

After diffident, but one hopes successful advances, the female at once eats him up. Maybe hers is the cynicism of requited love. Or maybe, she just prefers a healthy meal to shilly-shallying. God knows. But whatever it is, the male, if he escapes with life and honour intact, must be turning into a philosopher till another attack of restlessness.

The female *mantis*, too, has male meals. In fact, she goes one further by accepting the gallant courtship of seven or eight suitors at the same time, having dinner with as many courses at the end.

Though this is all about the lowest species, mother nature has been equally partial to the males down the line, proving that she had started the male-eating lib movement long time back.

Wonder who called us the stronger sex?

Sameer Garg, Patna

WHERE IN THE WORLD?

- Where are the largest diamonds in New York City kept?
In the baseball fields
- Where are the kings of England usually crowned?
On the head.
- Where can everyone always find money when he looks for it?
In the dictionary.
- Where will you find the center of gravity?
At the letter V.
- Where is the best place to get fat?
At the butcher's shop.
- Where did Noah strike the first nail he put in the ark?
On the head.
- Where is the best place to have a painful boil?
On someone else
- Where do you have the longest view in the world?
By a roadside where there are telephone poles, because there you can see from pole to pole.

From

RIDDLES, RIDDLES, RIDDLES
by Joseph Leeming



CRICKET DELIGHT

"I believe he is writing his autobiography. When it is published I shall be at the head of the queue at my local bookshop, for I know I shall be buying entertainment, humour, good writing and the fascinating story of a man who, by his ability as a cricketer and even more by his contributions to the literature of the game, has put us all in his debt," wrote Alan Gibson. And, Jack Fingleton's autobiography **Batting From Memory* is all this and more...

Cricket star, political writer, cricket correspondent, radio and TV star and author, Fingleton has done full justice to the many facets of his personality.

Fingleton saw life with humour. He also possessed the ability to laugh at himself, one example being his comment on his overwhelming success against body-line: "Perhaps I was too stupid to get out of the way."

The earliest influence in Fingleton's life, apart from his mother, was Brother Foran, the headmaster of his parish school, who was like a father to him.

Fingleton started his career on the

***BATTING FROM MEMORY** by Jack Fingleton, published by Collins, London, distributed in India by Rupa & Co, pages: 266; price, £ 8.95.

Century partners: Fingleton (right) and Bill Brown at Durban, Natal.



Fingleton cracks a joke: Michael Parkinson, journalist, interviewing Fingleton (right) for ABC TV.

Sydney *Guardian* as "a glorified office boy", but slowly moved his way up to better things and hasn't looked back since. He also began to take his cricket seriously, working at his game tirelessly. His labour reaped 18 Tests for him between 1931 and 1939, and Fingleton also had the distinction of becoming the first batsman to score four successive centuries.

Fingleton does not limit his autobiography to talking about himself, but makes various other distinguished personalities live in his work, showing sharp insight and humanity in character-assessment. He is also one of the select few who have dared to criticise the great Don Bradman but he does it without malice or envy, though some will not agree. Fingleton insists that Bradman, his cricketing ability

notwithstanding, was "a skilful exploiter of his name and fame" and could very often be selfish.

Fingleton also speaks in detail about the various political figures he got the opportunity of knowing as a political journalist—ranging from the terrifying William Hughes to Robert Menzies.

Fingleton even selects four sides that he feels are the best West Indies, South Africa, England and Australia could offer, and comes up with some interesting combinations. His comments on cricket, as it now is, are as fascinating as his observations on cricket during his time.

Original, lively, fascinating and charmingly audacious, *Batting From Memory* is a must for every cricket lover.

K.C., New Delhi

confused in the speaker's mind and make him use the wrong word. For instance, Bottom in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* says that in the wood they may rehearse more "obscenely" when he means "obscurely".

Mrs Malapropism herself who lent her name to this verbal confusion complains in Sheridan's book *The Rivals* that the disobedience of her niece gives her "hydrostatics" (not hysterics).

But Mrs Malapropism couldn't have done better than this:

A girl who applied for the post of a stonographer was asked in the interview if her punctuation was good. "Why?" she said. "I've never been late for work."

Asked to write a composition on anatomy, an eight-year-old wrote: "Anatomy is the human body made up of three parts—the head, chest and *stummick*. The head holds the skull and brains (if there is any), the chest holds the liver and the *stummick* holds the vowels, which are a, e, i, o & u."

K.R. Vaidyanathan, Bombay

Then there was this student who wrote in his composition: "The pleasures of youth are very great but they are not to be compared with the pleasures of *adultery*."

This brings to mind what an applicant for a job in Bombay wrote.

"I am in urgent need of employment as I am the *soul* support of my fond brother, seven issues, consisting of three adults and four *adulteresses*."

The Vicar complimented Mrs Smith on her daughter's fluency in French. He said, "Your daughter, I hear, speaks French very fluently Mrs Smith."

"Yes, sir," Mrs Smith said "My husband says we ought to put her through a course of *electrocution* to *finish* her off."

This is what is called malapropism in which similar-sounding words become

ROCK TIDINGS



Mick Jagger. Performer-cum-organiser

● The Rolling Stones' three month tour of the US in 1981 has grossed the group over \$50 million. This phenomenal takings was masterminded by Mick Jagger, who took keen interest in every aspect of the tour including ticket sales (more than two million people paid at least \$15 each to

watch the shows), merchandising (sale of Rolling Stones T-shirts, jerseys, stickers, programmes, etc), album sales of their latest LP *Tattoo You* (available in India on cassette) and a video recording of one of their concerts on the tour which was sponsored by Jovan Inc., a major perfume manufacturing company.

● After nearly six years, Simon and Garfunkel are finally coming out with a record, which Warner Bros will be releasing soon. It's a double live album called *Concert In The Park*, recorded live at their reunion concert at New York's Central Park on September 19 last year, where around five lakh people were present. A video of the concert is also being made available.

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

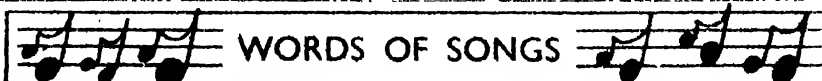
Tattoo You
Rolling Stones
4
Foreigner
Ghost In The Machine
The Police
For Those About To Rock
We Salute You
AC/DC
Shake It Up
The Cars
Freeze-Frame
J Geils Band
Bella Donna
Stevie Nicks
Private Eyes
Daryl Hall & John Oates
Tonight I'm Yours
Rod Stewart
Raise
Earth, Wind & Fire

● An album *Infinite Fusion*, the concept of composer/lyricist rajesh (who insists on spelling his name without a capital) and sitarist Ustad Shamim Ahmed (a disciple of Pandit Ravi Shankar) has been released recently. It features India's leading classical musicians, plus Western ones like Braz Gonsalves, Louis Banks, Xerses Gobhai, Remo Fernandes besides a few other foreign musicians. The same set was presented at the Yatra. It is a creditable effort at fusion.

Melody, Bombay



He loves me, he loves me not... Richard Burton's hunt for an ideal partner did not end with third wife Susan Hunt. With the two getting a divorce, rumours are rife of Burton's third marriage to Liz, who, the public has come to believe is Taylor-made for him.



WORDS OF SONGS

SMOKE ON THE WATER by the Deep Purple

*We all came out to Montreaux
On the lake Geneva shore line
To make records with a mobile
We didn't have much time
Frank Zappa and the Mothers were at the best place around
But some stupid with a flare gun
Burned the place to the ground
Smoke on the water, and fire in the sky
Smoke on the water
They burned down the gambling house
It died with an awful sound
Funky and Claude were running in and out
Pulling kids out the ground
When it was all over*

*We had to find another place
But Swiss time was running out
It seemed that we would lose the race
Smoke on the water, and fire in the sky
Smoke on the water
We ended up at the Grand Hotel
It was empty, cold and bare
But with the rolling truck stones thing just outside
Making our music there
With a few red lights and a few old beds
We made a place to sweat
No matter what we get out of this
I know we will never forget
Smoke on the water, and fire in the sky
Smoke on the water.*

Arun Jain, Bhilwara

Note: Since this is a readers' column, we are not responsible for any errors in the words.

BY NAROTTAM PURI

1. Who is the only Australian wicket-keeper to have hit a century against England?
2. How many times did Graham Hill win the motor racing Grand Prix?
3. When did Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) win an Olympic medal?
4. Who took the first hat-trick in Test cricket?
5. When and where was the first World Cup Football Championship held?
6. Who were the winners and runners-up?
7. Who recovered the Jules Rimet Cup in 1966 in England after it was stolen?

Closing date: May 15.

Prizes: Sports books worth Rs 50 each from Rupa & Co, New Delhi to the first two all-correct solutions received.

Sports Quiz Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: SPORTS QUIZ, Mini-Mag, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-5

1. T C. Yohannan (India)
2. 394 A.D.
3. 1913
4. Bajrang Prasad
5. Chetan Chauhan and Syed Kirmani
6. Arji Saha
7. 1951. New Delhi

QUIZ TIME

1. Apart from a warplane what else would a jaguar be?
2. Who or what is a 'gigolo'?
3. Kirpan, talwar and trishul are well known ancient weapons. They also have connections with the Indian Navy. What are these links?
4. If Shakespeare wrote *The Merchant Of Venice*, who wrote *The Stones Of Venice*?

Bhupesh, Chandigarh

ANSWERS

1. An animal of the cat family found in North and South America.
2. A man living on the earnings of a woman.
3. These are the anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates of the Indian Navy.
4. John Ruskin

Winners of SPORTS QUIZ-5

1. Nisheeth Sharma
8/122, Aryanagar,
Kanpur-208 002
2. Naresh Kumar
C/o Shri P.C. Rohilla
H.No. 560, DLF Colony,
Rohrak-124 001

Prizes awarded by

Rupa & Co.

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj,
New Delhi-110 002

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-6 will be published in our June issue.

BY HOSEY MISTRY

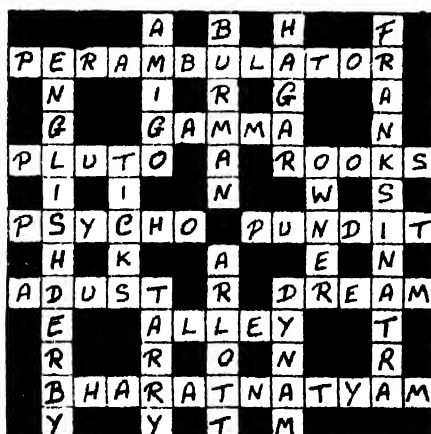
ACROSS

1. Roger Bannister was first to run the— minutes (4, 5, 4)
6. Bureaucrats of the British Raj (1, 1, 1).
7. Musical instrument with a measure of length in the middle (5).
8. Haggard book (3).
11. English admiral has an heir at last (6).
12. German composer is a graduate in the middle (1, 1, 4).
14. World organisation of peace (1, 1, 1).
15. Sacred writings have a French ending (5).
16. A fish returns for an American revolutionary general (3).
19. Sooner than starts morbid fear of solitude (13)

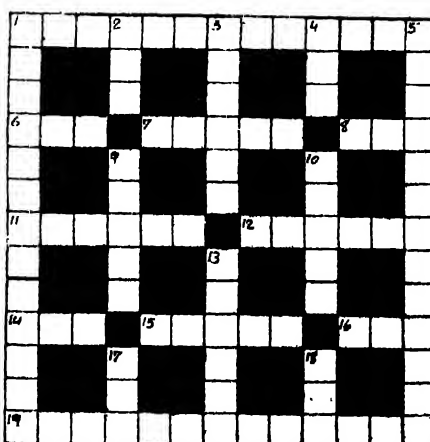
DOWN

1. American temple of fistiana, a garden has an insane start (7, 6).

Solution to KENWORDS-5



Solution in July issue



1. doctor initially (1, 1, 1).
3. American city was a vice-president of USA in 1845 (6).
4. Investigative agency is a jumbled lie (1, 1, 1).
5. The whites—for a long time starting with a precept (5, 8).
9. Shoemakers' use to endure (5).
10. German chemist with a presidential nickname in the middle of the symbol of rhodium coming up (5).
13. A place in the West Indies with a pouch in between (6).
17. Radio enthusiast that could be eaten (3).
18. The soldier gets his mail through it (1, 1, 1)

Closing date: May 16.

Prizes: New Webster's Dictionary (1856 pp) from Suneer Publications, Delhi, to the first two all-correct entries received

Kenwords Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: KENWORDS, Mini-Mag, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

Winners of KENWORDS-5

1. Ila Dikshit
P-11, Punjabi University Campus
Patiala-147 002
2. Surajit Roy
C/o Dr Sunil Kr Roy
Supdt.'s Quarters
Cavendish House
Science College
Patna-800 005

Prizes awarded by

Surjeet Publications
7-K Kojhapur Road
Delhi-110 007

Solution to KENWORDS-6 will be published in our June issue.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
S	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23
M	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
T	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
W	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
T	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
F	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
S	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29

March 3 Indian High Commission Library in Dacca stoned by violent demonstrators belonging to right-wing Islamic Chhatra Shibir.

Notorious dacoit leader Chhabiram and his 13 associates killed by police in Mainpuri district in UP.

Union Home Ministry extends fresh invitation to Assam agitation leaders for talks in New Delhi, later this month.

March 4 Five-judge constitutional bench of Supreme Court suspends operation of directives issued by Calcutta High Court Judge Justice S. Mukherjee and transfers writ petitions from High Court to itself for disposal.

Vayudoot makes its debut in Northern India by operating its first feeder service from Delhi to Ludhiana and back.

March 5 Government sacks IAS probationer on grounds of misbehaviour.

Pro-monarchist coup in Iran smashed. Unidentified gunmen kidnap Alvaro Contreras Velez, co-owner of Guatemala's largest newspaper in Guatemala City.

US delegate to UN special committee on Indian Ocean says his country does not accept 1961 UN resolution declaring Indian Ocean a zone of peace because of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

March 6 Five sentenced to death by the Supreme Military Court of Egypt for assassination of President Anwar Sadat last October.

Attempt by unidentified miscreants to derail Delhi-bound Rajdhani Express from Howrah somewhere near Dhanbad.

A senior Afghan diplomat in Hungary defects to Austria.

March 7 Lok Dal serves ultimatum to Congress (S) and Janata Party on merger issue.

Arbab Sikandar Khan Khalil, ex-Governor of North West Frontier Province in Pakistan and a prominent figure in the Opposition shot dead in Peshawar.

Presidential nominee of Guatemala, General Anibal Guevara, reportedly killed in land-mine explosion.

OPEC to try to coordinate cuts in its oil production in view of current oil glut in world market.

Planning Commission approves Rajasthan's wagon irrigation project.

India finalises deal with Soviet Union

for import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil for 1982.

March 8 Video film shows Pak progress on the A-bomb.

Guatemala's General Guevara alive and leading in poll.

Soviet bloc presents draft agreement for the reduction of forces and arms at Mutual and Balanced Forces Reduction negotiations in Vienna.

Centre-Akali Dal (Longowal Group) talks to resume on April 5 to look into the 45 demands pressed by the latter.

UN conference on law of the sea opens its 11th session.

March 9 Outbreak of violence in Anantnag (Jammu and Kashmir) between supporters of pro-Pakistan People's League and police.

Government announces its decision to set up two more oil refineries at Karnal (Haryana) and Mangalore (Karnataka). Centre not to nationalise sugar mills.

Charles Haughey becomes Prime Minister of the Irish Republic for second time.

March 10 Detention period of Benazir Bhutto, eldest daughter of Pakistan's executed Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto, extended for three months.

Denmark and India deplore accelerating arms race in nuclear and conventional fields.

March 11 Denmark offers India increased assistance for development projects.

UN Human Rights Commission votes to ask UN Secretary-General for study of human rights situation in Poland.

Coup in Surinam, with alleged formation of a national liberation council.

Abortive bid to assassinate President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia.

General Guevara wins presidential poll in Guatemala, to take over in July.

March 12 Widespread violence reported from Kanyakumari district.

New phase of Assam stir begins, 66 arrested.

Four-party accord among Lok Dal, Congress (S), BJP and Janata regarding forthcoming biennial elections to Rajya Sabha.

132 US Congressmen call for nuclear arms freeze.

March 13 US Administration denies vital spare parts for Tarapur power plant.

Colombian army takes over in Bogota.

First military exercises by Warsaw Pact troops held since martial law was imposed

in Poland.

Chief of abortive coup in Surinam executed.

French President Francois Mitterrand and US President Ronald Reagan reach accord on Central America in Washington.

March 14 Clashes in Manila (Philippines) between insurgents and government troops.

Abdul Wali Khan, former leader of Opposition in Pakistani National Assembly, put under house arrest.

March 15 Karunakaran Ministry in Kerala loses its majority in the assembly as lone defector tilts balance in favour of Opposition.

High-level Indo-Soviet talks on defence cooperation with the arrival of Marshal Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister.

Assam talks on foreigners issue deferred till first week of April.

March 16 Soviet Union unilaterally announces a moratorium on deployment of medium range nuclear armaments in European part of USSR.

Wali Khan released by the provincial government in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province.

160 leaders held in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

30-day state of emergency declared in Nicaragua.

201 guerrillas of South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) killed in raid on Angola by South African forces.

March 17 Kerala Assembly dissolved and President's rule imposed.

Reagan calls Soviet gesture to freeze medium-range missile deployment pointless.

UN General Assembly asks member governments to give financial aid to UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees.

India expels Abdul Razak Al Khalaf, assistant attache in Iraqi consulate in Bombay, for his involvement in a shooting incident in Bombay, on March 14.

US to test anti-satellite weapon soon.

March 18 Gogoi Government in Assam falls.

US starts shipment of arms and military equipment to Pakistan under \$3.2 billion deal.

India to step up plan aid to Bhutan by Rs 4 crores.

March 19 Central rule extended in Delhi for another six months.

India, Russia to step up defence co-operation

President's rule imposed in Assam

Violence erupts again in Anantnag in Kashmir

March 20 Mrs. Gandhi leaves for UK on a six day visit to inaugurate the Festival of India

OPEC agrees to limit production to 18 million barrels a day and to retain existing benchmark price

March 21 Mrs. Gandhi arrives in London.

M N Huda, Bangladesh's Vice-President, resigns according to unofficial reports.

Seven arrested for alleged involvement in the Gujarat cement scandal

March 22 Columbia space shuttle launched on third and longest mission so far

Festival of India opens in London

Swiss Government formally proposes that Switzerland join the UN

March 23 Pak crackdown on Opposition leaders on eve of anti-martial law rally.

India, UK express concern over international tensions

Unconfirmed reports of coup d'etat against President Romeo Lucas Garcia's government in Guatemala.

March 24 Bangladesh Army Chief Lt Gen H.M. Ershad seizes power in bloodless pre-dawn coup.

President Leonid Brezhnev of USSR offers olive branch to China.

Five-member military junta, headed by Gen Efraim Rios Mont, topples Lucas Garcia's regime in a bloodless coup

March 25 Toppled Bangladesh President, Abdus Sattar, faces trial by special courts.

UK aid cuts to India to be restored substantially

Emergency declared in Bolivia.

March 26 Abul Fazal Muhammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, retired judge of Bangladesh Supreme Court, named President

Maneka Gandhi announces decision to attend controversial Lucknow convention organised by Akbar Ahmed

Bangladesh opens up border at Hari daspur with India

March 27 Congress-I wins all four Rajya Sabha seats from Karnataka

CPI(M)-led Left Front captures all five seats from West Bengal.

March 28 Maneka opens controversial convention in Lucknow

Bangladesh military regime issues ultimatum to former ministers to surrender within 72 hours.

March 29 Congress-I scores notable

victories (total of 47 seats) in last round of biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha.

Maneka leaves PM's house with son.

74 killed in El Salvador on election day.

March 30 Supreme Court clears way for West Bengal poll by dismissing writ petition.

Iraq orders pull-back from the war front.

Move for coalition government in El Salvador.

March 31 First indigenously assembled Jaguar makes maiden flight.

Bengal electoral rolls published.

Rightist parties win majority in El Salvador poll

April 1 Total shutdown in Bombay refinery due to leak in furnace tubes.

Reagan rejects overall nuclear arms freeze.

Group of 77's new formula for North-South talks formulated at UN

April 2 Argentina seizes British ruled Falkland Islands.

US presses Japan to build up its defences speedily, especially its navy

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao holds talks with his Cypriot counterpart Rolandis in Nicosia

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FESTIVAL OF INDIA FOR CLOSER TIES

The nine-month long Festival of India was jointly inaugurated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her British counterpart Margaret Thatcher on March 22. Hailed as a rich panorama of Indian arts, the Festival should provide the British the richness of Indian civilisation, and to some extent improve race relations in that country.

The Festival, depicting India's civilisation from the Third Millennium B.C. to the present, figures oameos ranging from village life to the country's future space programmes, highlighting the nation's progress and development.

Conceived in 1978 by the then Labour Government of Britain and the Janata Government as a goodwill exercise, the Festival took three years to be organised. It has provided Mrs Gandhi and Mrs Thatcher an opportunity to improve relations between the two countries.

As an immediate outcome, Britain indicated that it would restore substantially cuts in its economic aid to India which had fallen by nearly 50 per cent from £140 million (about Rs 238 crores) recorded two years ago. It has now agreed to step up the aid to well over £100 million and promised to relax the restrictions on the import of Indian handicrafts.

Besides, Britain is understood to have decided not to stick to maintaining proportionality in its contribution to IDA, on India's request, following American cuts. Britain has also expressed interest in financing the Orissa super thermal project and the Paradeep steel plant.

PRESS COMMISSION REPORT STOP MONOPOLY TRENDS

The second Press Commission, headed by Justice K. K. Mathew, submitted its report recently. The recommendations have generated a lot of heat. The report consists of two sets of proposals on most crucial issues—one a majority view and

the other a 100-page note of dissent by the minority.

The major area of difference among the members of the Commission relates to the bigger newspapers—those having circulations of 100,000 or more. The majority have proposed a 'delinking' of the ownership of such newspapers from other business and a drastic reduction in the influence of those with business interests in running newspapers. Most members feel that businessmen with multiple interests have manipulated newspapers in their own interests; the dissenters opine that there is little evidence of industries linked to newspapers exercising appreciable influence on the news and views appearing in those newspapers. They have observed that rather than curbing monopoly and concentration in the newspaper industry, the government should aim at breaking similar phenomena in other spheres of economic activity.

Another recommendation of the Commission calls for statutory provisions to impose a news-advertisement ratio and a price-page schedule on all newspapers. The price-page schedule fixes the newspapers' price on the basis of the number of pages. In other words, the more the number of pages, the greater the price. If this schedule is enforced, daily newspapers will cost more than they are today, with, so the argument runs, a drastic fall in newspaper circulation.

The Commission has also proposed the institution of a board of trustees appointed by the owner but subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Press Council and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or a high court, to ensure that the paper's policy is carried out. The trustees would also arbitrate in any dispute between the owner and the editor.

The Commission observes that news agencies suffer from an urban bias and are preoccupied with political developments. The report has highlighted the need for reporting the social and economic changes taking place in the rural areas. The

Commission has also proposed the establishment of a Newspaper Development Commission to help promote Indian language, local and other small and medium newspapers and publications.

The dissenters, as also the big newspapers, have expressed the fear that "the multiple penalties and deterrents" recommended by the majority would hinder the growth and economy of quality newspapers and lead to their ruin. They feel that the introduction of price-page schedule and news-advertisement ratio amounts to restricting the freedom of the press. Besides, price-page schedule would require any newspaper desiring to give more reading material to raise its price. They also stress that within the broad framework of the policy editors enjoy considerable executive freedom.

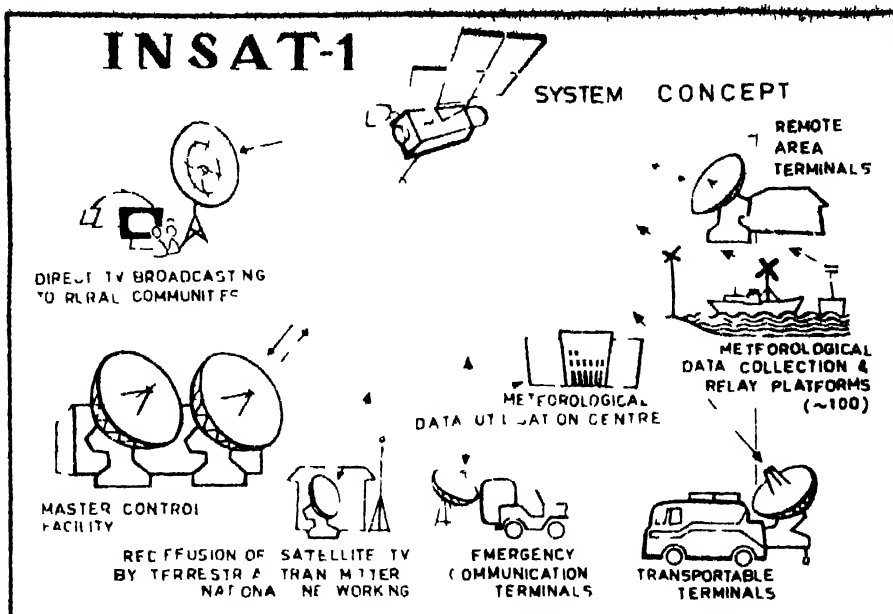
However, if there is any infringement on editorial independence, the arbitration should be left to a group of public-spirited persons appointed by the owners, but involved in neither ownership nor business. The dissenters have stressed the maximisation of editorial independence without divesting owners of all control.

INSAT-1A TOWARDS BETTER COMMUNICATION

With the launching of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1A) India has become the first country to utilise satellite TV, on an extensive scale, as an aid in economic and social development, particularly in rural areas, and to promote national integration.

Presently, television in India reaches to only about 15 per cent of the population, mostly limited to urban areas. INSAT is to extend this reach substantially as it is to be utilised for beaming television programmes, in six states—Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Thus, INSAT will put to practice what had been experimented under the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) of 1975.

INSAT-1



INSAT's system of functioning

INSAT-1A has been built by Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation, USA but it has been funded by the Indian Government—it costs Rs 275 crores. More importantly, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed the basic definition. INSAT-1A, which is to be joined by another multifunctional satellite INSAT-1B in 1983 will be operational from June this year. It will provide relay facilities to all TV transmitters by August. From its position over the west of Delhi (nearly 74 degrees east longitude) in a geosynchronous orbit, INSAT-1A is to serve the nation for more than seven years.

Four thousand community TV receivers with some having a capacity to receive programmes directly from the INSAT, are to be provided in the rural areas. The satellite will beam a 45-minute transmission in the morning and a one-hour programme in the evening. The morning transmission will be utilised by the Education Ministry while Doordarshan will produce programmes for the evening transmission.

Besides TV transmission, INSAT will greatly improve weather forecasting. It will transmit cloud pictures over India and the adjoining areas every 30 minutes by means of a very high resolution radiometer, and monitor cyclonic storms as frequently as every five minutes, with the help of 110 unmanned data collection centres on earth.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) will also utilise the satellite. For this purpose, it is establishing three telecommunication earth stations: one on-shore at Uran and two off-shore platforms, for command, control and management of such operations. INSAT will also provide over 8,000 two-way long-telephone circuits potentially accessible from any part of India and will relay meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic data collected from data collection-cum-transmission platforms.

Thus, INSAT is a step forward towards fulfilment of the primary aims of the Indian space programme of 1960.

BHARAT PETROLEUM WHY THE LEAK?

The year 1982 has not so far been a happy one for the Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) refinery, Bombay. The new year began with labour unrest leading to a virtual lockout which had resulted in total stoppage of production during the second half of January. Ever since it was re-commissioned with the help of officers, the 27-year-old refinery, capable of producing five million tonnes annually, had been operating at around 60 per cent of its capacity.

If this was not bad enough, a leakage in the furnace tubes in March-end forced a complete shut-down of the refinery once again. It is expected to be put back in operation in about a

fortnight but as we go to press it only seems a near possibility, not a certainty.

A technical fault of this nature has very dangerous implications. According to experts, it can result in a terrible explosion and cause serious damage to the plant and the personnel. They also opine that the furnace tube leakage was the result of inefficient management and faulty operational and maintenance practices.

The entire crude distillation unit, due for maintenance, was shutdown in March. But still the refinery was kept running with the help of technicians from the army, navy and air force, volunteers from home guards and the managerial staff, as the workers were on strike. Thus, not only was the plant overstrained but was also being run by inexperienced personnel, some of whom were total newcomers to the operations they were handling.

The indifferent performance of BPC has created bottlenecks in the availability of petroleum products as also in disposal of the crude pumped out at Bombay High. Not only would the crude have to be exchanged for high speed diesel, oil and kerosene but would also necessitate considerable spot purchase of these items. The situation unfortunately coincides with the oil glut in the world market which would render these operations even more difficult. Things are not smooth even at Bombay High. Thirty out of its 72 oil wells are sick and need immediate maintenance or repair schedules.

This has put a lot of strain on the production programme. Besides the solution to the labour problems, expert handling of management affairs and sound technical planning seem imperative to tide over the situation.

FOREIGN TRADE NEW IMPETUS

The major thrust of the new Import-Export Policy is on expanding the production base of our economy and giving a further impetus to exports. With these twin objectives, the policy liberalises import of a number of capital goods, raw materials and components for production purposes, mainly with a view to making production export-

oriented. Complete freedom has been given to 100 per cent export-oriented units under the Open General Licence (OGL) scheme and at present there are about 110 such units functioning in the country.

The policy aims at encouraging non-resident Indians for investing their foreign exchange earnings in India. They can import electronic machines for production, if they invest at least 20 per cent in the units. They can also import electric power generating sets of specified limits. Likewise, small and cottage industries have been encouraged by way of including more items required by them, in the OGL list. Provision has also been made for issuing advance licences, supplementary licences and replenishment licences on a liberal basis.

The new policy shows considerable relaxation with regard to import of technology from abroad and places import of solar energy equipment under OGL. The liberal trend has been extended even to canalised items. Now if the canalising agency is unable to import a particular item in 90 days, the importer can ask for an OGL to import the item expeditiously. Streamlining has been brought about in the sanction of licences by simplifying procedures and allowing regional offices to handle the work.

Most of the commodities for exports will continue to be outside the purview of control or licensing, though policy for exports of certain items under regulation has been liberalised. In view of domestic requirements, export of certain items like mustard seed, rapeseed, paraffin wax and cane will not be allowed.

The policy is expected to increase the exports by 15 to 20 per cent per annum. Recently, the Commerce Ministry prepared a plan for 103 projects which are wholly export-oriented. If they materialise, the country shall be able to make a big dent in the present sagging export performance. This policy almost bids goodbye to the philosophy of import substitution as protection is no longer supposed to be healthy for indigenous growth. Therefore, 100 new items like raw materials, components and 85 new items of capital goods have been added to the OGL list.

OVERDRAFTS BY STATES CENTRE GETTING TOUGH

The National Development Council (NDC) which met in New Delhi on March 14, made it clear that the Sixth Plan targets might have to be reviewed if the states and the Centre fail to mobilise additional resources to meet cost escalations.

The states have not been able to raise the revenues for planned investment, and are finding it more difficult to meet their consumption expenditure and finance investments at the same time. As a result, both their stated budget deficits and their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank have increased steadily. The overdrafts have risen from Rs 700 crores at the end of the last financial year to the present total of Rs 1,215 crores. This has put additional pressure on the money supply forcing the country to a tight corner in relation to the undertakings India has given to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). India must keep up to its promise to IMF if it has to prevent hostile elements like the US from putting an end to IMF aid.

This position has forced the central government to squeeze the credit given to the private sector in its bid to balance the failure to control the inflow of credit to the public sector. It has led to curtailing of production plans of the private sector for lack of working capital.

JNANPITH AWARD, 1981

Amrita Pritam, the 62-year-old renowned Punjabi poetess, has been awarded the 1981 Bharatiya Jnanpith Award, for her collection of poems, *Kagaz Te Kanwas*. This is the highest literary award in the country, open to 15 recognised Indian languages, and carries a sum of Rs 1.5 lakhs.

The first Punjabi author and the second woman writer to get this award, Amrita Pritam's literary career spans over 30 years, with more than 60 works to her credit—including poetry, novels, short stories, an autobiography and literary criticism. She had earlier been presented the Padma Shree and the Sahitya Akademi Award.

thereby limiting the national output.

The Centre chose the one-day NDC meeting to warn the states that unless they cut down their overdrafts, it would be forced to take measures such as deducting the outstanding balances from the states' plan allocation and putting an end to further help from the Reserve Bank. But without concrete proposals the warning will not bear results, especially considering the limited avenues of the states for raising revenues.

The government must think in terms of cutting down consumption expenditures and ending underpricing of public utilities and services.

RAVI-BEAS

SOLUTION ELUSIVE

Just after three months of an agreement signed by the chief ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan (See *CCTimes* Feb '82), the two-decade-old Ravi-Beas dispute on the sharing of waters of the two rivers is live again. Punjab's Opposition leader, Prakash Singh Badal, has claimed that 7.5 lakh acres of Punjab's irrigated land would become arid following this agreement. He and other Akali leaders are saying that the accord is against Sikh interests. Their talks with the prime minister having failed, they have threatened a civil disobedience movement to protest against the Ravi-Beas agreement and prevent the construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal which would take water to fields in Haryana. Meanwhile, the excavation work on the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal has started as scheduled.

The prime minister has refuted all the allegations made by Akali leaders. She has ensured that there would be no scarcity of water or power in Punjab as a result of the link canal. Inaugurating the digging operation of the link canal she announced a Rs 500 crore project on Ravi to benefit Punjab and Haryana. Darbara Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab, has defended the agreement stating that Punjab would not only get 1.3 million acre feet (maf) more water throughout the coming decade (during the past decade Punjab utilised 3.87 maf water from Ravi-Beas) but also continue to use a part of Rajasthan's share for the next 10 years.

(Continued on page 75)



FALKLAND ISLANDS ARGENTINA TAKES OVER

World peace received a setback on April 2, when Argentina invaded & occupied the British-administered Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands scattered in the South Atlantic, south-west of Argentina. The ruling military junta of Argentina calls the takeover a patriotic feat and lays claim to the islands on historic and geographical grounds. Since 1833 Falkland has been under British rule. Argentina has renamed the island Malvinas.

The invasion has created a severe political and military crisis in Britain. Not since the Suez crisis of 1956 has England faced such a situation. The government is being criticised for its failure to protect the islands and the inability of the British intelligence to foretell Argentina's intentions. In its wake, Lord Carrington, the architect of British foreign policy, and Margaret Thatcher's most trusted colleague, had to resign. So have his deputy, Humphrey Atkins, and a junior minister, Richard Luce, who was responsible for formulating UK's South American policy. Mrs Thatcher's survival itself depends on how England fares in the present crisis.

Britain has already despatched to the South Atlantic a huge task force costing Britain £500 million; representing two-thirds of the British fleet, consisting of 40 warships and 1,000 commandos; and headed by the Aircraft Carrier

We've got 'em boys Argentine President Galtieri after announcing formally the annexation of the Falkland Islands

'Invincible' The armada is expected to reach its destination, Ascension Island in the mid-Atlantic, anytime.

In retaliation, Argentina has threatened to invoke a 1947 defence treaty which stipulates that an armed attack against any one American nation is to be considered an attack against them all (i.e., the members of the Organisation of American States) and that each nation consequently undertakes to assist in meeting the attack. In such an eventuality, the US will be ranged against UK—both of which are NATO partners. Mrs Thatcher has, however, said that the military option will be used if all else fails. Britain may prefer the economic weapon, including a blockade of Argentina, for gaining its objectives.

As a starter, all imports from Argentina into Britain have been banned and the government has asked its EEC partners to do the same. Britain would like an embargo on export credits, a review of the Common Market's overall trade links with Argentina and suspension of arms deliveries. All this, coupled with a blockade, would hit the Argentinians badly. Already, Argentina faces an economic crisis—rampant inflation and high unemployment.

It stands terribly alone too. Three countries—the USSR, the US and Spain—upon which it had relied for support have failed it. India also expres-

sed regret over the Argentinian action. Adverse world reaction has enabled the UN Security Council to pass a resolution demanding that Argentina withdraw its forces from the Falkland Islands. Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, has been directed by President Reagan to go to London and Buenos Aires in an attempt to solve the crisis.

BANGLADESH A BLOODLESS COUP

When the Bangladesh Army Chief Lt Gen H. M Ershad ousted the elected government of President Abdus Sattar on March 24, he accomplished the fifth, but the only bloodless, coup the fledgling nation had seen within a brief span of seven years.

The successor-President A.F.M. Ahsanuddin Chaudhury is the ninth to be sworn in in Bangladesh. Two of its presidents—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Gen Ziaur Rahman—were assassinated in two previous coups.

Ever since the slaying of Gen Zia, Bangladesh has been in a state of flux. It began with the killing of Gen Zia's alleged assassin Maj Gen Manzoor Ahmed, even before a trial. Trouble began brewing before the general elections four months back. The Bangladesh National Party (BNP) won the general elections and Sattar emerged President. To Ershad goes the credit for ensuring that the elections were held peacefully. But in less than six weeks after the formation of the BNP Government, relations between the army and the civil authorities soured. Sattar did try to placate the army by setting up the National Security Council on New Year's day. He sacked ministers who were allegedly corrupt. But to no avail. The army not satisfied, its chief openly attacked the government's incompetence. It blew up into the present coup.

The Sattar Government's lacklustre performance is indicated by the fact that famine is again rearing its head in Bangladesh.

The general, however, cannot disown the responsibility of acting against those who liberated the

Ershad's action argue that the army chief was able to carry out a bloodless coup because, through a systematic drive in the last 10 months, all prominent freedom fighters—and the most likely dissenters—had been removed from the army, to make it more homogenous. How far this cause-and-effect relationship holds good, cannot be determined. Also it cannot be said definitely as to how Ershad's actions will affect India. Though India adheres to a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, anxiety has arisen since there are now military governments on either side of the sub-continent. However, for the present, no change is evident in Bangladesh's foreign policy.

Not so within Bangladesh. Ershad, by dissolving the government, has unwittingly, all but disintegrated the motley BNP, dominated by those who opposed the country's independence. Its disappearance from the political scene will not be surprising. The only organised party to remain in the field then would be the Awami League, which has survived many attempts in the last five years to destroy it. The situation resembles the December '71 scenario—when Bangladesh was formed.

Interestingly, Ershad has singled out the BNP for taking out his wrath. He is yet to touch any leader from the Opposition, including the Awami League. Has the general finally decided to cast his lot with the liberation forces?

URENGOI PIPELINE DEAL AMERICA OPPOSES

Ever since President Ronald Reagan announced several sanctions last December against the USSR for "its direct responsibility" for the repression in Poland, his administration has been asking the West to take similar action against Moscow. Hardliners in the Reagan administration, like Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger want the \$10 billion, 3,600-mile long Urengoi pipeline deal to be cancelled. The pipeline when completed would supply natural gas to the Western Europe from Siberia.

The American argument is that two-thirds of the total hard currency earnings of Russia come from oil

and the USSR would be under severe economic strain. Thus, by denying the Soviet Union credit, equipment and technology for the project, the West could make it imperative for the Soviet Union to cut down its defence expenditure which would reduce military pressures on NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). However, the West European countries, France and West Germany in particular, have decided to ignore the American request.

The Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, understands the problems of the West European countries. The inflow of oil and natural gas can solve the energy scarcity of these countries, while the use of American coal or Norwegian gas, as the US suggests, will not only be uneconomical but inadequate. What the US does not approve of is the vast soft loans given by the European banks to the USSR to be paid with gas, with a considerable time gap. Haig does not want any leniency towards the Soviets as, he argues, they have done nothing to ease the pain in the West caused by Poland's non-payment of its debts. But the West seems to be helpless as it has reached a point of no return on the issue of oil.

Reagan, who thinks on Haig's lines, imposed a ban sometime back on American companies against the sale of equipment used in pipeline construction. The US realises that this action will not yield much and is not happy with the Western European powers for not cooperating against the Soviets.

However, American policy towards the Soviet Union seems contradictory. It allows sales of grains to the Russians but does not want the West to have trade with them. The American view is that the grain sale makes Russia dependent on the US but the European gas purchase makes the West dependent on the USSR.

ISRAEL TENSION MOUNTS

As the date for the handing over of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt draws near, Arab-Israel politics is getting hotter. Israel is to withdraw from the Sinai on April 25*.

*These are the latest developments as we go to press.

been unable to reach a consensus on the withdrawal of Israeli settlers from the area. The squabble over the amount of compensation to be paid to them has encouraged the settlers to take their time in evacuating. A movement called 'Stop the Sinai Withdrawal' had begun a few months ago which sent squatters all over the area to prevent the handing over.

The government's handling of the situation has been weak—partly because ministers have considerable sympathy for the Sinai settlers as have the Israeli military units. While the Israeli Defence Minister Sharon refuses to take any action against Sinai squatters, a top aide of Prime Minister Begin insists, "The Egyptians will get their territory back on time. But the event will be so dramatic and so full of trauma that nobody will dare even think of giving up an inch of the West Bank (another disputed area under Israeli occupation)."

And the West Bank issue is even now boiling over. The Palestinian settlers there have been facing terrible persecution of late at the hands of the Israelis. Egypt and Israel continue to be deadlocked on the issue of autonomy for the more than one million Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Begin has openly been known to be seeking annexation of the West Bank by Israel. For him and his government, autonomy—a five-year transition period called for under the Camp David agreement—is a 'bridge toward annexation'. Egypt, however, treats autonomy as a stage in the ultimate emergence of a full-fledged Palestinian state.

The recent trouble in the region began in late February when the Israeli governors accused some of the duly elected Arab mayors and town councils of being in league with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and fired them. This was followed by the 7,50,000 Palestinians of the West Bank taking to confrontation with Jewish settlers and Israeli soldiers who have come down heavily on the agitators.

The unrest threatens right now to develop into a large-scale violent conflict. The Palestinians fear that the Israelis will browbeat them

into accepting annexation. The Israelis are also planning to move into southern Lebanon to finish the Palestinian resistance. A step of this nature might result in another Arab-Israeli war.

PAKISTAN

MORE RESTRICTIONS

On the eve of Pakistan's national day (March 23) it was expected that President Zia-ul-Haq might announce measures of liberalisation in a bid to gain popular support for his regime. But what followed was just the reverse. President Zia reimposed press censorship and announced amendment in the criminal law to provide for trial by special military tribunal of offences pertaining to public disorder, sabotage, terrorism, etc.

More than 2,000 people had been arrested in late February and early March following the discovery of a nation-wide plot "to foment disturbances and kill important leaders". The government claims that "arms, ammunitions and subversive literature" were unearthed. Some "top level government personnel" mostly in Punjab and Sind were also arrested.

Prominent among those arrested was Wali Khan, the leader of the Opposition in the dissolved Parliament. Ironically, he was the one who had joined hands with Zia to wipe out the memory of Bhutto. But of late, Wali Khan had openly turned against Zia's government.

The street demonstrations on March 14, which led to the arrest of Wali Khan and other leaders as well as the closure of three universities, demonstrate the simmering discontent amongst the Pakistanis, while Benazir Bhutto continues to be under house arrest.

EL SALVADOR

DANGEROUSLY POISED

Contrary to expectations, the March 28 elections in El Salvador have brought about no major political outcome. Six parties were running for the 60-seat constituent assembly that is to frame a new Constitution, name a provisional president or junta, and prepare for presidential elections. The two main contenders were President Jose Napoleon Duarte, leading the moderate Christian Democrats ruling the country now, and the ultra rightist Republi-

can Alliance (ARENA) of Roberto D'Aubuisson. The leftist guerillas, locked in combat with the US-backed Duarte regime, had boycotted the elections.

In the polls the turnout was surprisingly large, considering that the guerillas had threatened dire consequences against those found voting in the elections. In the final outcome, Duarte won 24 seats (40 per cent of the votes), D'Aubuisson 19 (29 per cent). The rest went to three of the other four rightist parties.

D'Aubuisson, 38, a former intelligence officer, immediately formed a tentative coalition of rightists—excluding Duarte's Christian Democrats whom the rightists hate. But the US blocked the move by warning that it would stop its proposed aid if the Christian Democrats were not included in a coalition. D'Aubuisson's credentials can never be acceptable to the American public (among other charges, he is also alleged to have assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980). Duarte is, on the other hand, the better of a bad lot. He sponsors nationalisation of local banks, the continuance of land reforms started in 1980 and purging El Salvador's 22,000-man security forces of its human rights violators. He favours a democratic solution to El Salvador's present political woes.

Duarte has been criticised for not coming down more heavily on the leftist guerillas. D'Aubuisson leads a fairly large section of El Salvadoreans who blame the Duarte regime for the growing hold of the leftists. Against this background, it may be difficult for the US to shore up the beleaguered forces of the moderates. And the United States' stakes in El Salvador are very high.

El Salvador is portrayed by the US as its strategic bridge head, as a line against the Soviet Union's expansionist designs. The guerillas have, however, proved to be the main stumbling block. The nearest friendly regime to the guerillas is Nicaragua, which has a no-man-land border with El Salvador but is not far away by sea across the Gulf of Fonseca. Further away is Cuba and far away is its Soviet ally.

The US administration has charged Nicaragua's ruling leftist Sandinista regime of serving as a channel for Soviet and Cuban arms for the

Salvadoran guerillas. Conversely, Nicaragua has alleged US intervention in its territory and has lodged a complaint with the UN against "attempts by the Reagan administration to destabilise the situation". As a protective measure, the Sandinistas have declared a 30-day state of emergency.

Credence to Nicaraguan fears is lent by the fact that the US has been mounting a campaign against Nicaragua—some through the press and some covertly. It is learnt that Reagan approved a secret CIA plan to overthrow the leftist Sandinista regime. The plan included building a paramilitary commando force to destroy targets like power plants and bridges and disrupt that country's economy. The operation would have been made to look like an internal upheaval. It also aimed at building an anti-Cuban opposition front to engage in political operations in Nicaragua.

Reagan's policy is resented by the American public. They do not want to have another Vietnam. Church groups in the US have mounted a campaign against the Reagan administration's policy of intervention in Nicaragua. The US policy in El Salvador has also been a major point of policy contention between Paris and Washington.

US-JAPAN

TIFFS OVER TRADE

Several countries, especially USA, have been complaining that Japan is reducing its imports by practising a subtle variety of import restrictions while pushing its exports through constant efforts. Japan has not imposed direct import restrictions but has introduced certain complex regulations so that the foreign producer does not qualify to sell in the Japanese market. For instance, the fast-selling aluminium baseball bat by an American firm was banned because "the labels stamped on them supposedly made them defective". There are many more instances of non-tariff import barriers.

The situation finally forced high-level trade officials from the US, Canada and the EEC to warn the Japanese Trade Minister Shintaro Abe to open up his country's market to their products. During his visit

Japanese exports to US were up by 23 per cent whereas the American exports to Japan were up by only four per cent. The increasing pinch in the US economy has given rise to a vocal group which is demanding restrictions on Japanese imports. A legislation is being drafted to curb Japanese imports if Japan does not change trade attitudes towards the US. Other Western nations are thinking of taking similar steps.

THE VENERAS HAUL IT RICH

Pictures and rock samples relayed by two planetary probes, Venera 13 and 14 in early March, mark a major Soviet breakthrough in unravelling the mysteries of the planet Venus. Launched in 1981 within a week of each other, their four-month, 185-million-mile journey ended with the touch down of Venera 13 on the foothills of a mountainous region called Phoebe, south of Venus' equator. Venera 14 landed in an area of rolling plains some 600 miles to the south-east, four days later.

The sophisticated instruments (electronic eyes) aboard each ship commenced their search almost immediately. Successive pictures taken through red, blue and green filters showed patches of the orange Venusian sky, so coloured because the thick atmosphere (made up of dense carbon dioxide) absorbs all the blue wavelengths of light.

They also drilled a few centimeters into the Venusian surface to scoop up some rocks and analyse its chemistry. The material at both sites was basalt, fire-formed rock typically found in the lava on earth. The evidence of the Soviet probes confirms a growing view amongst the space scientists that unlike Mercury or even Mars, Venus does not seem to be a dormant planet essentially unchanged for billions of years. It is evident that Venus is either still active with volcanic eruptions or has only recently become quiescent.

The Soviets have another ambitious programme—a Venusian probe in 1985. The mother ship of this space vehicle is likely to have a rendezvous with the Halley's Comet.

National

(Continued from page 71)

RBI CREDIT POLICY RELAXED

The April 8 announcement of the Reserve Bank shows a remarkable relaxation in credit policy. It has reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of banks from 7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent, which will release an estimated sum of Rs 250 crores for non-food credit to commercial banks over the next three months.

Coming as a sharp contrast to the earlier decision to increase the statutory CRR from 7.75 per cent to 8 per cent, the present relaxation policy will be a boon to industries, as this may net another Rs 500 crores if the anticipated rise in deposits, estimated to be Rs 1,700 crores, is taken into account.

Although no change has been made with regard to the base of the refinance facilities to banks, which remains at Rs 2,200 crores, the extent of refinance has been raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent beyond Rs 2,200 crores. The refinance beyond Rs 2,800 crores will now be 100 per cent during the ensuing rabi season.

Export refinance will continue to be in relation to the increase in export credit against the monthly average of 1979 and there is also no change in the proportion of refinance which is to remain at 50 per cent. The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) will also remain unchanged at 35 per cent.

The banks have been asked to undertake a phased repayment of outstanding discretionary and standby refinance by the end of June 1982. This is aimed at facilitating the flow of adequate credit to seasonal industries and other vital sectors.

The additional interest charge on refinance of 3 per cent, will not be charged in case of shortfalls in reserve requirements till the end of June 1982.

The announcement also indicates an increase in the interest paid by the Reserve Bank on cash reserves maintained by banks above the statutory minimum of 3 per cent. Now the interest will be 8 per cent instead of the earlier 7 per cent.

J.V. RAMAN, RAJARAM PANDA,
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NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

ADGES—Air-Defence Ground Environment System

CASA—Church's Auxiliary for Social Action

GTRE—Gas Turbine Research Establishment

NAGI—National Association of Geographers, India

ICRC—International Committee of the Red Cross

VISIT—Ventures of International Students In Transit

APPOINTED

Gen K.V. Krishna Rao, Army Chief, as Chairman of Chief of Staff Committee.

Pranab Mukherjee, Union Finance Minister, as India's Governor on the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). He replaces R. Venkataraman.

Lucille Mair of Jamaica to be the first woman UN Under Secretary-General in the 36-year history of the UN.

Sir John Adam Thomson, Britain's High Commissioner in New Delhi, as UK's permanent representative to the UN.

Cesar Virata as Prime Minister of Philippines by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran, India's permanent representative to the UN at Geneva, as Ambassador to China.

Krishna Dayal Sharma, High Commissioner of India to Australia, as Ambassador to Pakistan. He succeeds Natwar Singh who is taking over as Secretary, External Affairs Ministry.

Brajesh Mishra, former permanent representative of India to the UN, as Commissioner for Namibia by the UN Secretary-General.

AWARDS

The Oscar Awards were given to the following: *Chariots Of Fire* as the best picture; Warren Beatty as the best director for *Reds*; Henry Fonda and Katherine Hepburn as the best actor and actress for *On*

Golden Pond; Maureen Stapleton as the best supporting actress for *Reds*; and Sir John Gielgud as the best supporting actor for *Arthur*.

The Dr B.C. Roy National Awards went to Dr Harendranath Chattopadhyaya, the noted litterateur; Dr K.L. Wig, Chairman of the academic committee of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; and Dr Satchidananda Murty, former Vice-Chancellor of the Sri Venkateshwara University in Tirupati. They received Rs 50,000 in cash and a silver salver.

Lions Films Award for the best picture of 1981 went to *Kalyug* directed by Shyam Benegal.

The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards, 1981, for science and technology went to nine eminent scientists for distinction in various fields. The awards included Rs 20,000 for each person and a scroll.

The N.D. Dīwan Memorial Awards, presented by the National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped, went to Baba Saheb Amte, Balu Shankaran, Jai Vakeel and W.A. Sunderamurthy. The award carries a cash prize of Rs 1,000 and a scroll.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards, 1981, for music, dance and drama were presented to 21 outstanding artists. The award carries a cash prize of Rs 5,000 and a scroll.

ELECTED

C.N.R. Rao, Chairman of the Solid State and Structural Chemistry Unit and Materials Research Laboratory, IIS, Bangalore, as Fellow of the Royal Society, London—the only chemical scientist to be conferred with the FRS at present.

Pratibha Patil of India as Chairman of the working group of the United Nations commission on the status of women.

RESIGNED

D.P. Choudhury as Advocate-General of Sikkim.

Jeremy Thorpe, former Liberal Party leader in Britain, as the British Director of Amnesty International.

David Ibawa as Finance Minister of Mexico, following criticism over his devaluation of the peso (the Mexican currency).

VISITS

Hans Joachim Hoffman, the East German Minister for Culture, arrived on March 10 on an eight-day visit to sign an Indo-GDR cultural exchange programme.

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister, arrived on March 15 on an official visit. He discussed with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Defence Minister R. Venkataraman the deteriorating security conditions in the region, supplies of defence equipment and the development of the Indian defence industry, among other things.

King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan arrived on March 17 on a two-day visit.

DISCOVERED

Remains of a human settlement dating from before the 7th century B.C. were excavated at Khairwada in Wardha district, Maharashtra, by a team of archaeologists from Bombay and Pune. Burial sites have been excavated and various types of megalithic black and red pottery, as well as bangles have been found.

Forty rockshelters of the mesolithic period have been discovered in Madhya Pradesh. They bear traces of paintings of animals.

Artifacts of medieval Daulatabad found: A large stone building, dating back some 400 years to the medieval Daulatabad, has been found to have a complex underground sanitary system by a team of archaeologists.

An ancient civilisation, claimed to be even older than the Mesopotamian, and perhaps the world's oldest agricultural civilisation, could have flourished in the

This view has arisen following the discovery of skeletal remains of two humanoids in Batadobalana cave in the village of Walduse, Kuruwita.

Pre-historic ceramics found at Okha: Ceramic evidence of pre-historic (mid-second millennium B.C.) as well as of early historic periods has been unearthed by marine archaeologists in Bet Dwarka island of Okha port. The project, sponsored by the National Science Academy, is being implemented by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

Karakum reveals remains of major cultural centre: Remains of a major administrative and cultural centre dating back to the bronze age have been discovered following excavations in the Karakum desert in Soviet Turkmenia.

Archaeologists have found a crack of gold believed to belong to the late Geometric Period, hidden beneath an ancient building on the island of Euboea.

SCIENCE

Intelsat V-D, the world's largest communication satellite, was successfully launched on March 4 from Cape Canaveral, USA. It will be functional from May 1 and will serve Europe, West Asia and South Asia from a geo-synchronous orbit 35,680 km away.

A solar cooker, based on locally available raw materials, and having a single reflector, has been developed by the Agricultural Tools Research Centre at Bardoli.

A U-2 reconnaissance plane of the US passed through a mysterious stratospheric cloud now encircling the earth. The cloud is invisible to the human eye and was first reported on January 23 by Japanese scientists. The cloud is believed to have been created by debris from an unnoticed volcanic eruption.

A centaur rocket, with a 71-kg payload, was launched on March 11 from the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station. This is the first launching of a rocket from an Indian station to study the chemistry of the equatorial middle atmosphere region. Three countries—India, the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria—jointly

the camera with a difference: The new Japanese filmless camera, Mavica, promises to be a great advancement in the field of photography. It is a still camera which, instead of using film, translates visual images into electronic signals which are recorded on a small magnetic disc called a 'mavipak'. The Mavica is due to go on sale in Japan towards the end of next year.

What is known in China as the 'baby fish', is actually the largest known amphibian—a species of giant salamander or *Megalobatrachus davidianus*. It can grow to 180 cm in length and weigh up to 65 kg. Normally protected in China, it lives in the tributaries of the Yangtze, Yellow and Pearl rivers. Its nickname is derived from its cry, which resembles that of an infant.

Venus-14, a Soviet space module, joined its sister ship, Venus-13, on the planet Venus on March 5, 1982 and immediately began transmitting high resolution pictures of the morning star.

Male or female?: The gender of an unborn baby can be foretold eight weeks before delivery by a new Japanese machine installed in a Bombay hospital. The machine can also tell whether the expectant mother is bearing twins. The equipment provides dynamic images of the foetus, as well as of the internal organs of the expectant mother.

A new hybrid: A cross between a sheep and a goat has been produced by Australian researchers. This new hybrid animal is a unique genetic product in that it is fertile.

Kit to detect pregnancy: Pregnancy can now be detected within 5 days after missing the menstrual period with the aid of a diagnostic kit (supposed to be seven times more effective than the existing methods) called 'Nancy-kit'. This kit has been jointly developed by scientists of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and the Institute for Research in Reproduction.

A US spy satellite was launched into space on a US Air Force Titan III-C from Cape Canaveral on March 6. It is capable of detecting objects the size of a golf ball from more than 32,000 km up.

EVENTS

Five to die for assassinating Sadat: A military court sentenced to death five of the 24 defendants accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, last October.

Oman, Trinidad, Tobago, Cyprus, Bahamas, Barbados and Uruguay are being graduated out of World Bank borrowing. This is because they have reached a level of growth where they can borrow directly from capital markets. The graduation decision does not affect India at its present low level of per capita GNP but will hit Indian borrowing from the IDA, the main source of India's concessional finance.

NIAC insures INSAT: An insurance cover of \$665 million has been provided for India's first telecommunication satellite, INSAT-1A, from the point of launching from Cape Kennedy (on April 8) to its being put in orbit, by the New India Assurance Company. This is the biggest policy bagged by an Indian insurance company on the basis of one time premium, which has cost the space department Rs 6 crores.

Nicaragua has accused the US of plotting to invade its territory. The Nicaraguan Chief of State, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has asked the Security Council to consider this "grave situation".

Seventeen state governments have together run an overdraft of Rs 1,453.10 crores. Rajasthan tops the list (Rs 353.82 crores), West Bengal comes next (Rs 297.56 crores).

Drilling in Jaisalmer basin: ONGC will soon begin oil exploration in the Jaisalmer basin, the largest in Rajasthan. Oil India Ltd (OIL) has been assigned the basin's northern half. OIL, operating over a 28,600 sq km area, proposes to drill four exploratory wells during the plan period.

Kanyakumari riots: The coastal region of Tamil Nadu near Kanyakumari has been hit by a series of communal clashes between Christians and the Hindus. Police had to open fire at Mandakadu when fishermen allegedly attacked the shops and houses of the local people. A judicial enquiry is to be instituted into the firing.

Kuwait remains world's richest nation with a per capita income of \$20,250. It is followed

by Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany and Denmark. The US, one-time number one, has slipped to number nine.

ETTDC secures largest overseas project: Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation has won a contract for a project, under the aegis of the UNIDO, in the high technology area of bipolar medium-scale integrated circuits. The plant is to be set up near Pyongyang in North Korea. It is the largest overseas turnkey project ever secured by an Indian company.

Economic prospects for 1982: The European Commission estimates that the economic growth in the member-states of the European Economic Community will average 1.6 per cent in 1982. This is a modest yet significant recovery from the decline of 0.5 per cent last year. Inflation rates in the member-states of the Community are expected to average 10.6 per cent in 1982, compared to 11.4 per cent last year. The deficit in the Community's balance of payments is expected to reduce further.

Gas find in A.P.: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has detected the presence of gas in the second well at Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh. Gas was first struck in the area in 1980.

After a thousand-year gap, the nine planets in the solar system converged in the same quadrant of the sky, and could be seen with the naked eye on March 10. Categorical assertions were made that this would not spell doomsday—yet, the rare phenomenon did awaken fears in many. The event will not take place again for 500 years if Pluto, the most distant of the solar family, is to be included. Without Pluto the configuration will occur after every 179 years.

The World Bank has approved an aggregate assistance of \$ 350 million to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation—\$160 million in the form of soft term International Development Association (IDA) credit, the rest as a World Bank loan on normal terms. Britain is providing a grant of Rs 2.6 crores to the corporation to support India's long-term agricultural credit.

Made in India Jaguar takes off: The first Indian assembled Jaguar aircraft was successfully

test-flown on March 31. Fitted up at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL), it has greater thrust than the Jaguars used in the Royal and the French Air Force.

Bid to cut oil imports by half by mid '80s: With the commissioning of the Mathura refinery, the aggregate refining capacity of the country rises to nearly 38 million tonnes. The capacity of the Madras oil refinery is being doubled to 5.6 million tonnes and the ones at Cochin, Haldia and Visakhapatnam are also being expanded. Two more refineries, one at Karnal (Haryana) and the other at Mangalore (Karnataka), are to be set up with an initial planned capacity of 6 m tonnes each. Also, for 1982-83, the approved plan outlay for the oil sector is more than Rs 2,000 crores, of which Rs 1,400 crores is being allocated to the ONGC for accelerating exploration. The increased availability of crude from domestic sources, especially off-shore Bombay High, means that by 1984-85 India would be importing oil for only less than half its requirements.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has decided to observe 1982 as the International Telecommunication Year with a view to providing one telephone for every 100 persons living on the globe. In most developing countries, the telephone penetration, i.e., number of telephones per 100 population, is less than one against a world average of 10. At present the telephone density in India is about 0.3 per cent. Even with the implementation of the Sixth and Seventh Plans, a telephone density of only about 0.8 per cent is expected to be reached. The objective of one per cent is, therefore, expected to be achieved only by the end of the century.

In a special gesture of goodwill, India has decided to divert a ship carrying over one lakh tonnes of wheat to Bangladesh to enable the country tide over its food shortages immediately. Purchased by India from the US, the wheat was on a ship somewhere near Singapore, when India decided to divert it to Bangladesh. The diversion was done on an urgent request from Bangladesh and the World Food Programme (WFP). The WFP is likely to reimburse India within the next three or four months.

Foreign exchange outgo on account of import of crude and petroleum products is likely to be about Rs 5,200 crores during 1981-82. According to present estimates, 15.4 million tonnes of crude oil and 5.47 million tonnes of petroleum products would be imported. The target for indigenous crude production during 1982-83 is 20.95 million tonnes.

Triennale India: The Fifth Indian Triennale, sponsored by the Lalit Kala Academy, opened on March 15 at the Pragati Maidan in New Delhi. 46 countries participated and about 1,500 entries were exhibited.

Record loans: The government approved a record \$185 million (about Rs 1,100 crores) worth of loans on commercial terms from the world capital markets in 1981-82 by public and private sector companies, thereby making India a major borrower of non-concessional funds abroad for the first time.

DIED

Acharya Jivan B. Kripalani, 96, veteran freedom fighter and the last of the Gandhian leaders, following a cardiac arrest, in Ahmedabad, on March 19. A close disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, he played a significant role in the country's affairs before and after Independence. Elected as president of the Congress Party in 1945, he was also a renowned public speaker, writer and educationist. He gave perhaps the best exposition of basic education, known as the Wardha scheme.

Raghupati Sahai Firaq Gorakhpuri, 86, renowned Urdu poet, in Delhi, on March 3. A recipient of the Padma Bhushan, Jnanpith and Ghalib awards, he was a romanticist. His works also gave expression to the humanism of India, as reflected in the various shades of the country's culture.

Ayn Rand, 77, renowned novelist and author of *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*, in Manhattan, US, on March 7.

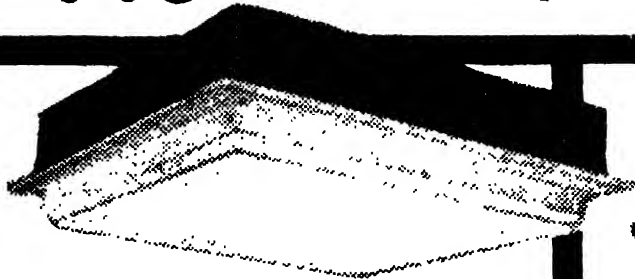
Justice Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh, 55, judge of the Allahabad High Court, shot dead by dacoits, in Banda, on March 20.

Keshto Mukherjee, 55, well-known film comedian, of a heart attack, in Bombay, on March 3.

HEMENDRA S. BARTWAL, A.R. & K.M.

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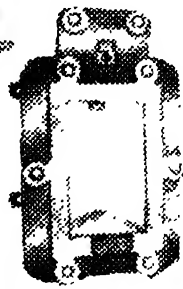


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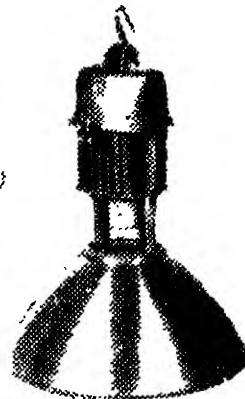


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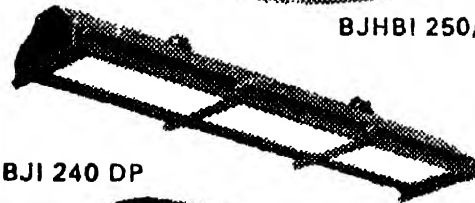
INDUSTRIAL



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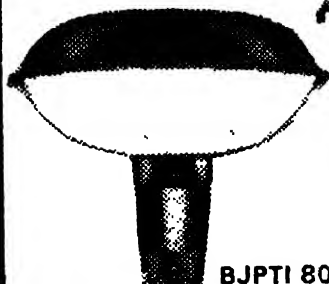
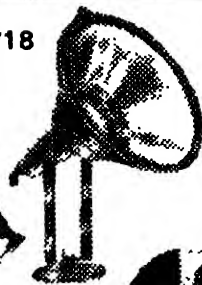


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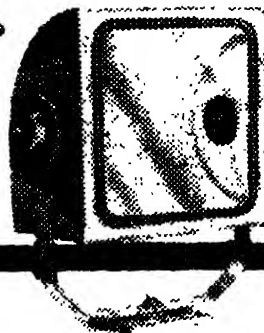


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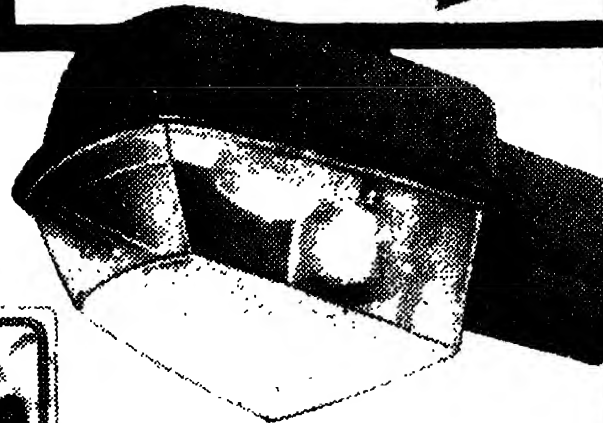
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SPORTS

CRICKET

Australia beat New Zealand by eight wickets to win the Third and final Test played at Christchurch, New Zealand from March 19-22. Australia thus squar-
ed the 3-Test series. Earlier, the First Test, held in Wellington, ended in a draw. New Zealand won the Second Test played at Auckland.

Pakistan beat Sri Lanka by an innings and 102 runs to win the Third and final Test played at Lahore from March 22-27. Pakistan won the series 2-0. Pakistan had won the First Test held at Karachi from March 5-10. The Second, held at Faisalabad from March 14-19, was drawn.

Delhi beat Karnataka by 2 wickets on the basis of their first innings lead to win the Ranji Trophy on March 29. Scores. Karnataka---705, Delhi---707 for 8.

Pakistan beat Sri Lanka by 5 wickets in the third and final one day international, played at Karachi, on March 31, to clinch the series 2-1. Pakistan beat Sri Lanka, and Sri Lanka Pakistan, in the first and the second one day internationals, played at Karachi and Lahore, on March 12 and 29 respectively.

All the English cricketers playing in South Africa are to be banned from playing Test cricket for three years and will also not be allowed to play in the county matches against the Indian team to tour England this summer.

SQUASH

World Champion Jahangir Khan (Pakistan) beat his countryman Hiddy Jehan 9-8, 10-8, 9-2 to retain the McEwans Squash Open title, played at Stockton-on-Tees in England, on March 16.

Jahangir beat Geoff Hunt 9-2, 9-2, 9-6 to win the Chichester Open Squash Championship held in Chichester (England) on March 25.



The stroke that did it : Rajesh Peter hits the winning run for Delhi in the Ranji final.

ATHLETICS

Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico won the golden marathon covering the 42.195 km course in 3 hours 11-49.0 on March 7 at Athens.

Four Chinese athletes broke the 14-year-old Asian men's 50-km-walk record at China's 1982 National Walk and Marathon Competition held in suburban Shanghai on March 15. Qiu Shiyong clocked 4 hours 7:23, Wang Chuntang 4 hours 8:10, Zhang Fuxin 4 sec 15:44 and Wang Jinfu 4 hours 15:52 to erase the Asian record of 4 hours 17:58.6 set by Kazuo Saito of Japan.

At Auckland, on March 18, New Zealand's Anne Audain set a world record in the women's 5,000m event. She clocked 15:13.22 sec thus erasing 1.29 sec off the mark set by Paula Fudge of Britain last year.

Britain's Sebastian Coe, holder of three world records, received the first Jesse Owens Award as the world's outstanding amateur athlete of 1981, in New York, on March 18. The award has been named after the late Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Mohammed Kedir of Ethiopia won the men's world cross country championship held in Rome on March 22. The women's title went to Maricica Puica of Rumania.

HOCKEY

Pakistan beat India 4-0 on March 19 to win the inaugural Asia Cup Hockey Tournament held in Karachi. Hasan Sardar of Pakistan, who scored 16 goals in the seven-nation league, was voted player of the tournament. China came third in the final placings.

GOLF

Hsu Sheng-San of Taiwan won the Indian Open Golf Tournament, held at Calcutta on March 21, with an aggregate of 15-under par, 277.

Denny Hepler won the Malaysian Open played in Kuala Lumpur on March 8, after a sudden death play-off against David Orgin and Hsieh Minh Nan.

BADMINTON

China beat Thailand 7-2 in the Asian zone final of the Thomas Cup on March 6, thus qualifying for the challenge round.

The Swedish Open played at Malmov on March 15 saw Misbun Sidek beat Icuk Sugianto 9-15, 18-16, 15-13 in the finals. Sidek had earlier upset top-seeded Prakash Padukone in the semi-finals. The women's singles was won by Wu Dixi who beat Wu Jiangjin 11-12, 11-2, 11-1 in the final. Dixi had earlier beaten India's Ami Ghia in the semi-finals.

Morten Frost of Denmark beat Padukone of India 15-7, 15-8 to win the Danish Open Badminton Tournament held in Copenhagen on March 20.

The women's singles was won by Wu Jiangjin of China who beat compatriot Xu Rong 11-5, 11-0.

Frost won the All-England Badminton Championship, held at Wembley, from March 24-28, beating China's Luan Jin 11-15, 15-2, 15-7. Padukone, who was seeded second in the tournament, lost to Luan in the semi-finals.

The women's crown went to Zhang Ailing who beat Li Lingwei 11-4, 11-6 in an all-Chinese final.



Victory shall be mine Hsu Sheng-San, the Indian Golf Open champion.

Mona Chaudhary

Amirani lost to Terry Moore in the second round.

Vilas beat Connors (for the second time in succession) 6-3, 6-3 to win the Grand Prix Tournament held in Milan from March 23-28.

Sylvia upset top seed Martina 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the Avon Women's Winter Tour Championship held in New York, from March 23-28.

India lost 4-1 to the US in the first round Davis Cup tie played from March 5-7 at Carlsbad, California. In the opening singles, John McEnroe beat Vijay 6-4, 9-7, 7-5 and Eliot Teltscher beat Ramesh Krishnan 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. The doubles was won by the US when McEnroe and Peter Fleming beat Anand and Vijay 6-3, 6-1, 7-5. In the reverse singles Vijay beat Teltscher 7-5, 6-3, but McEnroe beat Ramesh 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

CYCLE POLO

Rajasthan beat Punjab 8-5 to win the National Cycle Polo Championships held in New Delhi on March 22.

WRESTLING

USA beat USSR 6-4 to capture the team championship in the International Wrestling World Cup held in Toledo on March 29.

TABLE TENNIS

Japan beat India 5-1 in the fourth table tennis test held in New Delhi on March 3. India, however, beat Japan 5-3 in the fifth and final test held at Madras on March 4. Japan nevertheless won the series 4-1.

BOXING

France's Lucien Rodriguez retained the European Heavyweight Boxing title on March 6, with a convincing points win over Belgian champion Albert Syben in Paris.

Marvin Hagler retained his combined WBA (World Boxing Association) and WBC (World Boxing Council) world middleweight boxing title when he knocked out challenger William Lee in the first round on March 8 in Atlantic City.



Guillermo Vilas On a winning spree.

SOCCER

Uruguay beat China 2-0 in the finals of the first Invitation International Soccer Tournament held in Calcutta on March 4 and thus won the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup.

SWIMMING

Triple Olympic champion Vladimir Salnikov broke the 400m freestyle swimming world record by 1 sec, clocking 3:49.57 sec in Moscow on March 13.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Bulgaria's Rejeb Redjeov set a new weightlifting record in the 60 kg category with a clean jerk of 170.5 kg in Kirgizia, Moscow, on March 6.

Anatoli Pisarenko of the USSR set three world records within 10 minutes in the super heavy weight division at the International Friendship Cup Meet played in Frunz on March 8. Pisarenko set a record of 450 kg for the total lift; 197.5 for the snatch, 252.5 for the jerk, improving on his own world record by 2.5 kg. He then followed with an improved 258 kg for the jerk and raised the total mark to 455 kg.

HANDBALL

The USSR beat Yugoslavia 30-27 to win the World Handball Championship held at Dort Mund on March 8.

KAVITA CHHIBBER

CHESS

Victor Korchnoi won the Lugano Open Chess Tournament in Lugano Switzerland on March 20, with a total of 7½ points, ahead of Britain's John Nunn with 6½ points.

TENNIS

Following are the major international tournaments held in March:

In the Avon Women's Tournament, played in Los Angeles from March 2-8, Mima Jousovec beat Sylvia Hanika 6-2, 7-6. Mima, however, lost to Martina Navratilova 6-3, 6-2 in the finals of the Avon Women's Tournament played at Dallas, Texas, from March 8-14.

Ivan Lendl beat Tomas Smid 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2 to win the WCT Tournament played in Munich from March 8-14.

Guillermo Vilas beat Jimmy Connors 0-6, 6-2, 6-4 to win the Rotterdam Grand Prix, held at Rotterdam from March 15-21.

Lendl beat Tim Mayotte 6-0, 7-5, 6-1 to win the WCT Tournament held at Strasbourg (France) from March 15-21. Vijay

OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD

USA

BY PRASUN DEWAN

Studying in the US! The idea seems exciting to even the laziest of brains. Part of the charm comes from the idea of living in a foreign country, the other from the feeling that somehow the work that has seemed arduous at home will take on a more interesting hue in the US. One has to see *Love Story* to be a believer of the glamour of college life in the States!

Is this belief justified? How is the American academic environment different from the Indian? More importantly, how does an Indian student adjust to the American people and their way of living? What about food and the economics of living there?

There are no clear-cut answers to these questions. However, let's explore some of the issues involved.

Adjusting in the US: As foreign students are thrown together so often in their early stay, they end up restricting their friendships amongst themselves. Thus, typically, an Indian will share his apartment with another Indian or foreigner with whom he finds it much easier to strike initial friendship.

Unfortunately, this sort of pattern lasts, with foreigners not mixing to any great extent with Americans. For one, the initial friendships last. Secondly, American students, though very amiable, do not make friends easily.

A US student may go through many courses without getting to know a single classmate. The reason probably is his respect for the other's privacy, which he feels is not proper to invade. If there is not much intermixing between Indians or other foreigners and Americans it is not because of differences in culture or race. It is

just that a US student does not mix with other classmates in general. Friendships are made through hobby clubs, games and other activities that require personal interaction. The few students who avail of these facilities discover how friendly Americans really are.

An Indian, in fact, has little problem in adjusting to the American environment. Unlike other foreigners, who have difficulty with the language, even the most *desi* Indian knows sufficient English to communicate fluently.

Academics: The method of education in the US gives the average student much more than the one adopted at home. Here, in most colleges, the grade depends entirely on one final exam that requires only last-minute studying. As a result, it is difficult to retain much, or learn a subject deeply. In the US, exams seldom account for more than 50 per cent of the grade. The other half depends on homework assignments which are given with great regularity. These require hours of intense thinking, and it is difficult, even for the average student, to forget his subject matter after spending so much time on it.

There also exists a difference between the attitudes of a student in the US and at home. An Indian takes university education for granted whereas an American views it as a privilege that is attained with some amount of struggle. At home the negligible cost of education is borne by the parents. In the US the yearly cost of about \$10,000 is borne entirely by the student. As a result, college education is a serious matter for a student in the US. For instance, there is no question of a student missing a single hour of classroom teaching (it costs him about \$20), leave alone cutting a class, *en masse*, a phenomenon that is seen in even the prestigious colleges at home.

Another indication of the seriousness of students in the US is the fact that cheating is not an institution in America, as it is here. It is an idea, foreign to most

American students. Not only do they desist from copying in the exams, they seldom cheat in the homework assignments. A US student comes to college to learn a subject and is not satisfied with just a good grade.

Even among the US students, the minority of graduates is much more sincere than the undergraduate population. It takes a lot of dedication to forego a cushy job for postgraduate studies. Thus, while the undergraduate has his occasional fun on weekends, not many graduates indulge themselves in a likewise fashion.

Put the lazy Indian student among these very serious US students and what happens? Surprisingly, the Indian performs very well indeed. For one, it is not the average Indian student who goes abroad. It is the one who is very good at taking exams, who makes it. Even then, a foreigner seldom gets admission to as good a university as he deserves. Thus, he never competes with Americans of his academic competence and has a pretty smooth time if he is fluent in English.

Food and cost of living: The majority of Indian students come to the US as vegetarians and remain so. This, despite the fact that the popular fast-food stores do not cater to vegetarians. Cooking at home is the solution most Indians find. Almost every city in the US has Indian stores that sell pulses, rice, *masalas* and almost any food ingredient found at home. So the only problem is discovering how to cook! This art is best learnt from the older generations of Indians.

Non-vegetarians have fewer problems since they have a wider variety to choose from. Even if cooking at home, a non-vegetarian does not have to eat all meals at home, though it certainly is more economical to do so. A meal outside would cost \$4-5, whereas dinner at home seldom costs more than \$2.

This brings us to the cost of living in the US. The apartment costs \$100-200, food \$50-100 and miscellaneous costs would normally be \$50-100. Thus, it is possible to survive on about \$250 per month. However, travel, books, movies, etc cost a lot. A textbook costs at least \$20 (it's a good idea to buy it here if available), a movie

about \$3 and inter-city bus travel costs about a dollar per 10 miles.

Job opportunities: As at home, MBAs and engineers bag all the well-paid jobs in the US, while science and pure arts graduates have a much tougher time. An engineer with a bachelor's degree would get a start of about \$22,000 a year, a master's about \$25,000 and a Ph.D. about \$30,000 a year, in the industry. An MBA, on the other hand, gets \$15-40,000

a year depending, among other things, on the institution the degree is from. In fact, there is a glut of MBAs in the US and it is very important to be from a good institution (the top 10) to get a decent job.

Again, as at home, salaries in the industry are at a much higher level than those in the academics. A teacher starts on about \$22,000 a year while a Ph.D. in the industry easily gets \$10,000 more per year. This discrepancy accounts

for the lack of qualified people in academics and most engineering departments do not know where to get enough fresh teachers from.

Whatever the Indian student may choose to study in the US, be it a technical course or pure arts and science, he will not face any major problems. All that is required of him is that he should be able to live independently, because, out there one has to fend and provide for oneself. In America, no quarters are given and none asked for.

PLAN YOUR ARRIVAL

Arriving all of a sudden in the US, the Indian student is bound to be apprehensive of the new environment and hesitant to make his first moves. Some of the initial problems he may face are:

Travel: It is important for the US-bound student to make necessary travel and accommodation arrangements. He should allow ample time to arrive at his institution. This will avoid a last-minute rush to find housing (if arrangements have not been made in advance) and to register for classes.

There is the International Student Service (ISS) which offers all possible help to foreign students. They have a free arrival service to meet students at their ports of entry and help them with overnight accommodations and onward travel. On request, ISS will supply a special form in which students must provide information such as their name, age and sex, a passport photograph (these are to help locate the student at the port of entry), specific travel plans, sponsorship (if any) and their ultimate destination in the US. Interested students should address inquiries to:

International Student Service
291 Broadway
New York
New York-10007
USA;

or they may obtain copies of the form from a USEFI office. The ISS also offers tours organised especially for foreign students in which the students stay in the homes of US families. These tours are conducted under the auspices of 'VISIT' (Ventures of International

Students In Transit), an activity of ISS. A third activity for post arrival orientation to life in the US is offered by the Experiment in International Living (EIL). The EIL has provision for group programmes and for one month individual 'home stay' placements for students to help them learn about American life before they report to their campuses. For information on EIL programmes, inquiries should be made to:

The Experiment in International Living, Putney,
Vermont-15346, USA.

Transportation: Most students will find it convenient to travel to the US by air. Some international airlines now offer reduced fares for students, and the governments or airlines of certain countries award a number of travel scholarships to US bound students. Shipping excess baggage ahead may be expensive and very complicated. For information the student should consult the Foreign Student Adviser of his future university in the US.

Money for travel expenses

The student will need to carry an adequate amount of US currency with him to purchase meals and pay for lodging, telephone calls, train, bus, or taxi fares during the time that he is travelling to his institution in the US. It is neither necessary nor advisable for the student to carry the US dollars he will need for travel and immediate post-arrival expenses in currency notes. Travellers cheques are a much safer, more convenient form of money.

Prior to his departure, the student can arrange to have an initial deposit of money made available to him on arrival in the US by requesting that a bank in India issue a 'foreign draft' on a US bank.

After he has been issued the foreign draft, the student carries it with him to the US for presentation (along with his passport) to the bank named on it. Funds equal to the full amount of the draft will then be made available to him by the designated US bank. Before departure for the US, the student should also arrange for future transfer of the funds he will need to finance his studies and pay his living expenses there. This may be necessary if the government limits the amount of annual remittances, or if it may be desirable for other reasons.

Accommodation: Student housing on a US campus typically consists of some university operated residence halls or apartments. Such housing is usually designated as being 'on campus'. 'Off campus' facilities, on the other hand, usually include rooming houses and apartments that are operated by private owners. These are generally approved by the university's housing bureau.

Department of special student services: Every college has a department of International Student Affairs which provides counselling and advice on non-academic matters for all non-immigrant foreign students (and their families) as well as counselling for personal and cultural adjustment. In addition, this office co-ordinates the campus and community resources and services available to foreign students, provides information concerning the Immigration and Naturalisation Service and conducts activities that interpret foreign students' backgrounds, needs and problems to staff, faculty, American students and community.

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Economy

GOOD IN PLACES

BY NAVIN CHANDRA JOSHI

The substantial increase in national income during 1980-81 was due to a marked improvement in the performance of the agricultural sector, which remains important enough to swing the performance of the entire economy. Grain production rose to 129.9 million tonnes during the year, which was considerably higher than the output of 109.7 million tonnes in 1979-80. Further, sugar production registered an increase of 16.8 per cent, jute 7.3 per cent and oilseeds 4.8 per cent. As a result, the overall increase in the agricultural sector was of the order of 13 per cent in real terms.

In industry, however, the performance in 1980-81 remained below expectations, the improvement being only three per cent as against the target of eight per cent. A major retarding factor was the continuance of infrastructural deficiencies. Behind all these bland statistics, it is possible to discern some improvement in the standard of living. In real terms, that is at 1970-71 prices, the per capita consumption expenditure increased from Rs 552 in 1979-80 to Rs 576 in 1980-81, registering an increase of 4.3 per cent. This was mainly due to a rise in the per capita consumption of cereal, edible oils, meat, eggs and fish.

India's savings rate has been quite impressive, especially when compared to that of several countries. Net Domestic Savings during 1980-81 amounted to Rs 19,898 crores as compared to Rs 17,034 crores in the previous year; Net Capital Formation rate during 1978-79 was 19.4 per cent which is slightly higher than the savings rate through a positive inflow of capital from abroad during the year. Nevertheless, the percentage share of savings in the national product fell from 17.1 to 16.9. The savings of the public sector declined from Rs 3,124 crores in 1979-80 to Rs 2,380

crores in 1980-81, showing that the performance of this vital sector of the economy continues to be a source of concern. However, savings of the household sector increased from Rs 13,127 crores to Rs 16,659 crores. The rise was mainly due to the increase in net deposits, currency holdings and provident and life insurance funds.

The contribution of the private corporate sector to the net savings has, however, been less than one per cent of the net national product. It implies that the organised modern sector of the economy has failed to show its viability in generating savings for its own expansion. The decline in the private corporate sector's share in domestic savings may be explained by the increasing volume of corporate taxation during the last decade. The corporate tax went up from 11.54 per cent in 1970-71 to 13.31 per cent in 1979-80 with reference to gross tax revenue. In terms of net revenue from taxation, it has gone up from 15.09 per cent to 19.07 per cent during the same period.

However, this also indicates profits have been increasing over the years thus improving the plough-back capacity through improved earnings. And to finance their expansion and development programmes, companies must plough back a sizable part of these profits into business.

Savings from the corporate sector need to be improved so that they could contribute their share to the additional capital formation. This is the perspective in which development relating to the mobilisation or encouragement of private savings from the corporate sector has to be viewed. It is also necessary that the public sector generates enough surpluses through better planning and more effective management. In a planning system where about half of the total investment outlay goes to the public sector, a substantial part

of expansion funds must come from the public sector. In the years to come, additional borrowings will diminish in importance as a source of plan finance. Also, a marked increase in household savings cannot be expected and, therefore, public borrowing can largely increase only at the cost of private investment. If the public savings rate does not rise from a level of around 4.4 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) to around six per cent at the end of the current Sixth Plan, it will not be possible to meet the challenges that the national economy will face in the '80s.

A major task of economic policy in the Sixth Plan is to create the necessary conditions for the mobilisation of resources for development in a non inflationary manner. Sensible demand management policies will continue to be an important element for an effective package of anti-inflationary policies. If the demand management policies are not to hurt the country's long-term growth prospects, major emphasis must be laid on curbing growth of conspicuous consumption, preventing diversion of investible resources into low priority activities and on promotion of savings.

It is also necessary that the total amount of savings do not outrun the economy's physical capacity to produce. It can be argued that the proportion of income saved and invested will be fairly high if greater inequalities prevail and if the pattern of demand is distorted from production of mass consumer goods to the production of luxury articles for the few. If, however, we were to adopt such a philosophy of development, economic growth will take place by leaps and bounds but it will also create situations of hyper-inflation and unemployment. Therefore, major expansion in additional production must be in consumer goods as the key to development lies in increasing the per capita income of the masses. □

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Pankaj Yadav, Baroda

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Prospectuses and application forms can be obtained on payment of a certain fee (subject to change) in the form of a bank draft in favour of the Commandant, AFMC, Pune, or from the Officer in Charge, Admissions, C/o AFMC, Pune, in the second week of Feb-

ruary. The last date for submission of application forms is usually the third week of March every year.

The eligible candidates are required to appear in an objective type entrance examination, which comprises psychological tests of intelligence and the knowledge of English and Science subjects. Selected candidates are further called for an interview in June. Additional details may be had from the address mentioned above.

I wish to pursue a diploma correspondence course of a translator/interpreter in French or Japanese. Can you suggest any institutes?

K.D. Sharma, Rae Bareilly

For a diploma correspondence course in French, contact the Alliance Francaise de Pondicherry, 33 Rue Dumas, BP49, Pondicherry-605 001. For details of a diploma course in Japanese, write to Japan Cultural and Information Centre, 32 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi. The session starts from January and the course is of 3-year duration. However, there are no correspondence courses in Japanese for translators/interpreters. Classes are held at the above-mentioned address. There is no basic qualification for this course.

I want to become a cricketer and your February issue gave me the answer—of going to the National Institute of Sports (NIS). But I don't know where the institute is located. Could you give me the address of this institute?

Prakash Ahuja, Bombay

It was encouraging to learn that the February issue of our magazine proved helpful to you, since it carried all the details about the career in which you are so interested. The NIS is situated in Patiala and the address is: The Director, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Moti Bagh, Patiala-147 001. If there are any more queries you can clarify them from the address given above.

I have completed B.A. (Hons) in Home Science from a college in Muzaffarpur, of the Bihar University, and have secured 63 per cent marks. However, there is

no arrangement for studying M.A. Home Science in Muzaffarpur. Kindly give some information about the universities/institutes of repute which offer this course

Abha Chandra

L.S. College, Muzaffarpur, conducts the M.A. Home Science course. It would be feasible if you continue your studies here. Ranchi University also offers this course. Most universities outside Bihar also conduct this course. Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, of the Delhi University is a very reputed institution for Home Science courses.

I am a class XII student and have taken up science with Biology. However, I am not much interested in medicine. Can you suggest a few other fields? Or, is it possible to do research after completing medicine? Please counsel me

Rajiv Verma, Ludhiana

You can take up research after medicine. But medicine has become a highly competitive career, job prospects are not as good as they used to be a few years back. Only a very good student stands a chance of getting into a medical college.

Other careers are also open to you. If, in addition to Biology, you have taken up Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, you could try for a career in engineering. Here, too, you must secure a very high percentage. But job prospects are good.

You could also switch over to commerce or economics. Science students, with high marks, are always welcome here. After graduation, you could go in for cost accountancy, chartered accountancy or management. Try your luck in banks, where employment opportunities are vast.

Another alternative could be self-employment. For more information, contact The Secretary-General, National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, 301-302, Saraswati House, 27 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019.

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The Union Budget for 1982-83 announced a policy of dual pricing for cement, one for levy and the other for open market. Now 66.6 per cent of the total cement production will be sold at controlled rates of Rs 35.45 per bag of 50 kg. The industry is free to sell the rest in the open market at Rs 64.70 per bag.

The government will use the levy cement to meet the needs of priority sectors like defence, railways, irrigation and power as well as slum clearance, water supply to rural areas and other schemes that are designed to benefit the backward areas and communities. No levy cement will be available for construction of luxury apartments, hotels and houses having areas more than 85 sq m.

Cement is a scarce commodity and its black market premium is anywhere between 200 and 400 per cent. While the demand for cement is increasing, its production has remained more or less the same. To meet the projected demand of about 72 million tonnes by 1983 and 89 million tonnes by 1989, the capacity of industry needs to be raised to at least 40 million tonnes from its present capacity of 23 million.

In contrast to this, though India is well-endowed in raw materials, the cement industry has been operating at low capacity utilisation. Worse, it is on a decline from 90.2 per cent in 1978 to 70.8 per cent in 1980. The prime reason for this low utilisation is shortage and irregularities in coal and power supply.

Another reason for short supply of cement has been its wrong pricing. The price structure has been based on the assumption of 80 per cent capacity utilisation, which is not valid. And for every 5 per cent decrease, there is a loss of Rs 5 per tonne.

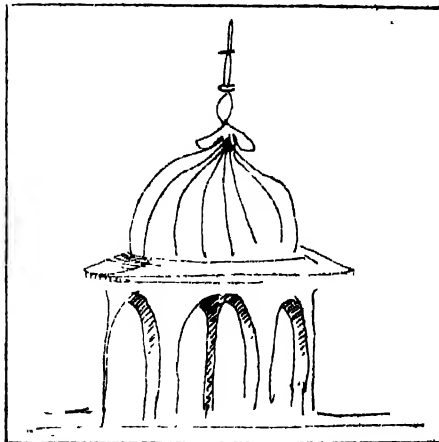
The partial decontrol has served the long-term interest of the cement industry. Higher retention price and the availability of 33.4 per cent of cement for free sale would generate funds for expansion and modernisation, besides providing the industry with the incentive of profits. Will this be enough to raise Rs 1,900 crores needed for expansion of the industry and rehabilitation of weak units to meet the projected demand of

89 million tonnes by 1989?

There are some other issues which arise. How far will the partial decontrol of cement check corruption in distribution and black marketing when the supply does not meet the demand? What about coal and power supply which are vital for capacity utilisation. Can't we minimise the staggering loss of cement on account of poor handling and transportation which amounts to roughly one million tonnes per year? How much cement will be left for the priority sector after allocation is made for government construction (Asian Games included)? Presently, the contractors engaged in government construction are supplied with cement at controlled price for the purpose. And lastly, what about cooperative effort in house construction? Presently, a co-operative society is treated as "builder" and the total area under construction is taken as "one plot". Shouldn't the cooperative societies be exempted from the 85 sq m ceiling?

N.C.J.

COMMUNAL RIOTS



The worst the Britishers did for India was to sow the seeds of hatred among the Hindus and Muslims. Though the Rajputs and Marathas fought the Mughals, Hindu-Muslim riots were not a part of the social milieu. The British rulers saw in communalism a crafty strategy to "divide and rule". Nevertheless, communalism should have died a natural death when the Britishers left India for good. It did not.

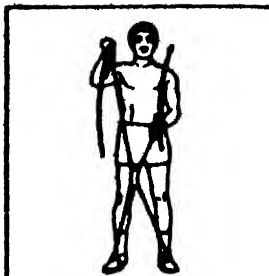
The situation was not bad in the infancy of our republic. But what

were sporadic clashes in the beginning became periodic features in the '70s and particularly in the past two years. The most agonising aspect of communal hatred is that it has spread to new areas—like Hindu-Sikh and Hindu-Christian conflicts. Why has it happened? One theory is that the Indian economy, despite being a modernised sector, remains predominantly a "small owner" economy. This middle strata in the economy provides the social base for communalism, revivalism and casteism. The second theory is that communalism has emerged as a major political factor during the last decade.

Religion is a great unifying force and can become instrumental in constructing a healthy haven on earth. Why, then, is it being used to encourage plunder, outrage and hatred? Does not the common man, the poor and the weak suffer because of the communal holocaust? Why should people play into the hands of vested interests? Why should followers of different religions fight when every religion teaches tolerance, truthfulness and observance of ethical and moral values? Which religion preaches killing of man by man?

NOW

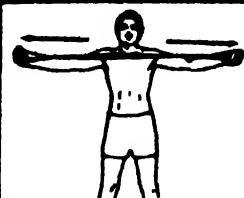
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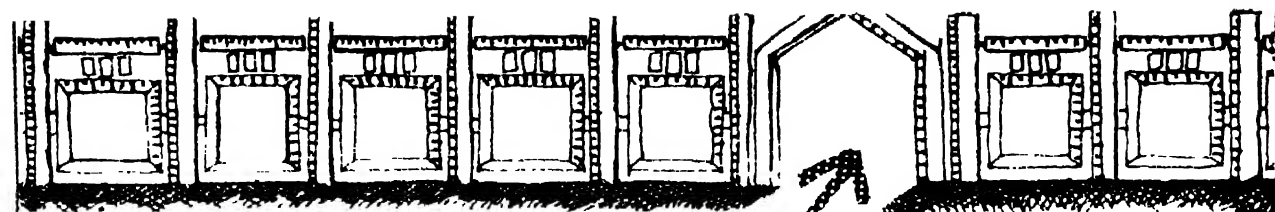
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There has been such an overwhelming response to 'Test Yourself', 'Science Quiz' and similar contests published regularly in CAREERS DIGEST and JUNIOR SCIENCE DIGEST that we are in a dilemma over the distribution of prize money every month among a large number of winners. With a view to continue these contests and elicit still larger reader participation, we have now chosen an alternative, as also substantially increased the prize money. From March 1982 issues onwards, there will be Quarterly Intelligence Contests for all our readers.

The first such test will be published in March, April and May 1982 issues of CAREERS DIGEST and JUNIOR SCIENCE DIGEST. Winners among all correct entries will be selected by a draw of lots in the presence of eminent public figures, educationists and journalists at a function in the second week of July, 1982 at New Delhi.

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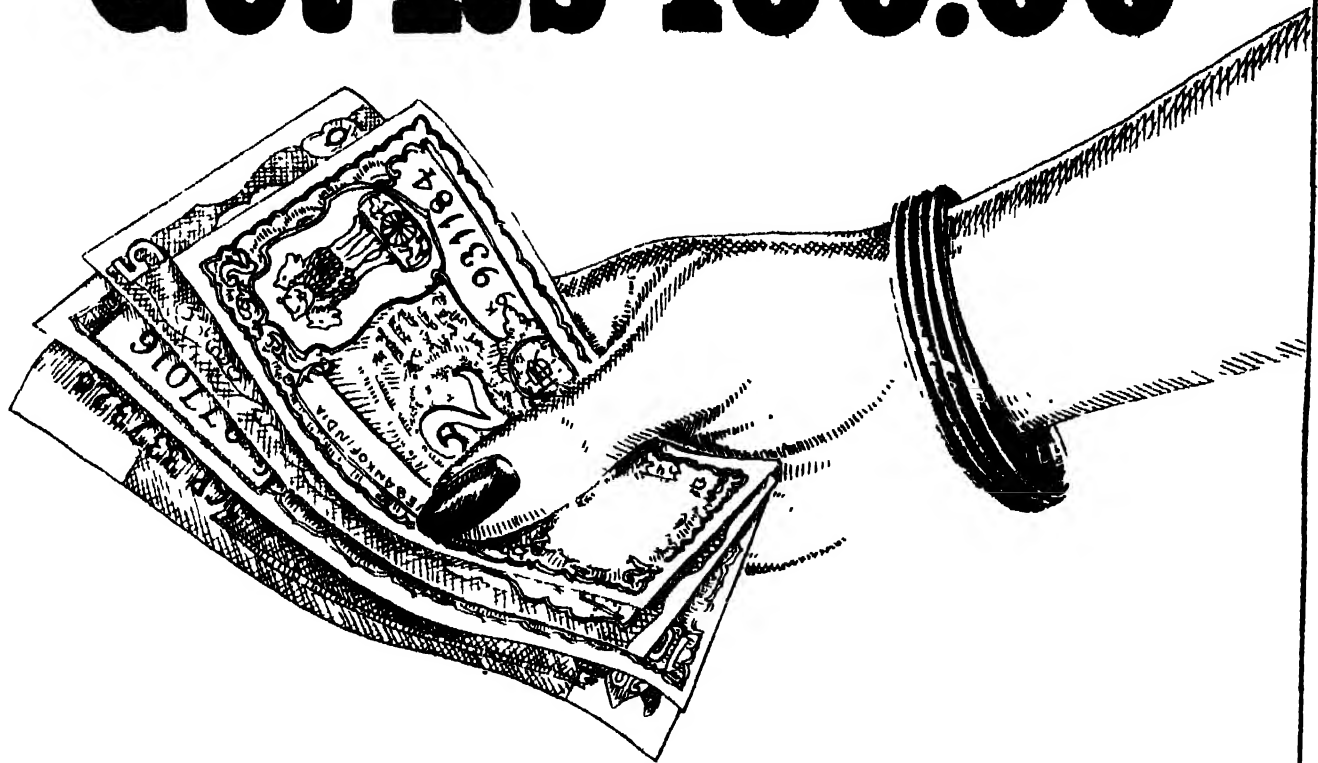
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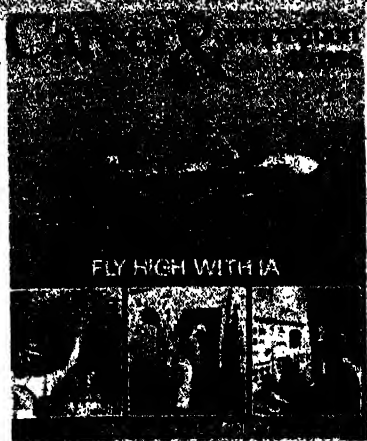
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JUNE 1982

VOLUME 2

No. 6

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LETTERS

Cold War Too Cold

Apropos your article on East-West relations, *A New Chill* (April '82), I'd like to point out that detente did not emerge on the basis of settling open problems and adjusting conflicting interests between super powers but simply because they agreed that cold war was too dangerous and that anyway it was not conducive to their desired aims. The changes marked by the shelving of the German question based on Brandt's New Eastern Policy, and Moscow's acceptance of the same and agreement between the super powers to start the SALT talks, obviously meant a change in the method of confrontation rather than the abolition of confrontation as such.

Further, the SALT II talks got bogged down because Moscow (though it did not suggest it publicly) wanted that its defence capabilities should balance the combined strength of NATO forces. And though the deterioration in relations of super powers was precipitated by the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, one may, however, say that it was accentuated by the replacement in the White House, as it is logical to conclude that the ever docile Jimmy Carter would have acquiesced to the Russians executing their 'theory of domino' so spectacularly.

PITAMBER GUPTA
Basoli

Best Letter: Rs 40

Grandpa's Budget

In an otherwise informative write-up, *Union Budget: No Surprises* (April '82), P.V. Rajeev has missed out the pension increment proposed by the Centre. It will be a boon to the salaried class. Grandpa won't be all that broke after all!

Indeed the finance minister ought to be congratulated. But noted economists still insist that the Union budget is like "a drop

of water to a dehydrated nation". The statement is hardly justified as the price index dramatically fell by 0.3 per cent soon after the declaration of the budget—the first time in quite some years.

JAYDIP MISHRA
Dhenkanal

Be Socially Aware

Careers. Engineering (April '82) was informative for youngsters aspiring to be engineers. But I'd like to add that I am not entirely proud of being an engineer. The reason is that I am closely associated with an occupation that so often shows a total disregard for its social implications. Specific examples are air, water and sound pollution. To engineers I would recommend a study of humanities involving social aspects of their work.

SHRIKANT D. PATIL
Gulbarga

We Beg To Differ

After School, What? (April '82) contains certain factual inaccuracies to which I would like to draw your attention.

Firstly, a student who has appeared in the final examination of 10+2 system in March/April this year is not eligible to appear in the entrance examination to be held in June, 1982 as the basic condition for admission to this examination is that he should have passed the qualifying (i.e., 10+2) examination by the last date for receipt of admission forms, which for the June 1982 exam was April 20, 1982.

Secondly, it is not correct to say that under the changes proposed in our regulations only graduates would be eligible to appear in the entrance examination. The proposal is to allow final year graduates to sit for the entrance examination. The condition of being a graduate need be satisfied only at the time of joining the CA course. The date from which the proposed changes may come into force is not yet certain.

Lastly, we must contradict the following. "Unlike engineers and doctors, the number of chartered accountants entering the job market is strictly controlled by the Institute." I would like to clarify that there is no restriction whatsoever on the number of persons joining the course. It may be noted that our examinations are qualifying and not competitive in nature. Every student who secures at least 40 per cent marks in individual papers and at least 50 per cent marks in the

aggregate is declared successful.

P.S. GOPALAKRISHNAN
Secretary, The Institute of Chartered
Accountants of India, New Delhi

The Russian Connection

In West Asia In Turmoil (March '82) the writer says, "The Soviets never recognised Israel as a nation." The fact is that within minutes of Israel's declaration of independence on May 14, 1948 the Soviet Union followed USA in recognising the new country. The Soviets were giving full help to Haganah before the independence of Israel. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, had a meeting with David-Ben Gurion (leader of underground Jewish forces) and expressed USSR's full support to the Jews in the creation of Israel as their homeland. A full-fledged USSR embassy was working in Israel and an Israeli embassy in Moscow before they snapped diplomatic ties.

BALRAM KAPOOR
Kanpur

True Is False!

Sevagram is not in Madhya Pradesh as given under *Titbits, True Or False* (April '82), but in Maharashtra.

A.K. BISARIA
Faridabad

Cherrapunji is no longer the place of maximum rainfall and it is not in Assam, as stated in *True Or False* (April '82). Cherrapunji is in the state of Meghalaya and the maximum rainfall occurs in Mawsynram, a place 16 km north of Cherrapunji.

AMITAVA BISWAS & PRODYUT BAGCHI
Kurukshetra

Under *Rare Facts* (April '82), R. Venkataraman's name was missing from the list of former finance ministers.

The errors are regretted.—Editor.

INTERVIEW CONTEST

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Hello folks...



While I was still a student doing postgraduation in economics, I'd charted out my career—it would be academics for me. But two of my friends were more ambitious. They'd set their hearts on the IAS. Well, one of them easily got into the coveted service, while the other had to cool his heels for a long time before he could get a reasonably good job.

Both my friends were equally intelligent. Why, then, did one do exceptionally well, while the other had a difficult time? Having a naturally inquisitive mind, I decided to get to the root of the matter. My investigations showed that the successful friend had always been interested in finding out the best way to prepare for exams and how to go about it. He would study each problem in detail—find out why it happened, how it happened and, even, how it was likely to happen in the future. The other friend never cared about these details and banked on readymade material. He would only learn questions that appeared in the previous years test papers, thinking that this would secure him a high percentage. While the former believed that the future was

challenging and had new things to offer, the latter thought it was a repetition of the past.

This instance of the successful and the not-so-successful friends becomes relevant when you realise the significance of competitions in the employment market today. With the number of job-seekers swelling, more and more employers are turning to competitive methods to sift the bright candidates from the average. The result is a scramble for those few positions which only the intelligent and the well-prepared candidates have the chance of bagging. The majority of the candidates, unable to cross the cut-off point, add to the number of also-rans.

In the face of such stiff competition, it becomes important to understand the mechanics of paper setting in competitive exams. Take the case of Civil Services. Test papers for this exam are set in a very scientific and logical way. A few months before the exam, about three dozen academicians and scholars in various parts of the country receive sealed envelopes from the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) requesting them to prepare a set of about 200 questions each, called items. They are provided with a format and are supposed to prepare original questions. The people selected to draft the questions are well known in their disciplines and most of them are the top brass in their professions.

All the questions received by the UPSC are examined by a small committee of three to five people. This committee of well-known scholars works in absolute secrecy and public contact is not allowed. In fact, they are not even supposed to tell their friends and relations about their mission in Delhi.

The committee, while scrutinising questions, ensures three things: that

a certain standard is maintained; that the questions of the previous years are not repeated; and that a proper balance is maintained between different topics. The task of the committee is enormous as they have to select 150 questions out of the 3,000 they have received.

The committee spends a couple of days to prepare a set of questions for the final test paper. They select more than 500 questions and from these the final test paper is prepared. For the General Studies paper, questions are selected from different categories like sports, science, current events in India, international problems, etc. This is the paper you have to take for your prelims.

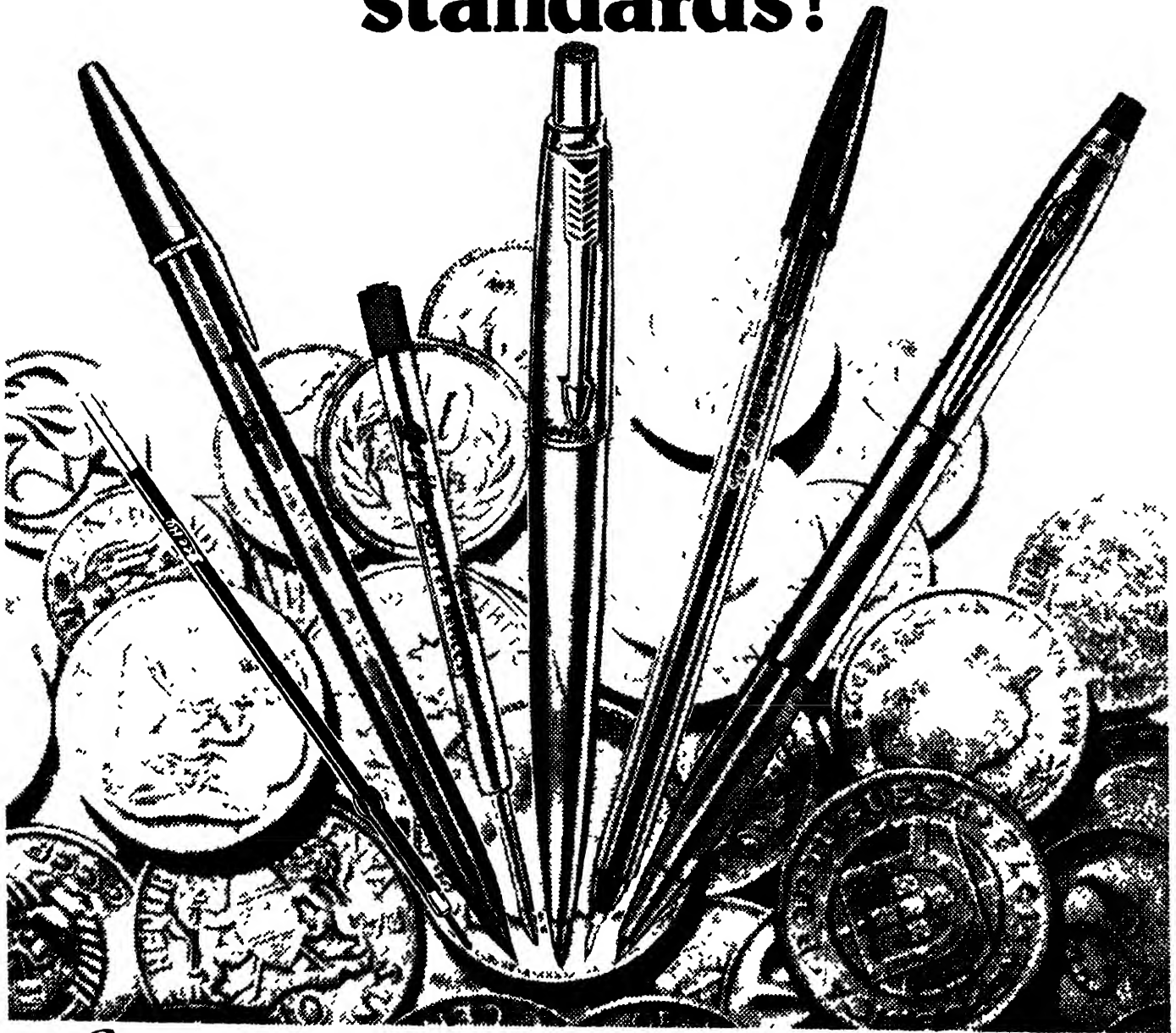
It is, therefore, clear that the UPSC has adopted a systematic way of preparing test papers for the Civil Services exam. To ensure that the standard is maintained, they reject those who send in inferior and sub-standard questions. The members of the committee are changed regularly to ensure that vested interests are not created.

If you are determined to get through you should know that previous years test papers are of limited use. It is more important to be widely read, to increase your knowledge of various subjects. To help you test the same before the actual exam, we carry multiple-choice practice tests in each issue. These are prepared by experts who have a long association with competitive exams. Our efforts, thus, are to make you a better-informed and a well-prepared candidate so that you can face any situation confidently.

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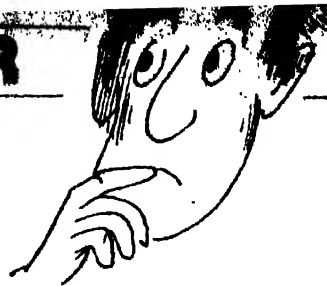
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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **persecute**: A: to hang B: oppress C: try by law D: abandon
2. **fanaticism**: A: zest B: flamboyance C: unreasonable enthusiasm D: glorification
3. **perfunctory**: A: done mechanically B: necessary C: puerile D: logical
4. **egotist**: A: talkative B: spoilt C: masochist D: a self-centred person
5. **egotist**: A: witty B: a boastful person C: enthusiastic D: a virtuous person
6. **qualms**: A: depression B: quandary C: supposition D: misgivings
7. **adaptation**: A: law of heredity B: making suitable C: imitation D: act of taking for one's own
8. **ominous**: A: suspicious B: quiet C: threatening D: masterful
9. **equanimity**: A: complete agreement B: regularity C: calmness of mind D: greatness of mind
10. **synopsis**: A: detailed account B: first person narrative C: chronological account D: a summary or outline
11. **intimidate**: A: to notify B: hinder C: annoy persistently D: frighten deliberately
12. **sedentary**: A: work done sitting down B: concerning sedatives C: lazy D: seductive
13. **affliction**: A: fondness B: violence C: torture D: suffering
14. **acronym**: A: poem of sorrow B: similar meaning C: word formed from an abbreviation D: pen name used by an author
15. **coerce**: A: to abuse B: drill a hole C: force by means of intimidation D: make untidy
16. **appellation**: A: ghost B: a nickname or title C: ultimate solution D: beginning
17. **discreet**: A: tactful B: distinct C: separate D: hateful
18. **discrete**: A: disgusting B: tactful C: distinct D: gorgeous
19. **syntax**: A: a complex whole B: sentence structure C: a church council D: a place of worship
20. **bilateral**: A: made up of two numbers B: involving two sides C: having two chambers D: speaking two languages

(Answers on page 14)

7. **ad nauseam**: to a sickening degree. He went on criticising *ad nauseam*.
8. **ad valorem**: according to the value. A tax not exceeding five per cent *ad valorem*.
9. **advocatus diaboli**: the devil's advocate; a critic who picks flaws to evoke controversy or to bring out the whole truth; a champion of the worse cause for the sake of argument. Fond of acting as *advocatus diaboli*.
10. **a fortiori**: (a) all the more certainly, with greater reason. The man of prejudice is *a fortiori*, a man of limited mental vision; (b) making use of conclusions inferred from and taken to be even more conclusive than another reasoned conclusion or recognised fact. It was a case of *a fortiori* argumentation.

QUOTABLE QUOTES



We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

A man who does not lose his reason over certain things has none to lose.

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing

Unless a man feels he has a good enough memory, he should never venture to lie.

Michel De Montaigne

Everyman is enthusiastic at times. One man has enthusiasm for 30 minutes, another man has it for 30 days, but it is the man who has it for 30 years who makes a success in life.

Edward B. Butler

Treat your inferiors as you would be treated by your betters.

Seneca



Discipline is learnt in the school of adversity.

Mahatma Gandhi

When man has lost the ability to speak in epigrams, he writes paragraphs, when he is unable to express himself clearly in paragraphs, he develops an argument, and when he still fails to make his meaning clear in an argument, he writes a treatise.

Lin Yutang

An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult.

Lord Chesterfield

To subdue one's enemy without fighting is the acme of skill.

Sun-Tsu

Happiness is not a station you arrive at, but a manner of travelling.

Margaret Lee Runbeck

FOREIGN WORDS

BY AARPEE

(LATIN)

1. **ab initio**: from the beginning. An act outside one's competence is void *ab initio*. He assumed *ab initio* that the idea was worthless.
2. **A.D. (anno domini)**: in the year of the Lord. Used to indicate the number of years from the birth of Christ. In 1980 A.D. or A.D. 1980; in the twelfth century A.D.
3. **ad hoc**: made, established, acting or concerned with a particular end or purpose. What is needed is a coordinate policy rather than *ad hoc* decisions. They appointed an *ad hoc* commission of inquiry.
4. **ad infinitum**: to infinity; without end or limit. She talked on and on *ad infinitum*.
5. **ad interim**: made for serving temporarily or for the time being. They were *ad interim* arrangements for quick disposal of cases.
6. **ad libitum**: in accordance with one's wishes. Not in-

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

A FLEXIBLE APPROACH

BY PARTHA S GHOSH
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Much heat has been generated of late regarding the nature of India's foreign policy. While those in power claim that it has a clear direction, critics allege that it is a victim of ad hocism and merely responds to a given situation instead of taking initiatives to influence the course of events.

To understand these controversies, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the role of foreign policy and its determining factors. Simply put, foreign policy is a systematic statement of the perceived goals of a state in its external relations. Here, one must distinguish it from diplomacy. While both are closely linked and interdependent tools of statecraft, one is a theory and the other its application.

Two factors determine foreign policy: the domestic setting and the international environment. Due to the growth of science and technology and economic interdependence resulting in an ever-shrinking world, each of the determinants has to be related to the other. Thus, the Assam agitation is as much a national issue as it concerns India's relations with Bangladesh. Similarly, our relations with the Muslim world are as important a foreign policy step as they are in influencing the attitude of Indian Muslims towards the party in power. Besides the intermingling between domestic and foreign issues, there are determinants like political culture, social cohesion, military strength, economic potentiality, quality and quantum of human and natural resources, geographical placement, etc. on the one hand and the existing international set-up on the other.



Nehru (extreme left) helped build a third power—the non-aligned nations who owe no allegiance to either super power. Through war and peace his ideals have survived and still form the core of India's foreign policy. Pic shows from r to l Presidents Tito, Sukarno, Nasser and Nkrumah.

As the essence of human existence is to a large extent material, foreign policy too is influenced by economic considerations. No wonder the great ancient scholar and politician, Kautilya named his famous treatise on foreign policy and diplomacy *Arthashastra*. Almost 2,000 years later Jawaharlal Nehru shared the same conviction when he said in his first foreign policy speech (December 4, 1947) before the Constituent Assembly: "Ultimately foreign policy is the outcome of economic policy, and until India has properly evolved her economic policy, her foreign policy will be rather vague, rather inchoate, and will be groping."

Keeping the above few facts in mind, we can now consider India's foreign policy and the challenges it has to face.

The basic tenets of India's foreign policy were outlined by Nehru in his broadcast to the nation on September 7, 1946:

"We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vast scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and wars. We are particularly

interested in the emancipation of colonial and dependent countries and peoples, and in the recognition in theory and practice of equal opportunities for all races. We seek no domination over others and we claim no privileged position over other peoples. But we do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go and we cannot accept any discrimination against them."

These words enshrined the basic elements of India's foreign policy, viz., non-alignment, anti-colonialism, anti-racism and respect for sovereign equality of all nations. These basic tenets have not changed over the years except for the occasional shifting of emphasis from one to another, depending on the situational changes on domestic and international fronts.

Nehru, as a hard-headed realist, was deeply conscious of India's strengths and weaknesses as an emergent nation, of its national destiny and, in more concrete terms, of its national interests. At a time when the world was dangerously divided between two power camps, the East and West blocs (known as the cold war), Nehru noticed that the security of India rested on a policy of keeping away from this confrontation.

Compulsions of domestic politics also loomed large in his considerations. Aware of the existence

of both pro-capitalist (or pro-US) and pro-communist (or pro-Soviet) forces in the Indian society, he wanted to register the support of both the forces to build a national consensus on foreign policy. That was why during the interim government he did not approve of Krishna Menon's over-enthusiasm for inviting Soviet military experts to India.

For a long time after independence, India did not have to face major challenges on the foreign policy front. The tranquillity was disturbed for the first time in 1962 when the Sino-Indian border conflict took place. It marked a watershed. The poor performance of the Indian armed forces in the conflict revealed the relative less importance that the Indian Government had given to the problem of security. In the aftermath of the conflict, India's foreign policy was characterised by a high degree of concern for India's defence and security and a new awareness of the importance of peace and stability in the neighbouring region. Non-alignment as the main pillar of our foreign policy remained intact but it was made more responsive to security interests.

The lesson from the 1962 war was that local wars and conflicts were possible and probable in the region in view of the emergence of China as a major power independent of the super power system. In the changed situation, India's military weakness could be an additional source of concern. The growing cordiality between China and Pakistan strengthened this perception.

Two kinds of defence considerations entered into India's foreign policy planning. The first was augmentation and modernisation of the defence arsenal partly by attaining self-reliance in production and partly by buying sophisticated armaments from friendly countries. The second was by enlisting the support of both the super powers. This brought a subtle change in the concept of non-alignment. From that of equidistance it came to mean, by implication, equiproximity. Such a change was possible because the two super powers had realised the need for a stable India in the region.

Then came the war with Pakistan in 1965, the second since 1947. Pakistan now assumed sizable importance in India's foreign policy framework. It would be too simplistic to think the Kashmir issue has been at the root of the tension.

Had it not been Kashmir it could have been Calcutta. Thus Kashmir is the symptom, not the disease. The disease is distrust which has its origin in India's freedom struggle. It has so impinged upon the political climate of both countries that the ruling elite here find it difficult to resolve the issues through an objective stock-taking.

The outcome of the 1965 war with Pakistan is well-known. Though India's military gains were slightly more than those of Pakistan, it was more or less a drawn battle. At Tashkent, both the countries agreed to restore normalcy in their relations. The international situation was favourable for this kind of effort. Both the Soviet Union and the United States were looking forward to reducing areas of mutual tension and in this framework a stable Indo-Pak relation was welcome.

Things, however, did not go on smoothly for long. The web of international politics coupled with compulsions of domestic politics started vitiating the atmosphere again. Pakistan's growing friendship with China caused alarm in New Delhi. From 1966, it started receiving Chinese arms free of cost. India thought that a Pindi-Peking axis was in the making.

The possibility of a rapprochement between China and the US was in the offing. New Delhi feared that in case of a Sino-Pakistani invasion of India, the US would follow a policy of hostile neutrality. To meet this perceived threat India chose to move closer to the Soviet Union. Besides having a record of friendship with India, the Soviet Union was then interested in promoting independent centres of power in Asia with whom they could strengthen ties. This was essential for the Soviet Union because they felt that Sino-US friendship would push a large part of Asia under their influence. Thus Indian and Soviet interests converged.

Meanwhile, domestic politics in India and Pakistan further

widened the gap. A secessionist movement in erstwhile East Pakistan became uncontrollable when Yahya Khan, the then Pakistani President, refused to hand over power to Mujibur Rahman whose Awami League had emerged as a majority party in the 1971 elections. A severe repression was unleashed in East Pakistan resulting in a huge influx of refugees to India. Forced by the resultant economic burden, India intervened, and Bangladesh was liberated. This tremendously boosted the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's image on the domestic front.

Mrs Gandhi tried to project an aggressive affirmation of Indian-ness which did not consider anything unethical if it served national interests. Hence all efforts were made to strengthen the Indo-Soviet friendship. The process culminated in the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971 which significantly enhanced India's strategic and international position vis-a-vis Pakistan in the 1971 war.

In the aftermath of the Bangladesh crisis new factors started impinging upon India's foreign policy. The use of oil as a weapon in international politics by the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), hitherto unknown, added a new dimension to the power game. The multifold rise in oil prices from 1973 onwards severely affected the world's economic growth. This further widened the economic gap between the developed and the developing world and increased tension. The so-called North-South problem was intensified and no significant progress was made towards building a New International Economic Order (NIEO). The Third World's clamour for a more equitable economic system went unheeded.

Worse still, the Soviet-US strategic rivalry tended to make the world a powder magazine. A massive arms build-up by the Soviet Union throughout the 1970s brought it at par with the US, provoking the latter to plunge again into an unprecedented strategic build-up. On a lower scale was the growing militarisation of the Third World which drained their exchequers causing further economic problems.

New problems cropped up in the region. The Indian Ocean became a

zone of cold war. Nearer home both Pakistan and Bangladesh showed signs of internal turmoil resulting in the re-emergence of military dictatorships. Hand in hand came the Reagan administration's decision to arm Pakistan with lethal weapons as part of its anti-Soviet strategic policies. And Pakistan is reported to be on the way to becoming a nuclear power. All this has intensified India's security concerns.

Relations with Bangladesh are also a source of concern. The growing anti-India sentiment, which to a large extent is the result of internal political climate of Bangladesh, has made it difficult to settle issues such as the sharing of the Farakka waters. In 1981, the controversy over the ownership of New Moore Island brought the relations to an all-time low. There were also reports of strains in the Indo-Nepalese relations. The problem of Tamil-speaking Sinhalese in Sri Lanka appeared as an irritant in India-Sri Lanka relations. With regard to China, not much progress has been made towards settling basic problems. However, both sides seem equally anxious for a rapprochement,

as the first series of border talks after two decades of silence proved. A positive change can come about with a true Sino-Indian rapprochement which would also help, to an extent, in improving India's relations with Pakistan and the US. Closer ties with China might help reduce India's reliance on the Soviet Union. India has already started the process of looking for Western sources of sophisticated arms with the Jaguar deal with Britain, purchase of submarines from West Germany and the projected purchase of Mirage 2000 from France.

At present India is passing through a difficult phase in its international relations. The complicated global and regional crises have to be tackled in an integrated way which includes efforts on the domestic front. A cohesive society with a principled leadership can provide the necessary thrust. But while efforts on India's part are important much will depend on the international environment. It may be emphasised here that since by nature foreign policy and diplomacy are secretive what determine relations between two or more countries are not the

realities but the images of the realities. For example, in the formulation of India's foreign policy it is not important what Pakistan does; what is important is what our policy makers think Pakistan to be doing.

The fast-changing scene of international politics is demanding quick responses. The allegation against the reactive nature of Mrs Gandhi's foreign policy may have sprung from this. The basic problem lies in the fact that unlike Nehru, Mrs Gandhi is not a loud thinker about the basic structures of India's policy. As a result, people tend to debate. Moreover, it is possible to believe that in the fast changing world of today India thinks that its national interests can be best looked after by following a flexible policy. What is at stake is not relations with this country or that, at stake are India's interests of course the ones identified by the government. Lord Palmerstone had said in the last century "We have no eternal allies and we have no eternal enemies. Our interests are eternal." This statement is as valid today as it was then for all nations, including India. □

Answers to

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

- 1 **persecute**: B to oppress; harass, treat cruelly. The Romans persecuted the early Christians.
- 2 **fanaticism**: C. violent, unreasonable enthusiasm. Religious fanaticism in the form of Muslim Fundamentalism is threatening to destabilise moderate West Asian regimes.
- 3 **perfunctory**: A done or performed mechanically and merely for the sake of getting through, cursory. His playing of the piano was perfunctory and uninspired.
- 4 **egoist**: D self-centred, selfish person. An egoist lives only for his own pleasure.
- 5 **egotist**: B a boastful person. The new celebrity was such an egotist that she talked about herself all the time.
- 6 **qualms**: D misgivings, uneasy feeling of acting wrongly. He had no qualms about lying.
- 7 **adaptation**: B making suitable to requirements or conditions, adjusting. A great many films over the past decade have been cinematic adaptations of, if not actually based on, literary texts.
- 8 **ominous**: C threatening, a bad omen; remote; silent; formidable. The Sahara Desert has a compelling, if at times ominous, beauty.
- 9 **equanimity**: C calmness of mind or temper, composure. The equanimity of the condemned man was remarkable.
- 10 **synopsis**: D a summary or outline, a general view. Before seeing *Hamlet* we read its synopsis.
- 11 **intimidate**: D to frighten deliberately or arouse fear in order to make compliant. His deep voice intimidated the child.

- 12 **sedentary**: A work done sitting down requiring much sitting. Writers generally lead a sedentary life.
- 13 **affliction**: D suffering distress. Blindness is one of man's oldest afflictions.
- 14 **acronym**: C word formed from an abbreviation. Laser is an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
- 15 **coerce**: C to force by means of intimidation, threats, authority, etc. The racketeer coerced the businessman into paying a bribe.
- 16 **appellation**: B an added or identifying nickname or title (that is distinct from a proper name). The appellation of Lala Lajpat Rai is the Lion of Punjab.
- 17 **discreet**: A tactful, careful not to do or say something wrong, prudent, cautious. It is wise to be discreet with information about others, it is equally wise to be discreet about oneself.
- 18 **discrete**: C distinct or separate, disconnected from others. Sand is composed of tiny discrete grains of rock-like material.
- 19 **syntax**: B sentence structure, the arrangement and relationship of words in phrases and sentences. When learning a foreign language, one must study the syntax as well as vocabulary and grammar.
- 20 **bilateral**: B involving two sides; (agreement) between two parties. India and China will hold bilateral discussions in the near future.

Vocabulary Ratings:

20-18 correct	exceptional
17-15 correct	excellent
14-12 correct	good

FACE TO FACE

WITH L.K. JHA

BY Y.C. HALAN

Learning through your own mistakes is the hard way to success. To make the climb a little less hard, "Face To Face" brings you in direct contact with successful personalities who will give you helpful tips based on their personal experiences and observations.

We begin this feature with L.K. Jha, 68, Chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. Jha joined the ICS in 1936 after his education from the Banaras Hindu University and Cambridge. He held top positions in the Government of India, was the Lt Governor of Delhi and our Ambassador to the US during the crucial days of the Bangladesh crisis. He last held the office of the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir

Sitting in his office at 10 Janpath, L.K. Jha expressed his views on the Civil Services set up, its aims and objectives and the essential qualities of a civil servant

He believes that the Civil Services is a cooperative, not a competitive set up. It is a system, a discipline, an organisation, not an individual's solo arena and its objective is to serve. Once you conceive of it as a service, camaraderie comes into it. If the service has a good image, the civil servant would inevitably get a good reputation. Despite the drawbacks "there is one very sound point in favour of the Civil Services. The recruitment is by and large according to merit. A meritorious candidate does not have to be well-connected in order to get into the IAS or IFS."

On qualities of a good civil servant: An IAS officer's job is to get work done. He should therefore be able to establish communication with his staff and build up a team of honest, efficient and dedicated workers. "It was a part of our training, and according to tradition the juniors were looked after by the seniors. It still con-



tinues very strongly in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Unfortunately, when I look at the condition of our Civil Services today, I find a wide gap between the senior officials and the other ranks. There is no personal touch. This I think is a deterioration."

An efficient officer should have the capacity to make sound judgments, which should prove that he is not working for his own personal benefit. While taking a decision he should listen to the various viewpoints and should not be self-righteous.

Dedication and commitment make an officer popular and successful. Though in some states the legislators interfere with executive work, a meritorious civil servant does stand out. An able policeman and a corrupt policeman are easy to distinguish and those who handle a particular situation capably stand out against those who fail to do so.

On political interference: Jha is against 'docile acceptance' of all ideas coming from the political level because the Civil Services is not "just a machine carrying out orders". However, an idea coming from a political leader has to be evaluated critically. In a democracy, it is they who choose the goals and are answerable to the elector-

ate. Therefore, in place of outright rejection, the officer should find out what they want to achieve. If their way does not seem to be the best, something better can be suggested so that the idea is not rejected. This will make the political master feel that the officer is helpful and not obstructive.

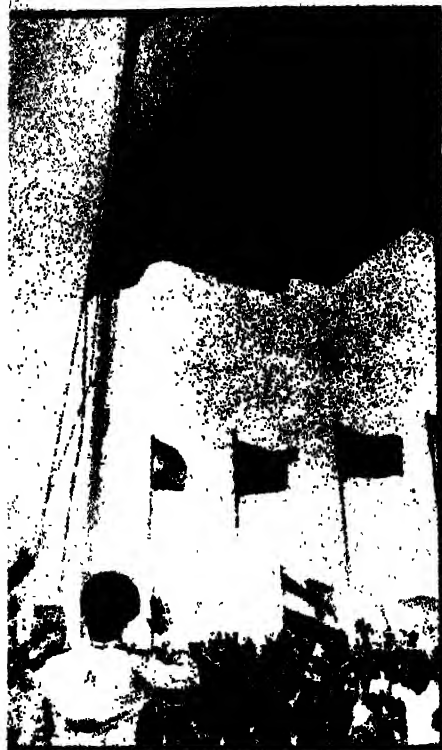
On contact with the public: The officer, whose decisions affect the daily life of the masses, should not adopt a wooden attitude when it comes to applying rules. If a certain set of rules cause hardships and he is unable to change them, he can initiate changes. In a democratic set-up the people are the final judges and the objective of the civil servant should be to apply rules and implement policies in the larger interests of society.

On how to become an efficient officer: Jha gives top priority to wide reading which makes a person alive to the overall environment. Even if the civil servant is a specialist in economics he has to be aware of the social side of things, the welfare aspects of the community. At no point of time should an administrator narrow his outlook. His reading should always be broad and carefully selected.

A civil servant, who is basically an administrator, should develop the skills and expertise of administration. He is like a manager who can move from a steel plant to a chemical plant without any problem. He can also move horizontally.

Jha does not agree that the quality of the Civil Services is deteriorating. However, the pattern is changing. In the past, the top civil servants came from the upper strata of the urban society. Today, they are a more heterogeneous lot. Some of them don't know much English. So a superficial judge may say they are not as good. "But I have found that all these people have the same quality and calibre of mind that we used to have in the ICS or any other service in the past."

NEWS IN PIX



Above: Paradise Regained: With the hoisting of the Egyptian flag over Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt finally regained the Sinai peninsula it lost to Israel in the '67 war. Amidst speculation of an Egyptian rapprochement with the rest of the Arab world after the Sinai handover, Israel bombarded PLO strongholds in Lebanon in retaliation for PLO's truce violation.

Above right: After The Massacre. Ananda Margis squat outside the wrecked Marg building in the Ashram complex at Baglata, West Bengal. New developments suggest that the gruesome murders of 17 Ananda Margis in south Calcutta (see page 20) were allegedly executed by a local tough 'Michikey' Bablu, having close links with a Marxist MLA, and his gang who have not yet been arrested. Right: Watering Down Dissent: Riot police turn a water cannon on pro-Solidarity protestors, numbering 10,000, during a demonstration in central Warsaw on May 3.

The protests began on May Day with demonstrations. Next day, a 30,000-strong crowd marched through Gdansk in the biggest open defiance of martial law since the emergency imposed in December last. Just two days before, Poland's military junta released 600 detenus, and eased some martial law restrictions. But the government's show of force in the recent demonstrations nullify this normalisation process.





Above: Miners In Spain Are Much In Pain: Protesting against government policy on mine closures, over 300 miners went on a hunger strike recently. The picture shows some of them settling down to sleep on their make shift beds, underground.

Top: Hands Up For Mrs Gandhi? Campaigning with full gusto, the Indian PM made election rounds all over Haryana, Himachal, West Bengal and Kerala. The May 19 mini-elections to the 592 assembly seats included 90 seats in Haryana, 294 in West Bengal, 68 in Himachal Pradesh and 140 in Kerala, plus the eight Parliamentary by-election seats, including the prestigious Garhwal one, from where H.N. Bahuguna staked his claim. Of the other seven, there were two each in Rajasthan and Bihar and one each in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Over 6,200 nomination papers were filed, and pre-election defections were equally large following disenchantment at not getting party tickets. The Lok Dal and the BJP forged an alliance; the others failed to make it. About 10 crore voters participated in the elections.

The Right Way To Answer

BY RAJUL BHARGAVA & AARPEE

Of the many things that distinguish modern man from his ancestors of even a few centuries ago is his access to the printed word. He is able to read today largely because there is so much to read.

The term *reading* embraces a wide range of skills and interests. Lying in the sun with a whodunit can be as much reading as going through an essay by Toynbee or Russell. The difference between the two calls for different reading skills.

An important development that has taken place in the world of education during the past 50 years is the insistence on what is sometimes called 'close reading'. It requires careful and concentrated effort, for what is sought to be understood is not merely surface meaning of the given text, but also the presuppositions behind it and the implications which follow from it, together with its tone and mood and attitude of its author.

Multiple-choice questions asked in most competitive examinations for testing comprehension have a wide sweep and they aim at testing diverse skills ranging from the contextual meaning of a word to inferential and implicational meanings of single sentences or of the whole text.

Each 'question' in a multiple-choice framework is called an *item*. Each item consists of a *stem*, which is an introductory question, direction or incomplete statement. The choices from which the candidate selects his answer are *options/responses/alternatives*. Out of them (usually four) one option is the *answer/correct option/key*, while all other options are *distractors*. Here is an example:

Stem	[When I met Raju yesterday, it was the first time I—him since our marriage.]		
Responses	(a) saw	Distractors	Item
	(b) have seen		
	(c) had seen		
	(d) had been seeing		
		Key	
		Distractor	

Often candidates are asked to tick off the *best* response, since more than one response may be 'correct' in a greater or lesser degree. In such cases there is nothing like the *correct response or answer*.

An error analysis of the responses of a large population of candidates appearing in various competitive examinations has revealed the following common types of comprehension errors:

- Misunderstanding the plain sense
- Drawing wrong inference
- Reading more into the text than is actually there
- Assuming things based on personal opinion
- Misjudging the writer's feelings about his subject
- Misinterpreting the writer's attitude to his readers
- Failing to understand figurative language
- Failing to follow the relationships of various thoughts in the passage
- Failing to distinguish between the main idea/point and its supporting details
- Failing to understand grammatical relationships and the force or meaning of modifying expressions.

Most distractors capitalise on these errors and an awareness of them will prove helpful in choosing the correct response.

As in the case of comprehension, a good deal of importance is attached to composition. All public examinations test candidates in the art of composition. Just as words and phrases make up a sentence, a number of sentences put together constitute a paragraph, and several inter-related paragraphs form part of an essay. The key to good com-

position, or in a sentence, paragraph or essay, is structure or organisation. How are parts related to one another and to the whole? This is the most crucial question. For, composition is after all the art of good construction and all that it involves. Ideally, a good essay like a good house is not only well-structured but also aesthetically satisfying. It should say what it wants to, methodically, forcefully and convincingly.

The latter two attributes are mostly a matter of style, which has to be cultivated. Methodicalness, however, is a matter of learning the rules of good organisation or structure. What are they? Each paragraph must be built around a principal idea, usually contained in the first sentence, called the *topic sentence*. The rest of the paragraph merely contains supporting materials, which help to develop the main idea. Here is an example:

Many West German companies are operating a new scheme. The company working day is lengthened, normally from seven in the morning till seven in the evening. Within this time employees of the companies can choose their own working hours. Two quite different types of working time are introduced; 'flexible' time, during which employees have the choice of being in or not, and 'core' time, when everybody must be present at work.

It will be readily seen that the beginning sentence states the main idea or topic and the rest of the paragraph merely develops it.

Once you have learned how to write good paragraphs—paragraphs which have unity of thought, orderly development of details, grammatical cohesion and logical coherence—you are in a position to write a full-length essay consisting of several paragraphs. All that you have to care about is the technique or the device that ensures smooth flow of ideas, from one sentence to another within a paragraph, and from one paragraph to another within the essay. It is these devices which give to your composition what we earlier called grammatical cohesion and logical coherence. Some of them are listed below:

Lexical and grammatical devices: Cohesion is achieved through (a) repetition of key terms and their

(Continued on page 25)

AMRITSAR RIOTS RELIGIOUS OUTRAGE

On April 26, Amritsar witnessed an act of religious sacrilege by the Dal Khalsa. Its activists planted two heads of calves, with their ears chopped off, in front of two temples. Dal Khalsa claimed the responsibility just as it had owned up to the hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane last year. About a month back the Dal had threatened to resort to cow slaughter if the tobacco shops in the vicinity of Harmandir Sahib were not removed by April 13.

The Intelligence Bureau is understood to have been aware of the Dal's programme of sacrilege and had informed the government about it. But the Dal foxed the state administration by advancing the programme by one day.

The outrage created tension—cases of arson and loot were reported from several parts of the city. One person was killed and 26 persons including 8 policemen were injured when the Hindu and the Sikh processionists clashed with the police. Tension soon spread to neighbouring areas. During the next few days Budhladha, Patiala, Nabha, Jullundur and several other towns witnessed instances of desecration and strikes in protest against it. Delhi was also affected.

After an initial hesitation, the Centre banned Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. The ban followed repeated recommendations to this effect by the Punjab Government. The state government on its part agreed to ban the sale of meat, tobacco and liquor in the vicinity of places of worship in Amritsar.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS DIFFERENCES PERSIST

New complications have arisen in the Indo-Pak relations following Gen Zia-ul-Haq's announcement unilaterally declaring Gilgit, Baltistan and Hunza in occupied Kashmir as parts of Pakis-

tan. Following the suspension of the no-war talks, after Pakistani attempts to "internationalise" the Kashmir issue, relations between the two countries were none too good. Gen Zia's latest stance has evoked a sharp Indian response and also reinforces New Delhi's suspicion that Pakistan is perhaps not serious about a no-war pact.

Before independence, Gilgit, Baltistan and Hunza were territories of Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu & Kashmir. Pakistan seized them by force despite their accession to India. Since then, Pakistan has treated the three territories differently from the rest of occupied Kashmir and has ruled them from Islamabad. It now claims that they were not a part of J & K state and that the rulers had directly acceded to it (Pakistan). India has repudiated this and has lodged a strong protest through its charge d'affaires in Islamabad.

The J & K Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah has termed the Pak annexation of these strategic provinces as "illegal, unjustified and unconstitutional". Referring to Gen Zia's statement that these provinces were never part of J&K, the Sheikh asserted that they were handed over to the British rulers in 1944 who handed them back to the Maharaja in 1947.

While these three areas have now become a major irritant between the two countries, other issues from the past continue. More than 300 Indians are currently detained in Pak jails, 10 of whom have been languishing there for more than eight years. Due to ill-treatment, several detenus have lost their sanity and eyesight. The prisoners are not allowed to communicate with anybody. India has repeatedly taken up the issue with the Pak authorities but nothing has come about as yet.

While Pakistan does not seem genuinely interested in resolving these very issues, India has kept its doors open. Things are in a melting pot and the irritants could assume serious proportions in future. One only hopes they do not.

PM'S SAUDI VISIT A GREAT SUCCESS

Indira Gandhi's four-day visit to Saudi Arabia in mid-April has bridged the 25-year communication gap which had limited economic cooperation between the two nations. Her discussions with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd were fruitful.

In the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, both countries recognised that the stability and security of the Gulf region and the Indian sub-continent were inter-linked. An assurance from the Saudis that their future aid to Pakistan for arms purchases would be restricted to items like personnel, trucks and small arms, is a major gain for India—and a setback to Pakistan who had been cultivating Saudi Arabia.

India clarified two points on which some misgivings existed. One concerned the plight of the Muslim minority in India—Mrs Gandhi convinced her hosts that Muslims in the country were not really discriminated against. India also assured them that it was reconciled to the existence and stability of Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi's visit also helped Saudi Arabia appreciate India's willingness to normalise relations with Pakistan.

On the international front, the Indian Prime Minister tried to mediate between the Saudis and the Russians to end the Afghan tangle. She is reported to have agreed to communicate to Moscow, during her forthcoming visit to the USSR, that the Saudis will restrain Pakistan from interfering in Afghanistan if the Soviet troops are withdrawn from the region. The Saudis clarified that they had no intention of leasing bases to the US. Both countries agreed that the super powers should not be allowed to distract them from developmental activities.

India and Saudi Arabia are to set up a joint commission at the ministerial level for better economic and technological cooperation. The commission will meet periodically in the two capitals to work out



Winning over the Arabs Mrs Gandhi received a warm welcome during her April visit to Riyadh

steps to enlarge and diversify the economic cooperation. The Saudis showed keenness to invest in new projects out of the Saudi Development Fund. A list of projects is to be sent by India for Saudi consideration. Saudi Arabia has also invited India to participate in a large number of joint ventures in construction, manufacturing and contracting.

Mrs Gandhi's visit also secured some gains in oil imports. The Saudis assured India stability in oil prices and promised to supply crude on a long term basis instead of the current annual agreement. At present, India imports 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil worth Rs 4,000 crores from Saudi Arabia.

All that Mrs Gandhi could achieve in one visit, says a political commentator, Gen Zia could not accomplish in 17 visits to Riyadh.

LANGUAGE RIOTS KANNADA FOR KARNATAKA

Language riots are not new to India. The sixties witnessed widespread riots in many parts of the country. The seventies were relatively calm but the eighties have seen the re-emergence of language riots in Karnataka.

The roots of the controversy stretch back to the Urs administration. Devraj Urs changed the language study pattern by removing Sanskrit from first-language status which it had hitherto shared with Kannada. On becoming the Chief Minister, Gundu Rao, suspected to be pro-Sanskrit, attempted to set matters right by appoint-

ing the Gokak Committee.

The committee's report, however, surprised everyone by according primary status to Kannada to the extent of stating that the regional language should compulsorily be studied by all sections in the state. Kannada was given the sole first language status (150 marks) from the third standard onwards, with consequential rearrangement of the study of other languages for the second and third language groups. For linguistic minorities, a transitional scheme was to be recommended under which they had to study their mother tongue as the first language with Kannada as a compulsory second or third language until they completed the 8th standard. Thereafter, Kannada would become the compulsory first language for them.

Rao took no action concerning the report till November 1981. While he had to placate the dominant Kannada sentiment, Rao had also to assure the linguistic minorities that ways and means would be found to reduce their hardships. This stand became necessary when F. M. Khan, an MP close to the chief minister, spearheaded a rally of Urdu minorities, who charged the report with negating the constitutional guarantees given to minority groups in the country. Rao now took the unusual step of throwing open the report for discussions.

This provoked the ire of the Kannadiga agitationists, who wanted nothing less than the implementation of the Gokak Committee report in toto. Intellectuals and the literary elite of Karnataka led the

war to Bangalore. On April 17, police fired on pro-Kannada agitators in Chitradurga, killing two.

Three days later, the Karnataka Government rejected the committee's recommendation that Kannada be the sole first language, but made its study compulsory for non-Kannadigas in schools. Non-Kannadigas were now free to take their own mother tongue as their first language with Kannada as a compulsory second.

The modified 3-language formula, though still not eradicating the element of compulsion, since Kannada is obligatory as a second language, has been welcomed by minority leaders. The other side, however, has rejected the chief minister's new language formula. About 350 people courted arrest in Bangalore on April 20 and an unruly mob stoned and set afire five buses of the city's transport service. Litterateurs like Sham Baa Joshi and Gangadhar Koralli (who has threatened to go on hunger strike), and matinee idol Raj Kumar expressed their pro-Gokak sentiments forcefully. They gave a seven-day ultimatum to the government to implement the Gokak report. The same day, the all-Kannada action committee called for a statewide bandh on April 21. The bandh was a partial success.

Even this half-hearted support for the agitators is on the wane now. Nothing has come of the ultimatum given to the government by the writers and artists. Barring such incidents as the forcible delaying of a train and the burning of copies of the leading Karnataka daily *Deccan Herald*, the sting seems to have gone out of the pro-Kannada movement. This could be the result of the tough stance adopted by the Gundu Rao ministry, and could also be due to its (the government's) language policy which is manifestly fair to both the majority Kannada and the minority language group.

WEST BENGAL MARGIS UNDER FIRE

On April 30, 17 Ananda Margis, including two women, were killed in a carnage in three separate spots in the Kasba area of Calcutta. This unprecedented mob frenzy is believed to be a spontaneous outcome of suspicion

The trouble started at 7 a.m. at a Ballypuzsa railway station platform when two Margis accompanying children were beaten by a mob. Nine Margis were later surrounded by an angry crowd at Bijon Setu (Kasba) and mercilessly assaulted. The dying and the dead were later set on fire.

Three taxis, full of Margis attending a conference at the Marg's global headquarters at Tiljala were also attacked near Bondel railway station. Some of the occupants were beaten to death. The situation was brought under control after the police offered protection to the survivors. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 CrPC were enforced at Kasba and Tiljala on May 2.

The Margis alleged that the killings were politically instigated by the ruling CPI(M) Government through a systematic campaign that the Margis were child-lifters. They further alleged that this was a manifestation of the ideological differences between the CPI(M)'s Marxist and the Margis' Proutist philosophies. The Ananda Margis denied that they had kidnapped children, rumours of which had been rife since April 28. On the contrary, they claimed to have set up welfare homes for orphans all over the city.

To defuse the tension, the state government has decided to institute, though belatedly, an independent inquiry commission headed by Justice Samarendra Chandra Deb of the Calcutta High Court to probe into the actual course of the killings. The Marg has since refused to cooperate with any state-sponsored judicial inquiry and has petitioned the central government to set up one of its own. This the Centre has refused to do. Meanwhile, accusations and counter-accusations go on.

MARUTI DEAL SUZUKI WINS THE PRIZE

Maruti Udyog and Suzuki Motors of Japan are to manufacture 1,00,000 vehicles (40,000 small cars and 60,000 micro buses and pick-up vans) in collaboration. A memorandum of understanding to this effect has been signed between V. Krishnamurthy, Managing Direc-

tor of the Suzuki Motors. A formal 10-year agreement is likely to be finalised in late June.

The Suzuki car has been selected in preference to more famous rivals like Renault, British Leyland, Nissan, Fiat and Peugeot. The 800 cc, four-door, four-passenger car, priced at Rs 52,000—ex-factory price Rs 30,000 plus taxes—will run 22 km per litre. More resistant to corrosion, it will need to be serviced only twice a year.

The small-car proposal was first brought up in India towards the mid-sixties. However, it got lost in an ideological debate over the justification of investment in a 'luxury' item. Later, the government became interested in a small car and despite the Planning Commission's reservations, the issue was kept open.

According to the latest proposals, the first batch of 12,000 Suzuki cars and 8,000 pick-up vans is expected to be on the road in January 1984. Full capacity utilisation will be reached in the fifth year of production. The possibility of export of components and pick-up vans is not ruled out.

The new car is expected to reduce petrol consumption in the long run. The consumption of petrol by cars is estimated at 700,000 tonnes per year costing \$210 million. The new car is likely to effect a saving of \$100 million per year in foreign exchange. This, on an investment of \$400 million, is an extremely good social return. The low-priced car (half the price of its Indian counterpart) may increase the share of individual buyers which is five to ten per cent of the cars sold today.

ECONOMY

Industrial Licencing Liberalised

The Union Minister for Industries, N.D. Tiwari, liberalised industrial licencing and announced on April 21 a scheme to allow higher investment by non-resident Indians. The revised list of industries that can be set up by FERA companies and large houses includes, among others, metallurgical and electrical equipment, transportation, fertilisers and cement. The companies, however, will not be allowed to participate in the establishment of an industry if the

specialised use of manufacture has been reserved for the public sector or the small-scale industry.

The new policy has three important features. First, an industry will be allowed capacity regularisation to the extent of 33 per cent of the highest production in any of the last five years. Second, industrial units may freely add balancing equipment to expand their capacity upto 25 per cent. Third, the scope of Appendix One, which prescribes the areas of production for MRTP and FERA companies, has been widened. Five new groups of industries have been added. These are high technology and multiplication equipment, carbon and its products, pre-tensioned high pressure RCC pipes, rubber machinery and printing machinery.

The revision is in response to the present need for increased production, higher export generation and adoption of modern technology.

Rural Employment Programme

In April, 1982 the expert group on National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), headed by Dr M.S. Swaminathan, called for granting more wheat to the workers under the scheme. Unemployment in rural areas has been steadily increasing and poverty is more widespread in rural areas. The NREP is expected to create jobs for about 300 to 400 million persons a year. It may be recalled that from August 15, 1980 the NREP was launched with the objective of full utilisation of human and material resources and involving a large number of people in productive activity. It incorporated the Food for Work programme, it is vastly superior because the Centre also gives cash assistance along with foodgrains as grants-in-aid to the states under the scheme. Of late, this programme has also landed itself in serious jeopardy mainly for shortage of funds and food.

Pressure On Balance Of Payments

The sharp deterioration in the balance-of-payments position would continue in spite of borrowings from the IMF. The foreign exchange resources declined by Rs 1,468 crores during

(Continued on page 25)

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS DEEPENS

Since the seizure of Falkland Islands by Argentina new developments have further worsened the prospect of a peaceful solution. International opinion is divided on the issue. Following the annexation, New Zealand snapped ties with Argentina. India expressed regrets. While the Soviets warned the UK, the European Economic Community (EEC) along with Holland, France and Switzerland announced arms embargoes. Imports from Argentina were banned. When a blockade was proposed, it threatened the possibility of negotiations between the two countries. The blockade aimed at denying the Argentinian forces on the Falklands the means to reinforce and resupply from the mainland. A 200-mile war zone was declared round the Falkland Islands. Argentina declared a 200 nautical mile area around Malvinas, Georgias and Sandwich Islands to be a battle zone.

Reagan sent Secretary of State Alexander Haig to London and Buenos Aires to mediate. He failed to bring about a solution. Soon, US abandoned its role of neutrality and announced support for Britain and sanctions against Argentina. The steps which Reagan ordered included suspension of all military exports to Argentina; withholding of certification of Argentina's eligibility for US military sales; suspension of new export-import bank credits and guarantees; and suspension of commodity credit corporation guarantees. Argentina lashed out at the US for its sanctions.

British planes attacked the airstrip at Port Stanley in the Falklands but were repulsed by the Argentine anti-aircraft fire. The objective of the attack was to demolish the overwhelming air superiority which Argentina enjoyed over Britain in the South Atlantic. The airstrip was Argentina's only way of supplying its troops on the Islands since Britain declared a sea blockade around the Falklands.



All set for war: Argentine tanks rolling down the streets of Falklands.

But soon, the British fleet retreated because of its incapability and lack of air support to continue the attack.

Argentine air attack followed. The British nuclear submarine destroyed Argentina's second largest warship and only cruiser, the 13,000 tonne General Belgrano, survivor of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. The Argentine naval rescue vessels, however, saved 680 of the 1,042 crew.

This British action led to the weakening of international support. Its EEC allies looked for a UN sponsored search for a diplomatic solution. The comprehensive ban on imports from Argentina expires on May 17 and at least four EEC Governments—West Germany, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Italy—are reported to be opposed to an extension of the ban unless the British Government undertakes to suspend all further naval and military action on and around the Falklands.

Following the sinking of its cruiser General Belgrano, Argentine missile attacks sank the \$40 million British destroyer, HMS Sheffield, one of the most modern warships equipped with the latest anti-aircraft missiles. Britain extended its

**At the time of going to press, the ban has been extended by a week.*

total sea blockade zone to within 12 nautical miles of the Argentinian coast.

The UN brought out a peace proposal as a framework for renewed negotiations to end the battle for the Falkland Islands. The Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, outlined a peace plan which both claimants have accepted as a tentative framework. The main stumbling block towards an agreement appears to be Britain's insistence on Argentina's total withdrawal from the Falklands as a pre-condition to ceasefire. Argentinians want an unconditional ceasefire first. The lack of trust between the two countries might make the negotiation process more difficult. The likely UN peace plan includes a mutual British and Argentinian military withdrawal, installation of a UN interim administration, and negotiations under UN auspices. If diplomatic efforts fail to bring about a solution, war may be inevitable between the two countries.

SEA LAW TREATY INDIA BENEFITS

The third United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea, held in New York on May 1, adopted a draft which declared the mineral resources on the seabed, worth trillions of dollars, as

320 clause draft of the treaty to be signed later, had been under preparation for the last nine years.

The convention on the Law of the Sea, as the treaty is called, will be signed next September in Caracas, Venezuela. The treaty gives coastal countries a 19-km territorial sea, a 320-km exclusive economic zone and a 560-km continental shelf. They would have the exclusive rights to exploit resources in the two latter zones. However, innocent passage for vessels through straits and territorial waters will be allowed. The treaty designates India, France, Japan, Russia and the four consortia of industrialised countries as 'pioneer investors', so that they can fully exploit the seabed areas assigned to them. India becomes the only developing country to have been accorded the recognition.

The draft got the support of 130 countries mostly in the Third World. The US, Turkey, Venezuela and Israel voted against it. 17 countries, including Britain, the USSR, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy preferred to abstain. The US begrudges certain provisions of the treaty which stipulate that private companies and an international seabed authority must collaborate in the mining of seabed nodules rich in manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt. The US, as also Japan, strongly felt that these provisions would deter the development of deep seabed mining resources.

SINAI

TUMULTUOUS PULLOUT

On April 25, Egypt regained possession of the whole of Sinai peninsula which was captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war. Egypt had already received two-thirds of the peninsula under the Camp David Peace Treaty of 1979. The pullout was tumultuous and could be completed only after Israeli soldiers evicted about 3,000 Israelis who had moved into the northern Sinai Jewish settlements as part of the 'Stop the Sinai Withdrawal' movement.

Egypt celebrated the event and President Hosni Mubarak laid a wreath at the war memorial in Martyr's Square and visited Anwar Sadat's tomb. The following day, both Begin and Mubarak vouched

for the joint Israel-Egyptian telecast. However, the fate of the 600-metre stretch of coast on the Red Sea at Eilat remains undecided, with both sides claiming it.

Arab countries feel that the restoration of Sinai to Egypt would free Israel's hands to annex other Arab territories. They apprehend that Israel might concentrate on settling Jews in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights—all under Israeli occupation—to formalise their annexation. On the first two disputed regions, Israel has made clear its intentions not to give up sovereignty.

Adding to the turbulence has been Israel's bombing of some PLO bases in South Lebanon, the first major violation of the July '80 ceasefire. This, many presume, is a warm-up for a full-scale invasion of that area to wipe out the PLO totally, and reduce Israel's security problems. Nearly 36,000 men have been massed up in northern Israel. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has openly advocated such a blitz. A war on that front cannot be ruled out.

BANGLADESH

OPERATION CLEANSING

Hossain M. Ershad has done his best to tighten his grip over the reins of Bangladesh since his assumption of power in a bloodless coup. He has launched a vigorous campaign to weed out corruption and remove Bangladesh's economic and political woes. With a view to cleansing politics, Ershad banned 74 political parties, arrested more than 300 people including six former ministers, top bureaucrats and politicians. Five special martial law courts have been constituted to deal with their crimes. Even the Bangladesh National Party (BNP) has not escaped his wrath.

His military takeover has received public approval. But recognising the inadvisability of continuing it, he has promised to restore democracy in due course. His twin objectives are clear—to launch a political party of his own and to adopt a new Constitution to suit his future political needs. To stabilise his political base, the General needs the backing of the army. He has it at present. To gather further support from the population, he

must set right the economic ills he has inherited from the BNP government.

As a starter, the Ershad administration announced on April 10 an 8-point economic programme with a view to promoting and protecting indigenous industries. It has introduced selective imports of consumer goods.

External aid too has a tremendous bearing on the Bangladesh economy with far-reaching political effects. In 1980, 85 per cent of the country's development budget, 60 per cent of its investments and 63 per cent of its commodity imports depended on foreign aid. As a result, a dominant class has emerged whose prosperity indirectly rests on this aid flow. This has bred a lot of corruption. For instance, while there was only one millionaire in Dacca in 1975, by 1978 the number had risen to 200.

Thus, Bangladesh's external links cannot be entirely ignored, more so with her immediate neighbour India. While the previous governments chose—or were dictated by circumstances—to maintain a roller-coaster relation with this country, the Ershad regime might give some serious thought to bring Indo-Bangla relations on an even keel. With the portfolios of foreign affairs and water resources in Ershad's hands, progress might be made on solving the dispute on the sharing of the Ganga waters and on the sovereignty issue regarding the New Moore Island. In this regard, Ershad's invitation to Mrs Gandhi to visit Dacca is a positive sign.

Among other foreign policy initiatives, Ershad has recalled 15 envoys as part of a reshuffling programme of the foreign ministry staff. Twelve missions have been downgraded to charge d'affaires status and nine trade missions have been shut down, reorganised and merged with the economic divisions of the nearest mission. One consulate general office and five economic wings have been closed. The government is yet to replace the recalled ambassadors. Ershad has initiated the changes and is determined to pursue the cleansing process further, whatever the consequences. His sincerity in this matter more than anything else will be the touchstone for success—and durability.

CHINA

REVISED CONSTITUTION

In the first week of May, China issued a new Constitution which is due for the approval of the National People's Congress later this year. Since its founding in 1949, China has issued three Constitutions, in 1954, 1975 and 1978. The current draft of the Constitution makes substantial revisions in the 1978 Constitution but also retains some of its provisions.

The major points of the Constitution are that it restores the post of Head of State and expands citizens' rights, guarantees that 'all citizens are equal before the law', bans 'extra-level detentions', restores the administrative set-up of townships in the rural areas, and changes the current commune system of combining management and political power.

The draft consists of a Preamble and four chapters—General Principles, Rights and Duties of Citizens, State Structure, and the National Flag, Emblem and Capital. It has 140 articles. The Preamble exhorts people to concentrate on socialist modernisation, reviews past achievements and basic Chinese principles and policies in international affairs.

The chapter on General Principles contains 31 articles. It upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system. Articles in the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens have been increased to 22 from the 16 contained in the 1978 Constitution.

The major revision in the chapter on State Structure is the expansion of the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee. The fourth chapter assures freedom and privacy of correspondence to citizens.

Despite the promises, the Chinese authorities deal toughly with the citizens. The right to strike by workers contained in the 1978 Constitution has been removed. Anyone can still be arrested and forced, without trial, to do prison labour for re-education purposes. There is a new crackdown underway against those suspected of anything from petty crimes to 'bourgeoisie tendencies'.

The guiding principle of the new

Constitution is 'socialist modernisation'. Just what this means only the authorities know.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

THE BALANCE TILTS

Showing remarkable self-confidence, Iran staged a major fight-back in the 18-month Iran-Iraq war. With a successful six-day offensive in the Shush-Dezful region of western Iran, the Iranians inflicted 20,000 casualties, took 15,500 as prisoners and recaptured 850 sq miles of territory in Khuzestan including the most important Abu Qarib oilfields. This offensive was a major setback for Iraq which had hitherto maintained an upper hand in the war.

The recent Iranian success has been the result of the Khomeini regime's 'victory' in its internal war against the leftist organisation, Mujahideen. Following this success, many units of the Revolutionary Guards, which had been ranged against the Mujahideen, have been freed to fight the Iraqis.

Notwithstanding the recent Iranian gains, the Gulf war is far from nearing a solution. Rather, it has divided the Arab world. Many Arab states, with Jordan in the lead, have offered aid to Iraq to stem the tide of Iran's 'Shia fundamentalism'. For the same reason, these countries are eager to give the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council some military muscle.

Iran too has supporters in the Arab world. Syria has been its ally since the Gulf war first broke out. This has led to the cutting off of diplomatic links between Syria and Iraq. Syria has also choked off the Iraqi oil pipeline which carries 400,000 barrels of oil a day through Syria, thus reducing Iraq's revenues to half. Iraq's oil exports have received a further setback following the Iranian blockage of Basra, Iraq's main oil port.

But Iran has nothing to feel happy about either. The war has left virtually all the Shah-initiated development projects incomplete and has turned the clock back on the country's economy. Last year, Iran could manage to sell only one million barrels of oil a day, half its projected target.

However, neither Iran's revolution nor Iran's strained economy has impelled either to seek a genuine settlement to end the war. The one attempted by the non-aligned nations—to which Iran and Iraq belong—floundered. Both Baghdad and Teheran have refused to budge from their declared positions—Iran demands compensation for war losses and an unconditional retreat along the disputed Shatt al Arab waterway, Iraq asserts Iran must recognise its rights on the territory and other areas claimed by it.

While the tension is increasing in the area, Iran is in no great hurry for a settlement. Its economic woes have been partially offset by a new ideological fervour which has made it more belligerent. Not surprisingly, King Hussein of Jordan and the Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, Prince Sultan, have rushed to Baghdad to consult Saddam Hussein in reorienting its (Iraq's) strategy with respect to the war.

SYRIA FRANCE

BREAK IN RELATIONS

The Syrian Government expelled two French diplomats on April 22, in retaliation to a French campaign to malign it. Syria also recalled its ambassador to Paris, Gen Yusef Shakkur. Earlier, France had expelled the military and cultural attaché of Syria and had recalled its ambassador after a car bomb exploded outside an anti-Syrian Arabic newspaper office in Paris, killing a woman and injuring 63 others. The blast followed a series of terrorist acts in France which the police linked to an international guerilla network having connections with the middle-eastern (West Asian) and French extremist groups.

These developments mark a sharp deterioration in relations between France and Syria following President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel in March 1982. Mitterrand had opposed the European initiative for the settlement of the West Asia problem. Syria accuses France of having reverted to its policy of neutrality in the West Asia conflict and of supporting Israel against the Arabs. As a result of the diplomatic row, Syria's trade with France has fallen. Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdul

Halim Khaddam, who was to pass through Paris on his way back from the UN, changed his itinerary following these developments

CANADA

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIUMPH

Canada adopted a new Constitution on April 18 which formally ended Britain's nominal role in the country's affairs. Queen Elizabeth signed the Constitution Act, 1982.

Founded in 1608 as a French colony, Canada was conquered by Britain in 1760. It was ceded to Britain in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris. Canada became independent in 1931 but Ottawa asked London to retain control of the Constitution until the central government and the independent provinces could agree on an amending formula. Until April 3, Canada's only Constitution was the British-North America Act of 1867, which was the basic document of confederation signed by Queen Victoria.

Canada had not asked for an amendment since 1964. In October 1980, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau asked the British Parliament to return the Constitution after Quebec voted to stay within the federation.

A new Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the document guarantees freedom of speech and protection from discrimination based on sex and ethnic considerations for 24 million citizens of Canada. It also contains a complex amending formula allowing the Canadian Parliament to change the

Constitution without having to seek formal approval each time from the British Parliament. Canada would, however, remain in the Commonwealth with the British monarchy as head of state.

INDONESIA

MASSIVE WIN FOR GOLKAR

In the recent general elections in Indonesia the ruling Golkar Party came back to power with a thumping majority. It established a record by getting 63.8 per cent of the total votes, 3 per cent more than its tally in the last elections held in 1977. The main opposition party, the Muslim United Development Party (popularly known as the PPP), accused the Golkar of manipulating the votes. The PPP lost all the seats in the capital city.

The poll results have established that the Golkar, which is modelled on the army pattern with a pyramidal set-up reaching down to the villages, has the support of the masses. This is a unique example where a military regime (it came to power in September 1965 after a bloody coup) has entrenched itself in power with popular base.

The two reasons for Golkar's success are it has successfully ended political squabbles and party clashes which were frequent in Indonesia during the Sukarno regime, and, it has stabilised the economy which was in very bad shape. This, however, is not without social cost, with 55,000 to 100,000 political prisoners still in jails. Though President Suharto has been releasing them, about 45,000 former prisoners do not enjoy civic rights.

(Continued from page 21)

CURRENT EVENTS: National

1981-82 after taking credit for the receipt of Rs 637 crores from the IMF-extended facility. The pressure on balance of payments is likely to persist in 1982-83. As a salvaging step, India told the Asian Development Bank at its annual meeting on April 29, 1982 that it intended to begin borrowing from the Bank from 1983 onwards. The Aid India Consortium is also being tapped for this purpose. The Consortium (set up by the World Bank) is to meet in Paris on June 14 and 15 to review the current economic situation in India and consider the aid requirements for 1982.

Improvement in Public Sector

The public sector is no more in the red. It expects a net profit (after taxes) of Rs 412 crores in 1981-82. The previous year showed a loss of Rs 182 crores. The improvement in production and capacity utilisation is responsible for this remarkable performance of the public sector. Another reason is the considerable increase in power generation, coal production and movement of goods with improvement in the infrastructure.

Coal India, Steel Authority of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Hindustan Machine Tools and Bharat Heavy Electricals are among those which have earned sizable profits.

RAJARAM PANDA, J V RAMAN,
NAVIN CHANDRA JOSHI, A B.
& A.A.

(Continued from page 18)

ENGLISH

derivatives and (b) use of pronouns, demonstratives and certain other structural links like the definite article used to point at a noun which has already been mentioned. (Repetition of 'company', 'working' and 'time', the use of 'this' and 'their' and of 'the' in the phrase *the companies* in the above paragraph.)

Logical devices: Words or phrases indicating meaning relationships between or within sentences and paragraphs are called logical

devices. The only logical device in the paragraph above is and in the last sentence. Here are some of the important logical devices and the meaning relationships they indicate.

Addition: again, also, and, besides, further, moreover.

Comparison: compared with, in the same way, likewise, similarly.

Contrast and concession: besides, but, however, instead, nevertheless, on the other hand, still, while, yet.

Enumeration: first (ly), second (ly) etc., finally, last, next, to begin with, then.

Exemplification: for example,

such as, thus.

Inference: in (that) case, otherwise, then.

Summary: in all, in brief, in conclusion, on the whole, to sum up.

Time: afterwards, at first, at last, at the same time, finally, in the end, meanwhile, next, so far, then.

Result: accordingly, as a result, consequently, hence, therefore, thus.

Reformulation: in other words, rather, that is to say.

Replacement: again, alternatively, still, on the other hand.

Transition: as far as... is concerned, as for..., incidentally, now, with reference to.

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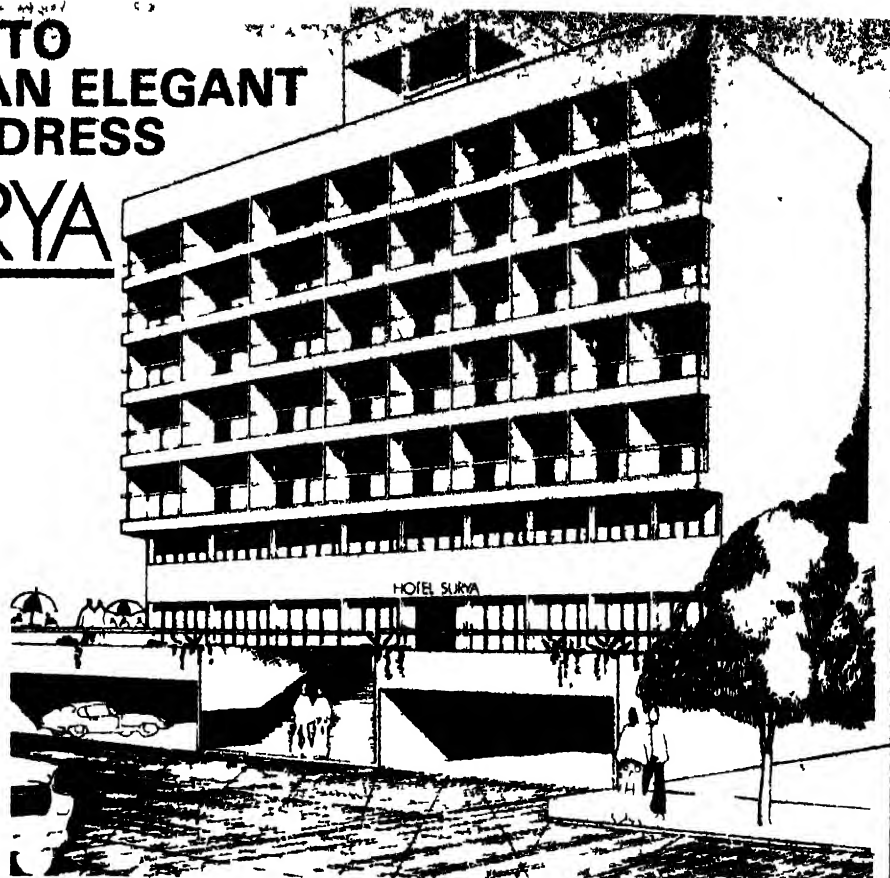
MYRA RESTAURANT

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HOTEL SURYA

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MINI-MAG

BACK THE RIGHT HORSE

Want to sell cosmetics, cars or yourself? For success the strategy is the same—contend Al Ries and Jack Trout, chairman and president respectively, of Trout and Ries Advertising, a New York City ad agency. Trout and Ries contend that communication in today's over-communicated world is a difficult problem, particularly for practitioners of business and advertising. To overcome this problem they evolved a new approach to communication called 'positioning'.

Originally causing great controversy, the strategy has now been accepted, changing the nature of advertising and marketing the world over.

Positioning starts with a product. A piece of merchandise, a service, a commodity, an institution, or even a person. Perhaps yourself.

But positioning is not done to the product itself. It is done to the mind of the prospective buyer. How you position your product in the mind of the buyer is of paramount importance. You can make cosmetic changes in the product's name, price and package with a view to capturing the prospective buyer's fancy. Once you have lodged the product in the buyer's mind, you've won half the battle. You've made yourself heard in an over-communicated society!

In America, gone are the days when superlatives like 'first', 'best' and 'finest' were used to advertise a product. Now comparatives are in fashion, not superlatives. The latest trends in advertisements in America are like this: "We are the third-largest selling coffee in America." "Avis is only No. 2 in rent-a-cars, so why go with us? We try harder." "Seven-Up: the uncola."

This brings us to an important point. If positioning can be used to promote a product, it can as well be used to promote yourself. What you need to do



is select one specific concept about yourself and then try to 'sell' that for the advancement of your career.

Suppose you want to become the 'best lawyer in Delhi'. You can achieve it. What is required is some talent, some luck and a lot of strategy. The first step is to isolate the concept that you are going to use to establish that long-term position. It's a difficult task but the rewards can be great.

It is generally believed that the secret of success is working hard and doing your job better than the next man. No longer so. Today, 'trying smarter' has replaced 'trying harder'.

Let us face the harsh realities. It may be hard to accept, but success in life is based more on what others can do for you than on what you can do for yourself. Ask not what you can do for the company. Ask what the company can do for you. If you want to take maximum advantage of the opportunities that your career has to offer, you must keep your eyes open and select the best bet, find yourself a horse to do the job for you.

The first horse to ride is your company. You must be careful in selecting the company you would work for. It is unwise to join a company that is doomed to failure or unlikely to grow. The company's eventual failure will mean yours too; if it is not expanding, how can your career? No matter how brilliant you are, you cannot do anything in a company that is not flourishing. Join only an organisation that is growing at a healthy rate.

Also, do not merely consider how much the company is paying you initially, consider too, how much it can pay you in the future.

The second horse to ride is your boss. As with companies, so with bosses. Find out if your boss is going anywhere, and if he is not, who is? Find out the most influential, capable and competent person and then try to work for him rather than anybody else.

Two types of individuals come in looking for jobs. One takes great pride in his or her speciality. He or she will often say, "You people really need me around here. You're weak in my speciality."

The other type airs diametrically opposite views. "You're strong in my speciality. I only want to work with the best, so I would like to join you."

The latter category always gets the job. "Hitch your wagon to a star," said Ralph Waldo Emerson. Wonderful advice, for if your boss is going places, chances are that you are too.

The third horse to ride is a friend—not personal but business friends, i.e., those people who will be able to help you land a better job. Most of the big breaks that happen in a person's career happen because a business friend recommended that person.

So, cultivate friendships with your contemporaries working outside your organisation. Keep in regular touch with them. They are bound to come in handy one day.

The fourth horse to ride is an idea. A good idea can do more for you than any amount of routine hard work. An intelligent person is bound to strike a new idea time and again. The thing to do is to express that idea, to air your views, even if that idea is against popular opinion and conventional beliefs. Your idea might be called ridiculous and absurd but that should not inhibit you. If it's a good idea, sooner or later it will be accepted. But if you get cowed down by the prospect of criticism and never put it forward, if you wait till it is more likely to be accepted, it will be too late. Someone else will have come across it by then.

Remember that new ideas always bring conflict with them because they shake conventions and force people to think anew.

The fifth horse to ride is faith. You must respect and have faith in others' ideas also. Do not contemptuously dismiss their notions off-hand without giving them a serious thought.

Here's a story which will serve as a magnificent example of how others' ideas can be useful

There was a man called Ray Kroc who had met with only failure in life. He was getting on in years when he met two brothers who altered his life. The brothers had an idea but no faith. Ray Kroc had faith but no idea. The brothers sold their idea to Ray Kroc for a pittance.

Today, Ray Kroc may be the wealthiest man in America. The brothers? They were the McDonald brothers. Haven't you heard of Big Mac Burgers?

The sixth horse to ride is yourself. Everything depends on how you play your cards. You have to keep putting forward strategies to exploit to the full opportunities that your career offers. You have to be at the right place at the right time.

The winning jockeys are not necessarily the lightest, the strongest and the smartest. The best jockey does not win the race. It's the jockey with the best horse who usually does.

So select for yourself a good horse to ride and then ride it for all it's worth.

A A., Delhi

Hobby Hints

BOX KITE: Kites are a common sight in India; box kites are not. Make yourself one with the instructions given below, and have the pleasure of being the first to fly them.

Materials required. Four straight sticks of light wood, each 2 feet 2 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch square, and two pieces of thin, coloured paper 4 feet 2 inches long and 9 inches wide and a string.

Instructions: Take the strips of coloured paper, turn over the edges 1 inch and glue down the folds after inserting a length of fine, strong string in each fold.

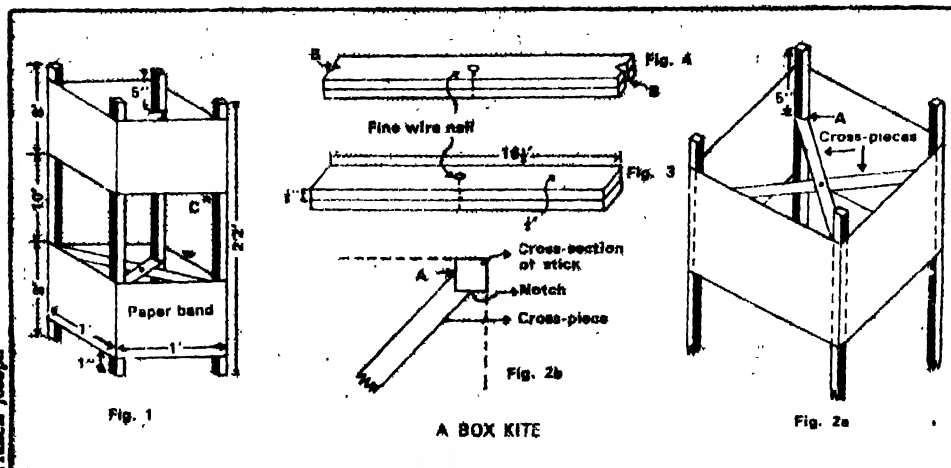
Next, glue the ends of each paper strip with a 2-inch overlap so as to form two continuous bands 7 inches wide and 4 feet in circumference. Now fold each band to divide it into four equal parts, and at each crease glue one of the sticks, leaving a free end of 1 inch (fig. 1). There should

be a space of 10 inches between the paper bands (fig. 1). Before gluing the sticks in place, notch each one at a distance of 5 inches from each end to receive the notched ends of the cross-pieces A (figs. 2a & 2b).

For the cross-pieces, take two pieces of wood, each $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Place them together and drive a fine wire nail through the centre, turning up the ends of the nail. Treat two more similar wood pieces in the same way (fig. 3). Notch the ends as at B (fig. 4). Open out the cross-pieces and fit them inside the kite (fig. 2a). They should fit in smoothly or else they will split the paper. If they are a trifle long, shorten them slightly and deepen the notches.

How to fly the kite: The flying line is tied to one of the long strips in position indicated at C (fig. 1). To fly the kite, let out about 20 yards of line and get someone to throw up the kite the usual way.

Francis Joseph, Baroda



SPECIAL ADHESIVE: To join two broken pieces of plastics like scales, set squares, etc., use carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4), chloroform or acetone (readily found in homes as nail polish remover). Apply this on the broken edge with a brush after cleaning the surface. Join the two edges under pressure before the 'adhesive' dries up.

These adhesives can also be used to prepare plastic models and other utility articles such as pen stands, etc by cutting plastic sheets to requisite shapes and sizes and joining them together

Jogesh Sondhi, Roorkee

YOUR WAY OF KEEPING FLOWERS FRESH: Evenings and early mornings are the best time for cutting flowers. Strip off a portion of the foliage from the bottom of the stem, six inches or so, and plunge the end of the stem in boiling water for half a minute. Then place it in cold water. Hot water seals the ends

and prevents the sap from flowing downwards.

To keep flowers fresh for a longer time, add half a tablet of Aspirin or a small amount of charcoal to water. Charcoal and Aspirin disinfect the water and keep flowers fresh. Dahlias, poppies, heliotropes, mignonettes, poinsettias will survive best with this treatment. Cutting off little bits of the stem periodically and changing water every 24 hours help to keep flowers fresher.

Basil Cardoza, Trivandrum

ATTENTION PLEASE

Readers will appreciate that it isn't always possible for us to verify the applicability of hints published in this column. So, why don't you try them out and let us know how good and practicable these hints are?

Hotlines

VAMPIRES COME CALLING

Vampire, Count Dracula, stalks the silver screen, his gnarled canines in quest of human blood, his demeanour sending down chills and shock waves through all who see.

People should forget all they have ever seen. Vampires aren't like that at all. They don't retire into creaking coffins, nor turn into bats at sundown. As hospital blood banks have cooled blood, vampires don't raid them—or at least hardly ever—for such blood isn't to their taste.

Like you and me, they can succumb to bullet and knife wounds. They can bleed to death too!



So says Dr Stephan Kaplan, a top drawer psychiatrist of New York, moulded on the lines of a vampire hunter. Kaplan avers that the police rarely realise vampires have been involved in crimes, for the latter cover their tracks well. Occasionally, vampires fail to hide tell-tale marks—for instance, in a case last year, where a man and a woman were found in New Jersey, depleted of blood! "There wasn't even enough for the coroner to establish their blood types!" says Kaplan.

Seemingly, vampires attack at night, but they can get about during the day as well. "Their eyes are sensitive to light. They can come out only if they wear make-up and dark glasses," says Kaplan.

Fellow psychiatrist Prof Leonard Wolf of San Francisco University reckons that about 8,000 people die yearly in the US due to blood-thirsty citizens.

Dr Vanden Bergh, another American

psychiatrist, knows of a 20-year-old jail-bird who said he felt the need to drink blood since he was 14.

All three find it nothing to laugh about. Vampires are deadly serious for them—be they young or old.

Incidentally, they say vampires cannot be warded off by wearing strings of garlic—but eat them, and a vampire won't touch you with a ten-foot pole. Sure, it's due to the smell, but also because your blood tastes bad after eating garlic.

Oh, boy, where are my garlic pearls?

LONG LIVE VELLAHS!

Vellahism is a new philosophy of life, as profound as it is simple, as ironic as it is funny as funny as it is irresponsible. A new organisation called Panjab University Vellahs Association (PUVA), was formed last year with the aim of propagating the philosophy, "Life comes only once enjoy it."

The association organised a cultural meet called FIASCO '82. The items included novel ones like dumb charades, just a minute and soap box. The packed auditorium bears testimony to the fact that there are many who love to identify themselves with their true selves—vellahs.

The growing popularity of the organisation has led the office bearers to believe that they stand a very bright chance of sweeping the next elections. As their motto goes, "Long live PUVA."

Sharad Agarwal, Chandigarh

THUMBS UP AT 80 +

For people who tend to dismiss old people as inconsequential and over the hill, here's some thumping information to rattle their disdainful attitude.

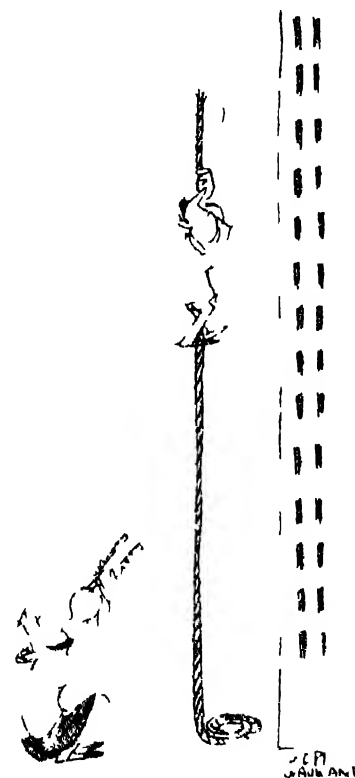
There have been some outstanding works and achievements by octogenarians. At 80, George Burns received an Academy Award for his brilliant performance in the movie, *The Sunshine Boys*. Goethe completed *Faust* at 81. Tolstoy wrote *I Cannot Be Silent* at 82. Churchill finished *A History Of The English Speaking Peoples* at 82. Somerset Maugham wrote *Points Of View* at 84. Konrad Adenauer was Chancellor of West Germany at 88. Dr Albert Schweitzer headed a hospital in Africa at 89. Picasso was producing paintings at 90. Bernard Shaw wrote the well-known play *Farfetched Fables* at 93. Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, was working for world peace at 94.

Probably today's youngsters, who complain of tiredness, fatigue and overwork, are waiting for old age to prove their mettle!

MUTTON CHOPS TO SIDEBURNS

Ambrose E Burnside served as a senator from Rhode Island (USA) between 1875 and 1881. He styled facial hair on either side of the face down to the jawline in the shape of mutton chops and became the inventor of this new hair style. In course of time the mutton chops on the face were called sideburns after Mr Burnside.

A STORY TO LIFT YOU UP



What if the lifts suddenly break down in New York's highest building—the 106 storey twin towers of the World Trade Centre?

No need to worry. There is a man employed full time to handle exactly such eventualities. His job is to monitor the passage of lifts constantly and to assure stranded and stuck people that things will get moving again.

It so happens that during storms and gales, the twin towers start creaking and swaying and trembling shutting down all the lifts. It's then that our man has to swing into action. He admits the job requires great patience and a good sense of humour.

The towering 1,350 ft building was created by Minoru Yamasaki who is well pleased with his achievement. 1,20,000 people pass through the towers every day.

Booktalk



A GUIDE TO WORDS

Based on the well-known *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (1980) is meant primarily for school and college students, but can be equally handy in offices and at home.

The present edition (the eighth since 1898) is a marked improvement on the 1963 edition. There are over 300 extra pages and a large number of new words and citations. Among the other notable features are the over 900 pictorial illustrations which are of great help, especially to students for whom English is a foreign language. The illustrations,

***WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY**, published by G. & C. Merriam Company, USA, distributed in India by New Standard Publications, Delhi, pages: 1532.

many of which are specially drawn for this book, are simple, yet elegant. There is a useful section containing foreign words and phrases which are frequently used in the English language. The catalogue of biographical and geographical names is an important aid to general knowledge.

The list of colleges and universities in USA and Canada will be of special interest to those who are keen to pursue their studies abroad. The chapter on style is a miniature course in English grammar and punctuation—written in a style which can be easily understood. This section also includes guidelines on writing footnotes and on business correspondence.

A very special feature is an essay on English language by Professor W. Nelson Francis of Brown University. It is lucid, informative and interesting. For instance, it tells us that the word 'villain', originally derived from 'villa', meant a farm labourer. The essay is a useful lesson on how language changes constantly and what are its chief components.

Webster's Dictionary is a valuable companion for anyone working in English. It is more than merely a list of words and meanings—it is a useful guide for grammar, semantics and phonology.

N.S. Pradhan, New Delhi

Pen Friends



Tarun K. Gupta (22), 129-E Road Sardarpura, Jodhpur 342 003 (Music, sports, magazines).

Vinod Kumar (21), Swami Garib Das Ashram, Haridwar 249 401 (Travelling, stamp collecting, occult study).

Ajai Agarwal (23), C/o Krishan Khanna, G-17, Shanti Nagar, Kanpur 208 004 (Penfriendship, travelling, books, magazines, music).

Ashok Chawla (20), H. No. 408, Ward No. 8, Near Qualander Chowk, Panipat (Penfriendship, radio, magazines, movies).

Sunjay Tripathi (19), Room No. 10, Block B, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agri. & Tech., Kanpur 208 002 (In search of a true friend).

Bhag Majumdar, Kamal Kunj, Gendigate Road, Baroda 1 (Reading, music).

Devendra Mishra (15), C/o M.P. Mishra, Income-tax Officer, Income-tax Office, Basti, U.P. 272 001 (Photography, music, penfriendship, reading, writing, travelling, sports, driving and swimming).

Rajeev Agarwala (22), D-43 Jangpura

Extension, New Delhi 110 014 (Public speaking, driving, socialising, penfriendship).

Vijay Bir (26), 555/A, Gandhinagar, Janmu Tawi 180 004, J & K (Penfriendship, writing, palmistry).

Anand Mohan (19), Qr. No. A/3, Sector-D, Kankerbagh Colony, Patna 800 020 (Cricket, movies, magazines, penfriendship, music and travelling).

Debashis Dey (20), C/o N.C. Dey, Qr. No. B 26, P.O. Duliagan 786 602 (Hunting, eating and travelling).

Haris Usmani, Happy Villa, 28 M.I.G.H. Kankerbagh Colony, Patna 800 020 (Driving, photography, movies, reading touring).

Arun Kumar (26), H. No. 4170/2, Opposite Gaiinda Mal Dharamshala, Ambala City 134 002 (Reading, travelling and making friends).

Prakash Kumar Sinha (18), C/o Shri R.P. Sinha, Geophysics Department, I.S.M. Dhanbad, Bihar 826 004 (Music, penfriendship, travelling, games).

Rajiv Kudesia (25), 500/220, Ramadhin Singh Road, Daliganj, Lucknow 226 007 (Penfriendship, reading, stamps, first day cover collection).

Rajendra Agarwala, 150, Brocha Hostel, B.H.U. Varanasi-5 (Penfriendship, philately, reading).

Stars And Careers



GEMINI

Gemini is the sign of twins and there are two distinct sides to the changeable mercury personality. As the law of Gemini's life is change, he rarely sticks to one job and repeatedly makes the same mistakes.

The unconventional Gemini is impatient with conservative stick-in-the-muds and gets easily irritated with people who can't make up their minds fast. The Gemini always knows where he stands—at least for the moment. His easily roused temper can lead him into trouble but it doesn't take long for the mercury-born to calm down and be friends again.

Gemini is a mental explorer and any kind of mystery intrigues him. His restless mercurial nature demands constant excitement and change. Charming, intelligent and imaginative, he can walk his way into any job. His talents are multiple but he lacks persistence and patience. The progressive Gemini doesn't like being chained to the work bench.

A Gemini-born is superb at promotion. Because of his extraordinary powers of persuasion, diplomacy and tact, every Geminian is a natural salesman.

His versatility and felicity of speech makes him a terrific politician. He can be a successful con artist if he chooses.

There's a close relationship between Gemini and writing. Every mercury-ruled man or woman is capable of writing intelligently. Most of them are found writing documentaries, commercial plays, speeches and books.

Most Gemini people enjoy sports and love music.



John F. Kennedy Nutan

FAMOUS GEMINI PERSONALITIES

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

BOB DYLAN

JOHN F. KENNEDY

MARILYN MONROE

NUTAN

Harinder Jit Kaur, New Delhi

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual examination. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam. Not easier, not harder, but just what you may expect. It is, therefore, a practical yardstick for charting your progress and planning your course. Follow strictly all test instructions. Mark yourself honestly and you'll find where your weaknesses lie and where to concentrate your study.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

100 questions in 60 minutes	—	Excellent
60 questions in 60 minutes	—	Good
50 questions in 60 minutes	—	Fair
35 questions in 60 minutes	—	Poor

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR POS & CIVIL SERVICES

Different competitions use different names for their G.K. Tests. In the Civil Services Prelims, G.K. is GENERAL STUDIES. In the PO exams, it's GENERAL AWARENESS. Since they are basically the same, we have combined the two to form a comprehensive G.K. practice test that caters to candidates of both competitions.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- 1 Antarctica is also known as *Tierra de O'Higgins* by the
- (a) British
 - (b) Americans
 - (c) Argentines
 - (d) Chileans

- 2 The first to sight land within the Antarctic Circle was a/an
- (a) Britisher
 - (b) American
 - (c) Russian
 - (d) Japanese

3. The lowest temperature recorded in the Antarctica is
 - (a) Minus 40°C
 - (b) Minus 43°C
 - (c) Minus 47°C
 - ★(d) Minus 50°C
4. 'Hot' weather temperature in the Antarctica ranges from
 - (a) Minus 5 to minus 10°C
 - (b) Minus 5 to minus 15°C
 - ★(c) Minus 10 to minus 20°C
 - (d) Minus 10 to minus 25°C
5. The highest life expectancy is in
 - (a) The US
 - (b) Switzerland
 - ★(c) Sweden
 - (d) Denmark
6. The highest per capita income among the industrial market economies is in
 - ★(a) Sweden
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) The UK
 - (d) The US
7. The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station is in
 - ★(a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Orissa
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Haryana
8. Bioluminescence in animal tissues mainly results from
 - (a) Oxidation of proteins
 - (b) Reduction of fats
 - (c) Oxidation of fats
 - (d) Reduction of proteins
9. What is 'oil of vitriol' more commonly known as?
 - ★(a) Sulphuric acid
 - (b) Paraffin wax
 - (c) Copper sulphate
 - (d) None of the above
10. The camel, known as the ship of the desert, can easily endure daily fluctuations in the body temperature up to
 - (a) 3°C
 - ★(b) 5.5°C
 - (c) 6.75°C
 - (d) 7.25°C
11. The country having the world's lowest recorded per capita income is
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - ★(b) Bhutan
 - (c) Chad
 - (d) Nepal
12. Long-stop is a fielding position (now obsolete), immediately
 - (a) Near the batsman
 - ★(b) Behind the wicket-keeper
 - (c) Near the bowler
 - (d) Near the umpire
13. Curling is a game played in/on
 - ★(a) Ice
 - (b) Water
 - (c) A playground
 - (d) A cemented hall
14. Willow, in common conversation, means
 - (a) Bails
 - (b) Stumps
 - ★(c) Bat
 - (d) Ball
15. Cricketing laws were first drawn up in
 - ★(a) 1744
 - (b) 1754
 - (c) 1760
 - (d) 1764
16. Apogee is used with specific reference to
 - ★(a) The moon
 - (b) The sun
 - (c) The earth
 - (d) Venus
17. Beaufort scale estimates the wind velocity at
 - (a) 9 m above ground level
 - (b) 10 m above ground level
 - (c) 12 m above ground level
 - (d) 14 m above ground level
18. Wind force, at its strongest, is known as
 - (a) Cyclone
 - (b) Gale
 - ★(c) Hurricane
 - (d) Storm
19. What is a buffer-state?
 - (a) A state jointly owned by

- two nations
- (b) A powerful independent state between two nations
- ✱ (c) An independent state between two powerful nations
- (d) Another name for no-man's land
20. What is the usual diameter of cobble, a water-worn stone?
- (a) 10 to 60 mm
- (b) 40 to 100 mm
- (c) 50 to 150 mm
- ✱ (d) 60 to 200 mm



Courtesy USICA

21. Who is George Bush?
- (a) The US Secretary of State
- (b) The US Permanent Representative to the UN
- ✱ (c) The US Vice President
- (d) None of the above
22. If it is Tuesday in Japan what day will it be in Honolulu?
- ✱ (a) Monday
- (b) Tuesday
- (c) Wednesday
- (d) Sunday
23. Fen is a water-logged area where

- (a) Mud is accumulating
- (b) Mud does not accumulate
- ✱ (c) Peat is accumulating
- (d) Peat does not accumulate
24. Geology is the study of the earth's
- (a) Surface
- ✱ (b) Crust
- (c) Soil
- (d) Water
25. What are geysers?
- (a) The continuous ejection of hot water from streams and lakes
- (b) The regular ejection of hot water from the earth's surface
- (c) The intermittent ejection of hot water from the earth's surface
- ✱ (d) The intermittent ejection, from a hole in the earth's surface, of hot water with a force
26. Ice-shelf is
- (a) A cavity in the mountain-side formed by glaciation
- (b) An ice-mountain
- (c) A frozen lake
- ✱ (d) A large floating ice sheet
27. Barium meal is a technique for
- (a) Blood test
- (b) X-ray examination of the chest
- ✱ (c) X-ray examination of the stomach
- (d) Urine examination
28. Human brain
- (a) Coordinates the nervous system
- (b) Interprets sensation
- (c) Is responsible for thought
- ✱ (d) All the above
29. What is Boyle's machine?
- (a) An instrument, after the inventor's name, used for the measurement of heat radiated from a black body
- (b) A hollow tube with a light source, which is

inserted through the mouth down the trachea for the examination of the main bronchi

- ✕(c) Apparatus commonly used by an anaesthetist for giving inhalation analgesia
(d) None of the above
30. Insulin is
✕(a) A hormone
(b) An enzyme
(c) An intracellular fluid
(d) A cerebrospinal fluid
31. Kala-azar, a tropical disease, is spread by
(a) Tsetse flies
✕(b) Sandflies
(c) Anopheles mosquitoes
(d) Bugs



32. Henry Ford, pioneer of the American automobile industry, built his first car in
(a) 1895
✕(b) 1896
(c) 1899
(d) 1903
33. What do you understand by the term ulcer?
✕(a) An area in which the surface of a tissue is

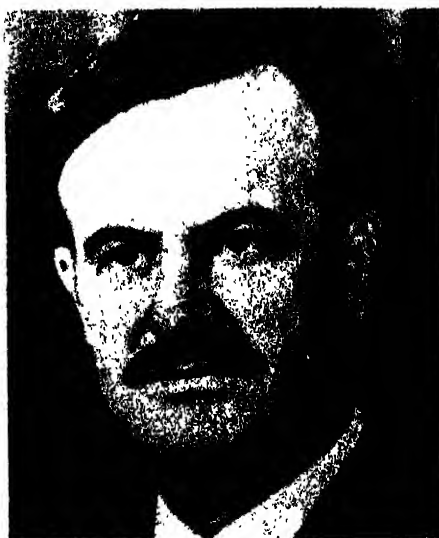
eroded away

- (b) Abnormal swelling composed wholly or partly of cells
(c) Small area on the body surface which appears to be the focus of pain in certain conditions, such as fibrositis and trigeminal neuralgia
(d) Trembling of a part of the body, due to unstable muscular activity, occurring in diseases such as thyrotoxicosis and Parkinsonism
34. In which of the undermentioned climates does yellow fever occur?
(a) Temperate
✕(b) Tropical
(c) Humid
(d) Cold
35. Vitamin D is
✕(a) Essential for normal bone development in children
(b) Necessary for the formation of red blood cells
(c) Used for the treatment of scurvy
(d) Necessary for curing night-blindness
36. How many Indian states lie on the Indo-Pak border?
(a) 2
(b) 3
✕(c) 4
(d) 5
37. Which of the following is Australia's highest peak?
✕(a) Mt Kosciusko
(b) Mt Gambier
(c) Mt Bartle
(d) Mt Hann
38. The germs carried by mosquitoes cause
✕(a) Yellow fever
(b) Plague
✕(c) Cholera
(d) Beri-beri
39. The outer part of the spinal cord is made of

Courtesy USICA

- ★(b) Grey matter
- (c) Brown matter
- (d) None of the above
- 40. Habanera is a
 - (a) Cuban dance which became popular in Spain in the 19th century
 - (b) Rapid Czech dance in triple time with syncopation
 - (c) Style adopted by composers of the late 18th century, such as Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach, Johann Christian Bach and George Telemann
 - (d) None of the above
- 41. In music, what does the abbreviation S.A.T.B. stand for?
 - (a) Stamento, alborado, tambourine, bagatelle
 - ★(b) Soprano, alto, tenor, bass
 - (c) Stretto, accelerando, tenuto, basso
 - (d) None of the above
- 42. The solid part of blood is
 - (a) Plasma
 - (b) Red corpuscles
 - (c) White corpuscles
 - ★(d) Red and white corpuscles
- 43. Malaria literally means
 - ★(a) Bad air
 - (b) High fever
 - ★(c) Fluctuating temperature
 - (d) Giddiness
- 44. A budget is said to be balanced
 - (a) When revenue equals the expenditure
 - ★(b) When the total revenue equals the expenditure
 - (c) When revenue is more than the expenditure
 - (d) When there are no new tax proposals
- 45. What causes influenza?
 - (a) Bacteria
 - ★(b) Virus
 - (c) Fungus
 - (d) None of the above
- 46. Larynx is the medical term for

- (b) Windpipe
 - ★(b) Windpipe
 - (c) Foodpipe
 - (d) Veins
47. Who is Hafez al-Assad?



- (a) Prime Minister of Egypt
 - ★(b) President of Syria
 - (c) Foreign Minister of Algeria
 - (d) Second-in-command to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation
48. Which month of the Muslim year does Ramadan constitute?
- (a) 6th
 - (b) 7th
 - (c) 8th
 - ★(d) 9th
49. What is a microtome?
- (a) It is a linear scale usually engraved on glass used in a microscope to measure microscopic objects
 - ★(b) A mechanical device for cutting very thin sections of tissues for examination under the microscope
 - (c) It is a microscope in which the light source and the optical lens system are replaced by beams

- of electrons focussed by means of an electro-magnetic field
- (d) None of the above
50. The capital of the largest state (in terms of area) in India is
- (a) Patna
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Calcutta
- ✗(d) Bhopal
51. Which planet is considered to be equal to the earth in size?
- (a) Mercury
- ✗(b) Venus
- (c) Jupiter
- (d) Neptune
52. Where is Surinam?
- (a) Europe
- (b) Africa
- ✗(c) South America
- (d) Asia
53. In which of the following states is the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station being constructed?
- (a) Tamil Nadu
- ✗(b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh
54. Who was Robert Falcon Scott?
- ✗(a) A British explorer
- (b) A Scottish novelist
- (c) An American architect
- (d) None of the above
55. The 1981 Third World Prize was presented to
- (a) President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya
- ✗(b) President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania
- (c) President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia
- (d) None of the above
56. An ashram, set up by Mahatma Gandhi, is situated in
- ✗(a) Wardha
- (b) Motihari
- (c) Pune
- (d) Delhi
57. Ontology is the branch of science dealing with
- ✗(a) Principles of pure being

- (b) Migration of birds
- (c) Mating habits of reptiles
- (d) Adaptability of insects
58. Which of the following measures was introduced in India by Lord Ripon?
- ✗(a) Local self-government
- (b) Abolition of sati
- (c) Elections
- (d) None of the above
59. Freetown is the capital of
- (a) Ivory Coast
- (b) Zaire
- (c) Sierra Leone ✗
- (d) Liberia
60. The energy(ies) of water used for power generation in dams is/are
- (a) Potential
- ✗(b) Kinetic
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above



61. Bobby Fischer was the World Chess Champion from
- (a) 1970-73
- (b) 1971-75
- ✗(c) 1972-75
- (d) None of the above
62. The American President can be elected for
- (a) One term
- ✗(b) Two terms
- (c) Three terms

- (d) Five terms
63. An essential ingredient of soap is
 ✗ (a) Caustic soda
 (b) Sodium bicarbonate
 (c) Margarine
 (d) Sodium chloride
64. Madame Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize for her discovery of
 ✗ (a) Radium
 (b) Thorium
 (c) Uranium
 (d) None of the above
65. Who is considered to be the greatest king of the Vijayanagar empire?
 (a) Dev Raya II
 (b) Rama Raya
 (c) Achyuta Raya
 ✗ (d) Krishnadev Raya
66. Plaster of paris is made from
 (a) Sand
 (b) Lime
 (c) Copper sulphate
 ✗ (d) Gypsum
67. Which of the following would be categorized under direct tax?
 (a) Income tax
 (b) Wealth tax
 (c) Expenditure tax
 ✗ (d) All the above
- ✗ 68. Of the following, one does not have a legislative assembly. Which is it?
 (a) Pondicherry
 ✗ (b) Goa
 ✗ (c) Delhi
 (d) Mizoram
69. Where was the Indian National Army organised?
 (a) Malaysia
 ✗ (b) Singapore
 (c) Hong Kong
 (d) Thailand
- ✗ 70. India does not have diplomatic relations with
 ✗ (a) South Africa / *London*
 (b) North Korea
 (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Pakistan
71. A new state in India can be established by
 (a) The President
 (b) The Union Cabinet
 ✗ (c) The Parliament, by an ordinary law
 (d) The Rajya Sabha
72. Bade Ghulam Ali Khan has distinguished himself in
 ✗ (a) Classical music
 (b) Sitar
 (c) Flute
 (d) None of the above
73. The driest place in India is
 (a) The Rann of Kutch
 ✗ (b) Jaisalmer
 (c) Leh
 (d) Kinnaur
74. Which one of the following states gets substantial rain in the months November-December?
 ✗ (a) Tamil Nadu
 (b) West Bengal
 (c) Karnataka
 (d) None of the above
75. Which line marks the Indo-Pak border?
 ✗ (a) Radcliffe line
 (b) McMahon line
 (c) The 17th parallel
 (d) The 24th parallel
76. What is a strait?
 (a) A narrow strip of land connecting two large land masses
 (b) A collection of small islands interspersed in the ocean
 (c) A big land mass jutting out into the sea
 ✗ (d) A narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water
77. The largest tribal population is in
 (a) Tamil Nadu
 (b) Assam
 ✗ (c) Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Bihar

78. The smallest and the largest planet of the solar system are
 (a) Mercury and Saturn respectively
 (b) Mars and Jupiter respectively
 (c) Pluto and Saturn respectively
 ✱(d) Mercury and Jupiter respectively
79. Earlier, Ghana was known as
 (a) Congo
 (b) Nyasaland
 ✱(c) Gold Coast
 (d) Kenya
80. The Vayudoot links Delhi with
 (a) Amritsar
 (b) Jullundur
 ✱(c) Ludhiana
 (d) Moga
81. Which of the following is not a member of the OPEC?
 (a) Saudi Arabia
 (b) Libya
 (c) Nigeria
 ✱(d) Mexico
82. Who appoints the UPSC Chairman?
 (a) The Prime Minister
 ✱(b) The President
 (c) The Union Home Minister
 (d) The Chief Justice
83. What is the minimum age for becoming a Rajya Sabha member?
 (a) 25 years
 ✱(b) 30 years
 (c) 35 years
 (d) 45 years
84. The world's major producer of tin is
 (a) The US
 (b) Zambia
 ✱(c) Malaysia
 (d) The USSR
85. TERLS is situated at
 (a) Sriharikota
 ✱(b) Thumba
 (c) Kuvallor
 (d) Bangalore
86. The Panchayati Raj system was first introduced in
 ✱(a) Rajasthan
 (b) Assam
 (c) West Bengal
 (d) Punjab
87. The Champaran Movement was launched by Gandhiji in
 (a) Uttar Pradesh
 ✱(b) Bihar
 (c) West Bengal
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
88. USSR is not a member of the
 (a) COMECON
 (b) Warsaw Pact
 (c) ILO
 ✱(d) NATO
89. What is India's world ranking in rubber production?
 (a) 1st
 (b) 2nd
 (c) 3rd
 ✱(d) 4th
90. When did the British first establish trade links with India?
 (a) 1600
 (b) 1675
 (c) 1701
 ✱(d) None of the above
91. Through which of the following continents do the equator, the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn pass?
 ✱(a) Africa
 (b) Asia
 (c) Australia
 (d) South America
92. The International Telecommunication Union has its headquarters at
 (a) New York
 ✱(b) Paris
 ✱(c) Geneva
 (d) Mexico
93. India leads in the production of
 ✱(a) Mica
 (b) Gold
 (c) Silver
 (d) Zinc
94. Where were the first Asian Games held?
 (a) Tokyo

✱(b) New Delhi

(c) Bangkok

(d) Teheran

95. Who is the Chairman of the Law Commission?

(a) Justice S.M. Sikri

(b) Justice A.N. Grover

✱(c) Justice K.K. Mathew

(d) Justice H.R. Khanna

96. The Governor of a state is appointed by the

✱(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Chief Minister

(d) Chief Justice

✱ 97. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babar at Panipat in the year

(a) 1517

✱(b) 1526

(c) 1530

(d) 1532



✱ 98. Which Mughal emperor had Todarmal as his revenue minister?

✱(a) Akbar

✱(b) Jahangir

(c) Shahjahan

(d) Aurangzeb

99. The Indian satellite launch vehicle was used for launching the

(a) APPLE

(b) Aryabhata

✱(c) Rohini

(d) None of the above

✱ 100. How many members from the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated to the Lok Sabha?

✱(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 6

(d) 8

101. Where is Pavapuri, and why is it of significance?

(a) It's a place in North Bihar where Gautam Buddha achieved Mahapari Nirvana

✱(b) It's a place in South Bihar where Lord Mahavira achieved Mahapari Nirvana

(c) It's a place in North Bihar where Lord Mahavira was born

(d) It's a place in South Bihar where Lord Mahavira preached his first sermon

102. Jonas Salk, discoverer of the polio vaccine, has been awarded the

(a) Nobel Prize

✱(b) Jawaharlal Nehru Prize for International Understanding

(c) Marconi Award

(d) None of the above

103. The Rajya Sabha can delay a money bill passed by the Lok Sabha for a maximum of

(a) 12 days

(b) 13 days

✱(c) 14 days

(d) 16 days

104. Glaucoma affects the

(a) Lungs

✱(b) Eyes

(c) Heart

(d) None of the above

105. The doctrine of Panch Sheel was first put forward by

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Abdul Gamel Nasser

✱(b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou En-lai

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Ayub Khan

(d) Zhou En-lai and Abdul Gamel Nasser

106. Why did the opposition members in the Lok Sabha object to the increase in the telephone tariffs in February 1982?

- (a) The government has been increasing telephone rates frequently
- ✓(b) The increase in the telephone rates should have been announced in the Parliament rather than through an executive order
- (c) The budget of the Posts and Telegraphs has been separated from that of the general revenue
- (d) None of the above



107. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya received the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for his novel

- ✓(a) *Mrityunjaya*
- (b) *Indian War Of Independence*
- (c) *Lalitvistara*
- (d) *Chidambaram*

108. Harendranath Chattopadhyaya received the Dr B.C. Roy National Award, 1981, for his contribution to

- (a) Medicine
- (b) Philosophy

✓(c) Literature

(d) None of the above

109. Ruth Jhabwala is a noted

- ✓(a) Novelist
- (b) Painter
- (c) Dancer
- (d) Singer

110. Srinivasa Ramanujam was a great

- (a) Musician
- ✓(b) Mathematician
- (c) Saint-poet
- (d) Philosopher

111. Taslim Olawale Elias, the President of the International Court of Justice, is a

- (a) Zambian
- (b) Kenyan
- ✓(c) Nigerian
- (d) Malaysian

112. Who won the Nehru Gold Football Cup this year?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) South Korea
- ✓(d) Uruguay

113. By whom was the Statue of Liberty designed and what does it commemorate?

- ✱(a) Frederic Auguste Bartholdi; French-American friendship
- (b) William Le Baron Jenney; French-American friendship
- (c) Max Abramovitz; German-American friendship
- (d) Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe; German-American friendship

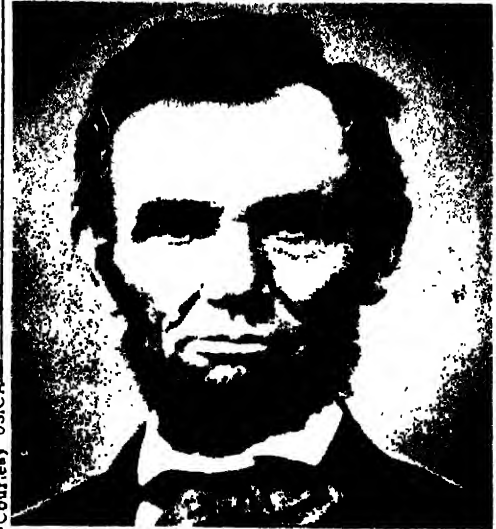
114. Name the Finance Minister who did not present the budget.

- (a) C.D. Deshmukh
- (b) T.T. Krishnamachari
- ✓(c) H.N. Bahuguna
- (d) K. Shanmukham Chetty

115. What is the percentage of reduction allowed by the railway budget for 1982-83 in freight for consumer items

- like medicine, safety matches, milk powder, baby food?
- (a) 5 per cent
 (b) 10 per cent
 (c) 15 per cent
 (d) 20 per cent
116. What is the expected growth in industrial production as stated in the pre-budget economic survey for 1981-82?
- (a) 7.5
 (b) 8
 (c) 9
 (d) 9.5
117. According to the estimates of the pre-budget economic survey for 1981-82, the agricultural output will be
- (a) 115 million tonnes
 (b) 134 million tonnes
 (c) 143 million tonnes
 (d) None of the above
118. Which country has decided to close its High Commission in New Delhi?
- (a) Pakistan
 (b) Australia
 (c) New Zealand
 (d) Burma
119. The documentary, *An Indian Story*, is about
- (a) The political corruption in India
 (b) Red light areas in Bombay
 (c) The Bhagalpur blindings
 (d) India's freedom struggle
120. The South-South Conference held in New Delhi in February 1982 was attended by
- (a) 22 countries
 (b) 36 countries
 (c) 44 countries
 (d) 52 countries
121. Who opposes the entry of Western Sahara into the OAU?
- (a) Algeria
 (b) Morocco
 (c) Egypt
 (d) Mauritania
122. When did Israel return the last portion of occupied Sinai to Egypt?
- (a) December 15, 1981
 (b) January 25, 1982
 (c) April 25, 1982
 (d) May 1, 1982
123. Over the possession of Paracel and Spratly Islands, there is a dispute between
- (a) China and the USSR
 (b) China and Vietnam
 (c) Vietnam and Kampuchea
 (d) Kampuchea and Lagos
124. Iranian refugees to Pakistan are mainly
- (a) Bahais
 (b) Jews
 (c) Christians
 (d) None of the above
125. What system does Premier Robert Mugabe want to introduce in Zimbabwe?
- (a) Multi party system of government
 (b) One party state
 (c) Dictatorship
 (d) Presidential form of democracy
126. Josh Malhabhor wrote most of his poems in
- (a) Hindi
 (b) Urdu
 (c) Gujarati
 (d) Bhojpuri
127. Atm Prakash, who died recently in Delhi, was
- (a) A nuclear scientist
 (b) India's representative to the UN
 (c) A journalist
 (d) A leading screen
128. When did Shivaji assume the title of Chhatrapati or King and make Raigadh his capital?
- (a) 1670
 (b) 1674
 (c) 1677
 (d) 1685
129. As Foreign Minister Swaran Singh made a statement in the Parliament on April 4, 1966

- that
- (a) No person coming from East Pakistan after April 1, 1961 shall be given Indian citizenship
- (b) Every person coming from East Pakistan after April 6, 1965 shall be given Indian citizenship
- ✱ (c) No person coming from East Pakistan after April 1, 1965 without valid travel documents shall be given Indian citizenship
- (d) Only non-Muslims from East Pakistan will be given Indian citizenship
130. Who were the signatories to the Kanhar accord?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana
- ✱ (b) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (d) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana
131. Moticher, the site for a new atomic power station, is situated near
- ✱ (a) Ukai
- (b) Hirakud
- (c) Rihand
- (d) Bhakra
132. The social forestry project, for which Sweden has agreed to provide Rs 45 crores, is in
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- ✱ (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Kerala
133. No-war talks between India and Pakistan were stalled due to
- (a) Pakistan's accumulation of US arms of a very destructive nature
- (b) Pakistan's reopening of the Kashmir issue in the Security Council
- ✱ (c) Pakistan's reference to Kashmir in the UN Human Rights Commission at Geneva
- (d) Pakistan's annexation of parts of occupied Kashmir
134. SALT I was signed in Moscow in
- (a) 1967
- (b) 1970
- (c) 1971
- ✱ (d) 1972
135. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan took place in
- ✱ (a) December 1979
- (b) January 1980
- (c) May 1980
- (d) January 1981
136. Which of the following has quit the EEC recently?
- (a) Denmark
- ✱ (b) Greenland
- (c) The Netherlands
- (d) Luxembourg



137. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th American President, was a/an
- (a) Democrat
- ✱ (b) Republican
- (c) Federalist
- (d) Independent Whig
138. In which of the following countries have the traces of

- Abbasid period (8th to 13th century) been discovered?
- (a) Iran
 (b) Iraq
 (c) Egypt
 (d) Lebanon
139. How many moons did Voyager II discover recently around Saturn?
- (a) 5
 (b) 6
 (c) 9
 (d) 10
140. Who is Abdul Halim Khaddam?
- (a) Prime Minister of Syria
 (b) Foreign Minister of Pakistan
 (c) Foreign Minister of Syria
 (d) Leader of the Muslim Brotherhood
141. How long is Mahatma Gandhi Setu (Bihar)?
- (a) 5,275 metres
 (b) 5,575 metres
 (c) 5,715 metres
 (d) 5,757 metres
142. The 1981-82 budget shows a deficit of Rs
- (a) 1,700 crores
 (b) 1,975 crores
 (c) 2,100 crores
 (d) 2,700 crores
143. What was the judgment of the Supreme Court in the West Bengal poll case?
- (a) It has overruled the injunction of the Calcutta High Court
 (b) It has stayed the verdict of the Calcutta High Court
 (c) It has directed the Election Commission not to publish the electoral rolls
 (d) It has cleared the verdict of the Calcutta High Court
144. To which party does Charles Houghy of Ireland belong?
- (a) Fine Gael
 (b) Fianna Fail
 (c) Labour Party
 (d) Dail
145. The total area under cultivation in the world is
- (a) 1,400 million hectares
 (b) 1,500 million hectares
 (c) 2,050 million hectares
 (d) 4,100 million hectares
146. What is 'Prion'?
- (a) The recently discovered virus that causes cancer
 (b) A bacterial parasite that causes a number of killer diseases in the human being
 (c) A constituent of an atom
 (d) A new life form without a genetic code but capable of self-reproduction in human and animal cell.
147. Black damp is a mixture of
- (a) CO₂ and CO
 (b) CO₂ and N₂
 (c) CO and N₂
 (d) CO, CO₂ and N₂
148. Gabriel Bertrand, a French biochemist, calculated that the body of a man weighing about 100 kg contains
- (a) 50 kg O₂, 24 kg C₂, 12 kg H₂, 8 kg N₂, etc
 (b) 52 kg O₂, 25 kg C₂, 15 kg H₂, 7 kg N₂, etc
 (c) 56 kg O₂, 22 kg C₂, 14 kg H₂, 7 kg N₂, etc
 (d) 63 kg O₂, 19 kg C₂, 9 kg H₂, 5 kg N₂, etc
149. What are poikilotherms?
- (a) Cold-blooded animals
 (b) Warm-blooded animals
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
150. Who is Barbara Stanwyck?
- (a) Winner of the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award
 (b) Winner of the honorary Oscar Award
 (c) Winner of this year's Oscar Award for the best direction
 (d) None of the above

ARITHMETIC

BY R P GOEL

FOR ASSISTANTS' GRADE & POs

While this section goes as ARITHMETIC in the Assistants' Grade exam, it is called the QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE TEST in the PO exam.

DIRECTIONS. For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. The decimal system uses
 - (a) 9 digits
 - (b) 10 digits
 - (c) 11 digits
 - (d) An infinite number of digits
2. The least number which is divisible by all numbers from 1 to 10, both inclusive, is
 - (a) 210
 - (b) 630
 - (c) 1,260
 - (d) 2,520
3. The least number which should be subtracted from the greatest number of four digits to make it a perfect square is
 - (a) 9
 - (b) 99
 - (c) 198
 - (d) 999
4. Dina Nath divided his property among his wife, three sons and two daughters. He gave $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property to his wife; $\frac{1}{4}$ to his eldest son. The rest was distributed equally among two sons and two daughters. If each daughter received Rs 2000, then his wife's share was
 - (a) Rs 4,000
 - (b) Rs 8,000
 - (c) Rs 12,000
 - (d) Rs 16,000
5. A student was asked to simplify and get the value of the expression:

$$2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 2\frac{3}{4}$$
 He got the answer as 1. The percentage of his error is
 - (a) 12.5 per cent
 - (b) 20 per cent
 - (c) 25 per cent
 - (d) 40 per cent
6. There is a piece of cloth 7.5 m long and 2.4 m wide. Out of this, square handkerchiefs of maximum sides are to be so cut that there is no wastage of cloth. The length of the side of each handkerchief will be
 - (a) 15 cm
 - (b) 20 cm
 - (c) 25 cm
 - (d) 30 cm
7. 0.555 as a rational number is
 - (a) $\frac{555}{1,000}$
 - (b) $\frac{555}{999}$
 - (c) $\frac{55}{99}$
 - (d) $\frac{5}{9}$
8. -1 has
 - (a) No square roots
 - (b) Only two square roots, +1 and -1
 - (c) Only one square root, i
 - (d) Only two square roots, i and -i
9. The average age of a couple, married 4 years ago, was 25 years then. The average age of the family consisting of husband, wife and a child,

- now, is 20 years. The child is
- Less than 1 year
 - 1 year
 - 2 years
 - 3 years
10. Fifty per cent students in a class are NCC cadets, 40 per cent of the rest are scouts. What is the percentage of students who are neither cadets nor scouts?
- 10 per cent
 - 15 per cent
 - 20 per cent
 - 30 per cent
11. In an examination 52 per cent candidates failed in English and 42 per cent failed in Mathematics. If 17 per cent failed in both subjects, what percentage passed in both subjects?
- 6 per cent
 - 11 per cent
 - 23 per cent
 - 43 per cent
12. Thomas buys a doll for Rs 16 and sells it for Rs 20. He calculates his profit first as a percentage of the buying price, then as a percentage of the selling price. The difference between the two is
- 2.5 per cent
 - 5 per cent
 - 20 per cent
 - 25 per cent
13. A book-seller sold a novel at a 10 per cent profit. If he had bought it at 4 per cent less and sold it for Re 0.96 more, he would have gained 18 15 per cent. The cost price of the novel was
- Rs 3.84
 - Rs 4
 - Rs 12.80
 - Rs 24
14. Ashok Kumar bought an appliance that was priced at Rs 320. He was given successive discounts of 20 and 10 per cent. What did the appliance cost him?
- Rs 224
 - Rs 230.40
 - Rs 239.20
 - Rs 259.20
15. A sum of Rs 1,480 was distributed among Ram, Mohan and Hari such that 4 times Ram's share, 5 times Mohan's share and 6 times Hari's share are all equal. What is Hari's share?
- Rs 240
 - Rs 400
 - Rs 592
 - Rs 600
16. A fort has provision for 900 men for 40 days. After 20 days 300 men join them. The provision will now last for
- 5 days
 - 10 days
 - 15 days
 - 20 days
17. A contractor undertakes to do a certain work in 300 days. He employs 200 men. He finds that only a quarter of the work is done in 100 days. The number of additional men needed to finish the work in time, is
- 50
 - 100
 - 200
 - 300
18. Hari Singh started a business with Rs 2,500. After 2 months Mohan Lal joined him and invested some money. At the end of the year the profit was divided between them in the ratio 3:5. The capital contributed by Mohan was
- Rs 1,800
 - Rs 4,300
 - Rs 5,000
 - Rs 7,500
19. Sultan bought 749 toys. He sold 700 of them for the price

- paid for the 749 toys. The remaining 49 toys were sold at the same price per head as the other 700. His gain from the entire transaction is
- 1 per cent
 - 6.5 per cent
 - 7 per cent
 - 10.7 per cent
20. Moti Lal sold two horses for Rs 3,990 each. On one he gained 5 per cent and on the other he lost 5 per cent. Then
- He neither gains nor loses
 - He gains Rs 20
 - He loses Rs 20
 - None of the above
21. A sum of money lent by Satish Chand at simple interest doubles itself in 8 years. This sum will treble itself at the same rate in
- 10 years
 - 12 years
 - 16 years
 - 24 years
22. A sum of Rs 793 was divided into three parts such that their amounts after 2, 3, 4 years at 10 per cent simple interest were equal. The ratio between these parts is
- 2: 3: 4
 - 12: 13: 14
 - $1/2: 1/3: 1/4$
 - $1/12: 1/13: 1/14$
23. The difference between the simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 4 per cent per annum is Rs 20. The sum is
- Rs 12,000
 - Rs 12,500
 - Rs 15,000
 - Rs 16,000
24. The annual instalment that will discharge a debt of Rs 1,540 due in 5 years at 5 per cent simple interest is
- Rs 280
 - Rs 308
 - Rs 385
 - None of the above
25. A dealer advertises a television set for Rs 3,000 cash or Rs 700 as cash down payment with instalments of Rs 400 a month for 6 months. What is the interest rate for the instalment scheme?
- 6.66 per cent
 - 8.33 per cent
 - Nearly 12 per cent
 - Nearly 15 per cent
26. Two vessels contain milk and water mixed in the ratio 3:1 and 5:3 respectively. The ratio in which they are to be mixed to get a new mixture in which the ratio of milk to water is 2:1, is
- 1:2
 - 3:5
 - 2:3
 - 4:5
27. A rope by which a calf is tied is increased from 12 metres to 23 metres. The area of additional ground which it could graze will be
- 110 sq metres
 - 121 sq metres
 - 220 sq metres
 - 1,210 sq metres
28. The least number of equal sized square slabs that will cover the floor of a hall 18 metres long and 14 metres wide, is
- 16
 - 32
 - 63
 - 126
29. A cube of k units is melted and moulded into a sphere of diameter m units. The ratio $k^3: m^3$ is
- 11:21
 - 11:7
 - 22:7
 - 88:21
30. A right circular cylinder and a

- right circular cone have equal bases and heights. If their curved surfaces are in the ratio 8:5 what is the ratio between their bases and heights?
- 5:8
 - 3:4
 - 4:5
 - 4:3
- A pipe can fill a tank in 15 hours. The tank develops a hole and 10 per cent of water leaks out. The pipe will now fill the tank in
 - 16 hours 30 minutes
 - 16 hours 40 minutes
 - 17 hours 15 minutes
 - 17 hours 30 minutes
 - A 125 metre-long train overtakes a man walking at the rate of 4 kmph parallel to the line in the same direction in 9 seconds. The train's speed is
 - 40 kmph
 - 46 kmph
 - 54 kmph
 - 60 kmph
 - A clerk walks from his house at 4 kmph and reaches his office 5 minutes late. If his speed is 5 kmph he will reach his office 10 minutes early. How far is his office from home?
 - 5/27 km
 - 5/9 km
 - 5/3 km
 - 5 km
 - When 75 is subtracted from 75 per cent of a number, the resulting number is 75. What's the number?
 - 100
 - 150
 - 200
 - 300
 - Naresh Kumar holds 3 per cent stock worth Rs 4,200. He sells them at Rs 110, invests the proceeds in 5 per cent stock and thus increases his income by Rs 28. The price of 5 per cent stock is
 - Rs 138
 - Rs 144
 - Rs 150
 - Rs 154
 - A sum of Rs 4,800 in cash can bring a yearly income of Rs 180 from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock. The market price of the stock is
 - Rs 95.50
 - Rs 104.50
 - Rs 112
 - Rs 120
 - The areas of three adjacent faces of a rectangular box are p, q, and r square units. The volume of the box is given by
 - $(p+q+r)$ cubic units
 - \sqrt{pqr} cubic units
 - $\sqrt[3]{pqr}$ cubic units
 - pqr cubic units
 - The banker's discount on Rs 600 for a certain time at a certain rate is Rs 120. The banker's gain then is
 - Rs 6
 - Rs 5
 - Rs 7.20
 - Rs 20
 - There are 11 birds on a tree. A hunter fires a gun and 5 birds fall down on the ground. How many birds are left?
 - 5
 - 6
 - Zero
 - None of the above
 - Flowers in a basket double themselves after every minute. In an hour the basket is full. The basket would be half full after
 - 30 minutes
 - 45 minutes
 - 58 minutes
 - 59 minutes

REASONING AND LOGIC

BY LT COL L.R. MANCHANDA

FOR POs & CAs

Questions on reasoning and logic are also included in the GENERAL STUDIES paper of the Civil Services Prelims.

This professionally prepared mental ability test enables you to exercise and improve the important test-taking abilities —judgment, presence of mind and flexibility. The various questions closely represent the actual exam of several competitions.

Time: 40 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent . . . 41-42 Very Good . . . 37-40 Good . . . 33-36
Fair . . . 31-35 Poor . . . Below 30

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers, together with a concise explanation of the main points behind each question, are given at the end of this supplement.

1. Complete the series: 3, 7, 22.5, 92, ?

(a) 218.5
(b) 364.5
(c) 462.5
(d) 185.5

2.

34	11	78
45	14	37
39	x	68

What is x?

- (a) 17
(b) 34
(c) 52
(d) 62
- 3 Two out of every eight applicants pass the NDA entrance written examination. Of those who pass the written examination, one fourth are called for interview. Of those who are called for the interview,

one fourth are finally selected. What percentage of the applicants fail to get selected finally?

- (a) 95.4 approx
(b) 98.4 approx
(c) 99.5 approx
(d) None of the above
4. Yogesh wishes to decorate one of his office walls with square tiles, all of the same size. The wall is 3m × 3m. He wants to use white and red squares in a checkerboard fashion so that there is a red square at each corner. He can meet all these conditions if the tiles measure
- (a) 3 cm on each side
(b) 4 cm on each side
(c) 8 cm on each side
(d) 3 cm or 4 cm on each side
(e) 3 cm or 4 cm or 8 cm on each side

Directions: Questions 5 to 9 are based on the following set of con-

ditions. Every day, five businessmen Mahesh, Naresh, Oscar, Pradeep and Rajesh board a Vayudoot plane at Delhi Aerodrome that lands at six subsequent aerodromes, Karnal (KA), Ambala (AMB), Chandigarh (CH), Ludhiana (LU), Jullundur (JU) and Amritsar (ASR). The plane lands first at KA and subsequently proceeds in the given order to ASR. Mahesh always gets off at either KA or AMB. Oscar always gets off one aerodrome before or after Rajesh gets off. Pradeep always gets off at CH. Rajesh always gets off at LU, JU or ASR. No one reboards the flight.

5. Suppose Rajesh gets off at JU and no one gets off at ASR, which of the following must be true?

(a) Mahesh gets off at KA
(b) Naresh gets off at AMB
(c) Oscar gets off one aerodrome after Pradeep gets off
(d) Pradeep and Oscar get off at the same aerodrome

6. When no one gets off at JU and ASR, then

(a) Mahesh gets off at KA
(b) Naresh gets off at AMB
(c) Oscar gets off at LU
(d) Oscar and Pradeep get off at the same aerodrome

7. When no one gets off at LU and each of the businessmen gets off at a different aerodrome, which of the following cannot be true?

(a) Naresh gets off one aerodrome before Mahesh
(b) Pradeep gets off two aerodromes before Rajesh
(c) Naresh gets off at JU
(d) Mahesh gets off at AMB

8. At which of the following aerodromes is it possible for Naresh and Oscar to be the only businessmen getting off

the flight?

(I) CH (II) LU (III) JU

(a) (I) only
(b) (I) and (II) only
(c) (I) and (III) only
(d) (II) and (III) only

9. Another businessman, Suresh, also starts boarding the same flight from Delhi and he always gets off at JU. Suppose two businessmen get off at the same aerodrome and the rest get off alone, at which of the following aerodromes could the two businessmen get off?

(a) KA
(b) AMB
(c) CH
(d) LU
(e) ASR

10. $2^3 + 2^1 + 2^2$ equals

(a) 18
(b) 66
(c) 128
(d) 258

11. How many minutes past 4 and on or before 4:30 a.m., will the hour and the minute hand of a clock be at 60 degrees to each other?

(a) $5\frac{1}{11}$ minutes
(b) 10 minutes
(c) $10\frac{1}{11}$ minutes
(d) $10\frac{1}{11}$ minutes

12. Train A takes the same time to cover 500 km as does train B to cover 350 km. If train A covers 200 km in 40 minutes, the speed of train B is

(a) 210 kmph
(b) 300 kmph
(c) 310 kmph
(d) 525 kmph

13. Complete the series.

7, 9, 14, 25, 48, ?

(a) 65
(b) 75
(c) 85
(d) 95

14. Complete the series.

- d b, f, d, i, f, m, h ?
 (a) k
 (b) m
 (c) r
 (d) t

Directions: In questions 15 to 22, you are required to select from the four-lettered word-pairs the combination which has a similar relationship to the key-word pair in capital letters

15. OHM : RESISTANCE : :
 (a) force : newton
 (b) pascal : pressure
 (c) metre : area
 (d) rain : droplets
16. ECCENTRICITY : ABERRATION : :
 (a) cadaverous : cheerful
 (b) egotism : selflessness
 (c) garrulity : talkativeness
 (d) rich : indigent
17. AGORAPHOBE : OCEAN : :
 (a) acrophobe : closed space
 (b) cynophobe : dogs
 (c) pyromaniac : fire
 (d) dipsomaniac : liquor
18. OSTRACISE : TRAITOR : :
 (a) eat : pudding
 (b) draft : report
 (c) welcome : patriot
 (d) admit : student
19. FILINGS : METAL : :
 (a) wax : candle
 (b) ashes : smoke
 (c) children : woman
 (d) sawdust : wood
20. SUSPICION : FEAR : :
 (a) credulous : ingenious
 (b) chase : flight
 (c) gullibility : ignorance
 (d) haughtiness : obsequiousness
21. VICARIOUS : ACTUAL : :
 (a) maudlin : sentimental
 (b) sublimate : detour
 (c) effete : vigorous
 (d) justify : rationalise
22. PODIATRIST : CORN : :
 (a) osteopath : surgery
 (b) dermatologist : teeth
 (c) teacher : principal
 (d) ophthalmologist : eye
23. Raja can run 50 metres while Rani runs 45 metres. If Rani has a 5-minute start in a race, how much time will Raja take to get level with her?
 (a) 35 minutes
 (b) 40 minutes
 (c) 45 minutes
 (d) 50 minutes
24. A is two years younger than B. If seven years back, five-sixth of A's age exceeded three-tenths of B's age by 9 years, what is B's present age?
 (a) 25 years
 (b) 27 years
 (c) 28 years
 (d) 29 years
25. Meena rowed upstream (the stream flowing at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kmph) to a certain point and then rowed back stopping 2 km short of the place whence she originally started. If the rowing time was 2 hr 10 min and her uniform speed in still waters was $4\frac{1}{2}$ kmph, how far upstream did she go?
 (a) 4 km
 (b) 5 km
 (c) 6 km
 (d) 7 km
26. What per cent is 18 per cent of 24 per cent?
 (a) $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent
 (b) 75 per cent
 (c) $133\frac{1}{3}$ per cent
 (d) None of the above
27. If $4 \times 9 = 162$; $3 > (27) = 9$; and $25 \times 4 = 80$, what is 9×4 equal to?
 (a) 48
 (b) 110
 (c) 162
 (d) None of the above

28. Oranges cost Rs 4 more per dozen than apples. If 7 dozen apples cost just as much as 5 dozen oranges, how much do oranges cost per dozen?

- (a) Rs 10
- (b) Rs 12
- (c) Rs 14
- (d) Rs 16

29. A milk vendor receives two adulterated supplies containing 10 and 4 per cent of water respectively. How much must be taken of each kind so as to form 90 litres of a mixture which contains 95 per cent of milk?

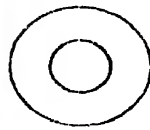
- (a) 20 and 70 litres respectively
- (b) 25 and 65 litres respectively
- (c) 15 and 75 litres respectively
- (d) 10 and 80 litres respectively

30. A, B and C are employed to fill a pit with sand for Rs 24. When all of them work together, they can fill the pit in 5 minutes. A and C together can do the job in 7 min 30 sec, and A and B in 6 min. If each man works for the same time and is paid in proportion to the actual work done by him, how much money will B get out of the initial sum i.e. Rs 24?

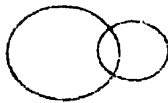
- (a) Rs 4
- (b) Rs 6
- (c) Rs 8
- (d) Rs 10

Directions: In questions 31 to 36 you are required to choose from five diagrams (marked A, B, C, D and E respectively) the one that illustrates the relationship among three given classes better than any other. You shall find one of the three possible relationships bet-

ween any two classes as illustrated below:



I shows that one class is completely contained in the other, e.g. all men are human beings.

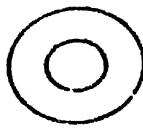


II shows that neither class is completely contained in the others, e.g. some men are intelligent and that some intelligent beings are men.

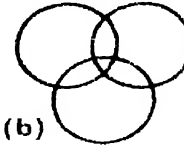


III shows that the two classes have nothing in common, e.g. no men are elephants and that no elephants are men.

Note: Circles do not indicate the relative size of classes.



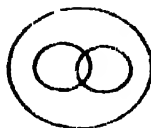
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

31. Indians, Pakistanis, Asians

32. Cricketers, stamp collectors, men

33. Uncles, wealthy, women

34. Movie stars, entertainers, singers

35. Chairs, furniture, scientists

36. Tennis players, uncles, aunts

Directions: Questions 37 to 42 are based on logical reasoning.

Each question begins with one or two opening statement(s) followed by four choices. Without challenging the truth of the opening statement(s), state which of the choices must be valid.

37. No babies can talk. All those who can talk are immature. Therefore
 (a) No babies are immature
 (b) All immature persons are babies
 (c) All immature persons can talk
 (d) No persons who can talk are babies
38. Most of the express trains pass through New Delhi. Rajdhani is an express train. Therefore
 (a) Rajdhani passes through New Delhi
 (b) Some trains that pass through New Delhi are express trains
 (c) Most of the trains that pass through New Delhi are express trains
 (d) If Rajdhani does not pass through New Delhi, it is not an express train
39. Some school teachers are not hockey players. Therefore
 (a) No hockey players are school teachers
 (b) Some school teachers are hockey players

- (c) Some school teachers may be hockey players
 (d) X, who plays hockey, cannot be a school teacher
40. All those who achieve high positions are happy. No students achieve high positions. Therefore
 (a) No students are happy
 (b) X, who is happy, must have achieved a high position
 (c) All those who do not achieve high positions are unhappy
 (d) Some students may be happy even if they do not achieve high positions
41. All relatives are helpful. No friends are relatives. Therefore
 (a) No friends are helpful
 (b) No helpful men are friends
 (c) No relative is a friend
 (d) Some friends are helpful
42. Nothing is a man unless it is intelligent
 Nothing is intelligent unless it has a brain. Therefore
 (a) All men have brains
 (b) All men are intelligent
 (c) No one without a brain is a man
 (d) All the above statements are true

FUN WITH FIGURES

Which comes next?



ANSWER

(p)

From Test Your Own Aptitude by James Barrett and Geoffrey Williams

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (d) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (a) | 41. (b) | 42. (d) |
| 43. (a) | 44. (b) | 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (d) | 51. (b) | 52. (c) | 53. (b) | 54. (a) |
| 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (a) | 65. (d) | 66. (d) |
| 67. (d) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (c) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (a) | 76. (d) | 77. (c) | 78. (d) |
| 79. (c) | 80. (c) | 81. (d) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (a) | 87. (b) | 88. (d) | 89. (d) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (c) | 93. (a) | 94. (b) | 95. (c) | 96. (a) |
| 97. (b) | 98. (a) | 99. (c) | 100. (a) | 101. (b) | 102. (b) |
| 103. (c) | 104. (b) | 105. (b) | 106. (b) | 107. (a) | 108. (c) |
| 109. (a) | 110. (b) | 111. (c) | 112. (d) | 113. (a) | 114. (c) |
| 115. (b) | 116. (b) | 117. (b) | 118. (c) | 119. (c) | 120. (c) |
| 121. (b) | 122. (c) | 123. (b) | 124. (a) | 125. (b) | 126. (b) |
| 127. (d) | 128. (b) | 129. (c) | 130. (b) | 131. (a) | 132. (c) |
| 133. (c) | 134. (d) | 135. (a) | 136. (b) | 137. (b) | 138. (b) |
| 139. (b) | 140. (c) | 141. (b) | 142. (a) | 143. (a) | 144. (b) |
| 145. (a) | 146. (d) | 147. (b) | 148. (d) | 149. (a) | 150. (b) |

ARITHMETIC

1. (b) In the decimal system of numeration, different numbers are written using digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
2. (d) The required number is the LCM of numbers 1 to 10. It is equal to $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$, i.e., 2,520
3. (c) The greatest 4 digit number is 9,999. It becomes a perfect square of 99, if 198 is subtracted from 9,999.
4. (d) Let the total property be 1. The wife's share = $\frac{1}{2}$ and eldest son's share = $\frac{1}{4}$. Then the remaining share = $1 - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$, i.e., $\frac{1}{4}$. So the share of each daughter = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ i.e. 1/16 which equals Rs 2,000. Hence, the wife's share = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Rs (16 x 2,000), i.e., Rs 16,000.
5. (b) The given expression = $\frac{8}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{9}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{27}{16} = \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{16}{27} = \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$
Error = $\frac{16}{9} - 1 = \frac{7}{9}$. So its percentage = $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{7} \times 100$, i.e., 20 per cent.
6. (d) Length = 750 cm and width = 240 cm.
Maximum side = HCF of 750 cm and 240 cm, which is 30 cm.
7. (d) Let $x = .5555...$ Then $10x = 5.5555...$
Therefore $9x = 5$, so that $x = 5/9$.
8. (d) -1 equals i^2 . Its square roots are $\pm i$.

9. (c) 4 years ago their total age was 2×25 years, i.e., 50 years. Their total age now is 50 years + 8 years, i.e., 58 years. So total age of the family now = 3×20 years, i.e., 60 years. Therefore the child's age = 2 years.
10. (d) Let the number of students in the class be 100. The number of NCC cadets = 50; scouts number $\frac{40}{100} \times 50 = 20$. The number of students who are neither cadets nor scouts = $50 - 20 = 30$. Hence the answer is 30 per cent.
11. (c) Let the total number of candidates be 100. The number of candidates who failed in both subjects = $52 + 42 - 17 = 77$. Therefore the number of candidates passing both subjects = $100 - 77 = 23$. Hence 23 per cent is the answer.
12. (b) In case 1, gain per cent = $\frac{4}{16} \times 100 = 25$ per cent. In case 2, gain per cent = $\frac{4}{20} \times 100 = 20$ per cent. So the difference = 5 per cent.
13. (d) Let the CP be Rs 100. In the 1st case, SP = Rs 110; in the 2nd case, SP = Rs 114. Difference in selling prices = Rs 4. For the difference of Re 0.96, the CP = Rs $\frac{100 \times .96}{4} = \text{Rs } 24$.
14. (b) 1st discount = $\frac{20}{100} \times \text{Rs } 320 = \text{Rs } 64$.
2nd discount = $\frac{10}{100} \times (\text{Rs } 320 - 64) = \text{Rs } 25.60$.
So the price paid = $\text{Rs } 320 - \text{Rs } 64 - \text{Rs } 25.60 = \text{Rs } 230.40$.
15. (b) Ram's share: Mohan's share: Hari's share = $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4} = 15:12:10$.
Therefore Hari's share = $\frac{10}{15+12+10} \times \text{Rs } 1,480$, i.e., Rs 400.
16. (c) After 20 days the remaining food will last for 900 men for 20 days.
Then $(900 + 300)$ men : 900 men :: 20 days : x days, i.e., 1,200 : 900 :: 20 : x. Therefore x = $\frac{900 \times 20}{1,200}$, i.e., x = 15 days.
17. (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of the work is done in 100 days by 200 men. Therefore $\frac{3}{4}$ of the work will be done in 200 days by $\frac{200 \times 4 \times 100 \times 3}{200 \times 4}$ men, i.e., 300 men. So the number of additional men required = 100.
18. (c) Hari's total capital for 1 month = $12 \times \text{Rs } 2,500 = \text{Rs } 30,000$.
Therefore total capital of Mohan for 1 month = $\frac{\text{Rs } 30,000 \times 5}{3} = \text{Rs } 50,000$.
The capital contributed by Mohan = Rs 5,000.
19. (c) Let the SP of each toy be Re 1.
Then the CP of 749 toys = Rs 700 and SP = Rs 749.
Therefore gain per cent = $\frac{49}{700} \times 100 = 7$ per cent.
20. (c) CP of the first horse = $\text{Rs } \frac{100}{100} \times 3,990 = \text{Rs } 3,800$.
CP of the second horse = $\text{Rs } \frac{100}{100} \times 3,990 = \text{Rs } 4,200$.
Total CP = Rs 8,000 and total SP = Rs 7,980. Therefore loss = Rs 20.

21. (c) In the first case, $P = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$. Therefore $R = \frac{100}{25}$.
- In the second case, $2P = \frac{P \times 25 \times T}{2 \times 100}$.
- Therefore $T = 16$ years.
22. (d) Amount of 1st part after 2 years = Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 1st part.
 Amount of 2nd part after 3 years = Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 2nd part.
 Amount of 3rd part after 4 years = Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 3rd part.
 Therefore Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 1st part = Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 2nd part = Rs $\frac{11}{10} \times$ 3rd part.
 So 1st part: 2nd part: 3rd part = $\frac{1}{10} : \frac{1}{10} : \frac{1}{10} = 1 : 1 : 1$.
23. (b) Let the sum be Rs 100.
 $SI = Rs \frac{100 \times 2 \times 4}{100} = Rs 8$, $CP = Rs 100 \left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^2 = Rs 100$
 $= Rs 8.16$.
 Their difference = Re 0.16 for Rs 100, but the actual difference is Rs 20.
 So the sum = Rs $\frac{100 \times 20}{0.16} = Rs 12,500$.
24. (a) Let the annual instalment be Rs 100.
 Debt discharged by 1st instalment is Rs 120; by 2nd is Rs 115; by 3rd is Rs 110; and by 4th instalment is Rs 105.
 Total debt discharged by five instalments = Rs 120 + Rs 115 + Rs 110 + Rs 105 + Rs 100 = Rs 550. For a debt of Rs 1,540, the instalment will be Rs $\frac{100}{550} \times 1,540$, i.e., Rs 280.
25. (d) Price charged under the scheme = Rs 3,100.
 Therefore interest = Rs 100 which is the interest on total principal owed for 1 month, i.e., on Rs 7,800 for 1 month.
 So the rate of interest = 15.4 per cent.
26. (a) In the first vessel, milk = $\frac{3}{4}$ of the mixture. In the second vessel, milk = $\frac{5}{8}$ of the mixture. Let the two mixtures be mixed in the ratio $1 : x$. Then $\frac{3}{4} \times 1 + \frac{5}{8} \times x = \frac{3}{4} (1 + x)$ which gives $x = 2$. The required ratio is $1 : 2$.
27. (d) Additional area = $\pi (23)^2 - \pi (12)^2$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times 11 \times 35 = 1210$ sq m.
28. (c) For least number of slabs, we opt for slabs of the largest size.
 So HCF of 18 metres and 14 metres is 2 metres.
 Therefore the number of square slabs = $\frac{18 \times 14}{2 \times 2}$, i.e. 63.
29. (a) The volume of the cube = k^3 cubic units.
 The volume of the sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^3$ cubic units. Then $k^3 = \frac{11}{2} m^3$, i.e., $k^3 : m^3 = 11 : 2$.
30. (b) Given $2\pi rh : \pi r^2 l = 8 : 5$ which gives $5h = 4l$, i.e., $9h^2 = 16r^2$.
 Therefore $4r = 3h$, i.e., $r : h = 3 : 4$.
31. (b) The hole empties 10 per cent, i.e., $\frac{1}{10}$ of the tank. So the pipe fills $\frac{9}{10}$ of the tank in 15 hours. It will fill the tank in $\frac{15 \times 10}{9}$ hours, i.e., 16 hours 40 minutes.

32. (c) Distance covered by the man in 9 sec = $\frac{4 \times 9}{60 \times 60}$ km, i.e., 10 m. Distance covered by the train in 9 sec = $(125 + 10)$ m = 135 m. Therefore speed of the train = $\frac{135 \times 60 \times 60}{9 \times 1000}$ kmph, i.e., 54 kmph.
33. (d) Let the distance to the office be 1 km.
In case (i), time taken to travel 1 km = 15 minutes.
In case (ii), time taken to travel 1 km = 12 minutes.
The time difference is 3 minutes for covering a distance of 1 km.
Therefore the distance to his office = $\frac{1}{3} \times 15$ km, i.e., 5 km.
34. (c) If the number is x, then $\frac{75}{100}x = 75$.
It gives $x = 200$.
35. (c) Income from Rs 4,200 of stock = Rs 126.
New Income = Rs 126 + Rs 28 = Rs 154.
By selling Rs 4,200 of stock, he gets Rs 4,620 in cash.
So, Rs 154 is the income derived from Rs 4,620 in cash.
Then Rs 5 is derived from Rs $\frac{4620}{154} \times 5$, i.e., Rs 150 which is the market price of 5 per cent stock.
36. (d) Rs 180 is earned from an investment of Rs 4,800.
For an income of Rs $\frac{2}{3}$, the investment will be Rs $\frac{4800 \times 9}{180 \times 2}$, i.e., Rs 120 which is the MP of the stock.
37. (b) If a, b, c are the three dimensions, then $p = ab$, $q = bc$ and $r = ca$. Therefore $pqr = (abc)^2$, i.e., $abc = \sqrt{pqr}$.
Therefore volume = \sqrt{pqr} .
38. (d) SI on Rs 600 is Rs 120. Then SD = Rs $(600 + 120)$ = Rs 720.
Therefore TD on Rs 720 is Rs 120. TD on Rs 600 = Rs 100.
BG = Rs 120 - Rs 100 = Rs 20.
39. (c) On hearing the sound of gun-fire all birds fly away, except the five which fall down.
40. (d) The flowers double themselves after every minute. The basket is full after an hour (60 minutes). Therefore it would be half-full a minute before, i.e., after 59 minutes.

WANTED I

Did you sit for a competitive exam recently? Do you remember the questions asked there? Refresh your memory, jot them all down and send them to us. If used, you will be paid as per our regular rates. What's more, you could be helping your friends who may be sitting for the exam next year.

REASONING AND LOGIC

1. (c), i.e. 462.5. The series follows this pattern: $3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$, $7 \times 3 + 1.5 = 22.5$, $22.5 \times 4 + 2 = 92$, $92 \times 5 + 2.5 = 462.5$
2. (d), i.e. 62. First row, $4 - 3 = 1$ and $8 - 7 = 1$; the number in the middle column is 11. Second row, $5 - 4 = 1$ and $7 - 3 = 4$; the number in the middle column is therefore 14. Similarly in the third row, x should be replaced by 62, i.e. $9 - 3 = 6$ and $8 - 6 = 2$.
3. (b), i.e. 98.4 per cent approx. $\frac{98}{100}$, i.e. $\frac{1}{10}$ pass the written exam. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$ are called for interview. $\frac{1}{16} \times 4 = \frac{1}{4}$ are finally selected. Therefore $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ fail to get finally selected. $\frac{3}{4}$ when expressed in percentage $= \frac{3}{4} \times 100 = 98.4$ per cent approx.
4. (b), i.e. 4 cm on each side. For a red square at each corner of the wall, Yogesh will have to use odd number of tiles. This is possible only if square tiles 4 cm on each side are used. Using of tiles 3 cm on each side will result in an even number of tiles in each row. Further, tiles 8 cm on each side cannot be used since 8 does not divide 300 cm completely.

Questions 5 to 9 can be answered speedily, if you make use of a rough diagram showing the aerodromes at which the aircraft lands every day

KA	AMB	CH	LU	JU	ASR
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5. (c), i.e. Oscar gets off one aerodrome after Pradeep, i.e. at LU. Option (a) is not correct because Mahesh has got a choice to get off at either

KA or AMB. Choice (b) is not correct, since Naresh can get off at any of the aerodromes other than ASR. The set of conditions for questions 5 to 9 do not fix any particular aerodrome where Naresh must get off. He, therefore, can get off anywhere provided he does not violate the conditions stipulated in the various questions. Choice (d) is also not correct either; when Rajesh gets off at JU, Oscar can get off at either LU or ASR and since no one is to get off at ASR, Oscar is bound to get off at LU, and since Pradeep always gets off at CH, Pradeep and Oscar cannot get off at the same aerodrome.

6. (d), i.e. Oscar and Pradeep get off at the same aerodrome (at CH). Options (a) and (b) are not correct for the reasons explained in answer 5. Choice (c) is not correct either. Since Rajesh cannot get off at JU and ASR, he must get off at LU. Since Oscar has to get off one aerodrome before or after Rajesh, in the present case he is bound to get off at CH, the aerodrome at which Pradeep gets off every day.
7. (c) The statement "Naresh gets off at JU" cannot be true. When no one gets off at LU, Rajesh is bound to get off at either JU or ASR, in which case Oscar is bound to get off at either ASR or JU, there being no aerodrome after ASR. This pattern of "getting off" by Rajesh and Oscar will ensure that one of these two businessmen will get off at JU and the other at ASR.

Since each of the businessmen gets off at a different aerodrome, we cannot have Naresh getting off at JU in the light of the above discussion.

8. (d), i.e. out of the choices given, we can say that LU and JU are the aerodromes at which it is possible for Naresh and Oscar to be the only businessmen getting off the flight. Since the alighting of Rajesh and Oscar is intimately connected, Oscar can get off at CH, LU, JU or ASR. Now if Naresh and Oscar get off at CH, they shall have Pradeep also getting off with them since Pradeep always gets off at CH. For them to be the only businessmen, the choice therefore narrows down to LU, JU and ASR. Since ASR is not given as an alternative, we are left with LU and JU only.
- 9 (c), i.e. CH. From the choices given, it is obvious that Suresh is the only one who gets off at JU. In other words, JU is not to be considered as a possible aerodrome where two businessmen get off. From this we can conclude that Rajesh must therefore get off at LU and Oscar at CH, as any other combination will result in two businessmen getting off at JU. Since Pradeep always gets off at CH, CH is the aerodrome at which Pradeep & Oscar get off.
- 10 (d), i.e. 258. Keep in mind the difference between 2^3 and $(2^2)^3$ as also the BODMAS rule. 2^3 is equal to 256, whereas $(2^2)^3 = 64$.
11. (d), i.e. $10\frac{1}{11}$ minutes. Between 4 and 4.30, the hour

and the minute hand will be at 60 degrees to each other only once. Assuming that it happens at x minutes past 4, the minute hand will be $\frac{360}{60}x$, i.e. $6x$ degrees from the position at which it was at 4 o'clock. While the minute hand moves through $6x$ degrees, the hour hand moves through $\frac{6x}{12}$, i.e. $\frac{x}{2}$ degrees. The position of the hour hand relative to that of the minute hand at 4 o'clock is 120 degrees. This means that at x minutes past 4, the hour hand will be at $(120 + \frac{x}{2})$ degrees. Therefore $(120 + \frac{x}{2})$

$-6x$ should be equal to 60. Solving this, we get x equal to $10\frac{1}{11}$ minutes.

12. (a), i.e. 210 kmph. Trains A and B cover distances in the ratio of 10 : 7 in the same time. So if train A covers 200 km in 40 minutes, train B will cover 140 km in 40 minutes. In other words, the speed of train B will be $(140 \div 70)$ kmph.
- 13 (d), i.e. 95. The difference between the first and second number is 2; between the second and third is 5; the third and fourth is 11; and the fourth and fifth is 23. These differences, 2, 5, 11, 23 follow a certain pattern, i.e. $2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$; $5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$; and $11 \times 2 + 1 = 23$. Therefore the difference between the fifth and sixth number should be $23 \times 2 + 1 = 47$.
- 14 (c), i.e. r. It is a mixed series of letters. The letters at odd places follow one pattern and those at even places another.

As we have to find out the letter at the 9th place, we should, after m, skip n, o, p and q to get the right answer.

15. (b), i.e. pascal : pressure. Pascal is a unit of pressure in the same way as ohm is of electrical resistance. Choice (a) would also have been correct if the words force and newton had changed places.
16. (c), i.e. garrulity : talkativeness. These are synonyms in the same way as the words in capital letters. Choices (a), (b) and (d) give the relationship between words that are almost opposite to each other.
17. (b), i.e. cynophobe : dogs. A cynophobe has a morbid fear of dogs in the same way as an agoraphobe has of open spaces—like deserts and oceans. Choice (a) is incorrect because a claustrophobe and not an acrophobe has a morbid fear of closed spaces. The latter has a morbid fear of heights. Choice (c) is also incorrect as a pyromaniac loves to see fires. Choice (d) is not correct either. A dipsomaniac is a compulsive drinker.
18. (c), i.e. welcome patriot. We ostracise a traitor, but welcome a patriot.
19. (d), i.e. sawdust : wood. We get sawdust when we saw wood and filings when we file a metal.
20. (c), i.e. gullibility. ignorance. Fear results in suspicion in the same way as ignorance leads to gullibility. A fear-struck person looks at everything with suspicion in the same way as an ignorant person believes everything that he hears.

Other relationships do not hold good. Credulous means a person who easily believes others. Ingenious means clever. Haughtiness is the characteristic of a person who is disdainfully proud and arrogant, while obsequiousness means servility.

21. (c), i.e. effete : vigorous. Vicarious means substitutionary and is the opposite of actual. Effete which means worn out or exhausted is the opposite of vigorous. All other choices give the synonyms.
22. (d), i.e. ophthalmologist : eye. For the treatment of foot ailments one goes to a podiatrist. Likewise, for eye trouble, one goes to an ophthalmologist. Other choices do not have the same relationship as exists between the words in capital letters.
23. (c), i.e. 45 minutes. Assume that the 5 minutes start given to Rani is equal to 45 metres and that Raja levels with Rani in x minutes. This assumption also gives us the speeds of both Raja and Rani. In x minutes will therefore cover 9x metres. Thus Rani will be at a distance of $45 - 9x$ metres from the starting point when Raja levels with her. In x minutes, Raja will cover $\frac{5}{9} \times x$ metres, i.e. $10x$ metres. Therefore $10x = 45 - 9x$ or $x = 45$ minutes.
24. (b), i.e. 27 years. Assume B to be x years old. Then A will be (x-2) years old. Seven years back, B must have been x-7 years old, and A x-9 years old. Therefore

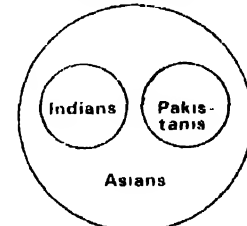
$$\frac{5}{6} (x-9) = \frac{3}{10} (x-7) + 9$$
 Solving this equation you shall

- get $x = 27$ years, which is B's present age.
25. (b), i.e. 5 km. Meena's speed upstream $= 4\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$ kmph; her speed downstream $= 4\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 6$ kmph. Assuming that she rowed x km upstream, she must have rowed $(x \cdot 2)$ km downstream. Therefore $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x \cdot 2}{6}$ must be equal to $\frac{2}{2}$ hrs 10 minutes. Solving this equation we get $x = 5$ km.
26. (b), i.e. 75 per cent.
18 per cent $\times 100$ is the same as $\frac{18}{100} \times 100$ which equals 75 per cent.
27. (a), i.e. 48. $\sqrt{4 \cdot (9)^2} = 162$;
 $\sqrt{3 \times ((27)^{\frac{1}{3}})^2} = 9$,
 $\sqrt{25 \cdot (4)^2} = 80$. It will be seen that the square root of the first number has been multiplied by the square of the second number in each of the expressions. Therefore 9×4 should be equal to $\sqrt{9 \cdot (4)^2}$, i.e. 48.
28. (c), i.e. Rs 14 per dozen. If apples are Rs x per dozen, oranges will be Rs $(x + 4)$ per dozen. Therefore $7x = 5(x + 4)$. Solving this equation, we get $x = 10$. Therefore oranges cost Rs 14 per dozen.
29. (c), i.e. 1st kind-15 litres and 2nd kind-75 litres. The ratio of milk and water in the first kind is 9:1; that in the second is 24:1. In order to form 90 litres of a mixture which has 95 per cent milk, we should get 85.5 litres of milk by mixing the two kinds. If we take x litres of the first kind and y litres of the second, we shall have $.9x$ litres of milk from the first kind and $.96y$

litres of milk from the second kind. This means $.9x + .96y$ should be equal to 85.5 litres. We also know that $x + y$ has to be equal to 90 litres. Solving these two simultaneous equations, we get $x = 15$ litres and $y = 75$ litres.

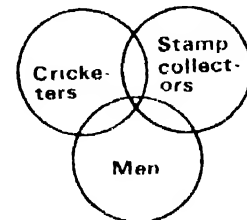
30. (c), i.e. Rs 8. A, B and C in 1 minute fill $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the pit. A and C in 1 minute fill $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the pit. Therefore B alone in 1 minute will fill $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the pit. In 5 minutes, B will fill $\frac{5}{3}$ th of the pit and shall therefore be paid $\frac{2}{3} \times 4$, i.e. Rs 8.

31. (e)



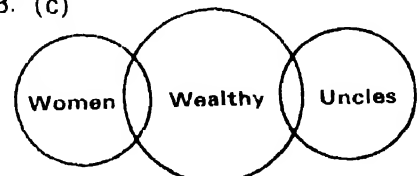
No Indians are Pakistanis. All Indians and Pakistanis are Asians.

32. (b)



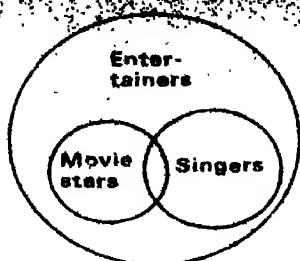
Some men are cricketers and some are stamp collectors. Some men are stamp collectors as well as cricketers.

33. (c)



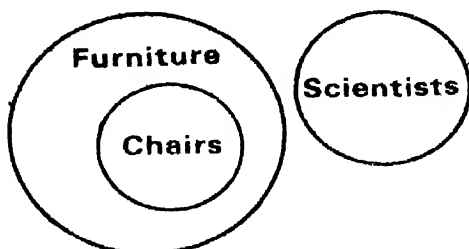
Some uncles are wealthy. Some women are wealthy. No uncles are women.

34. (d)



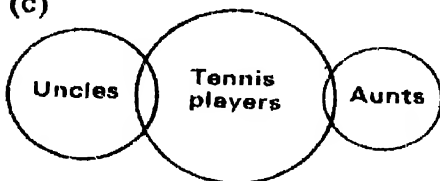
All movie stars and singers are entertainers. Some movie stars are singers.

35. (a)



All chairs are items of furniture. No scientists are furniture.

36. (c)



Some uncles are tennis players. Some aunts are tennis players. No uncles are aunts.

37. (d), i.e. no persons who can talk are babies. Though in actual life we do find that babies are immature, choice (a) cannot be inferred from the data available in the opening statements. Choices (b) and (c) are not supported by the given information either.

38. (b), i.e. some trains that pass through New Delhi are express trains. Choice (a) is not valid since the opening statement refers to most express

trains and not all express trains. Choice (c) cannot be deduced from the available data. Choice (d) is also invalid. It would have been valid if the opening statement had been "all express trains pass through New Delhi"

39. (c), i.e. some school teachers may be hockey players. Choice (a) may be valid and at the same time may not be. It would be valid if the word "some" which also means "perhaps all" covers all. But if the word "some" means "only some" and not "all", then it would be invalid. Likewise, we cannot say with certainty whether choice (b) is valid or not. The wording of choice (c) suggests its validity in the light of the above discussion. Choice (d) is obviously not valid since it cannot be deduced with certainty from the opening statement.

40. (d), i.e. some students may be happy even if they do not achieve high positions. Choice (a) is invalid because the opening statement does not preclude the possibility of others (who do not achieve high positions) being happy. Choice (b) is not valid either because the opening statement does not mean that all cases of persons being happy are cases of those who achieve high positions. Choice (c) is not valid for the same reasons which make choice (a) invalid. The wording of choice (d) suggests its validity in the light of the above analysis.

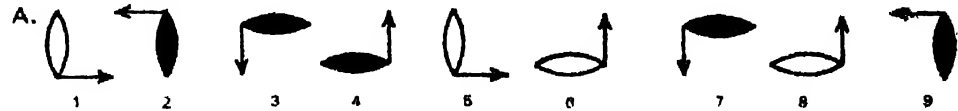
41. (c), i.e. no relative is a friend. According to the second opening statement, friends and re-

latives are mutually exclusive and choice (c) is therefore valid. Choice (a) is not valid since the first opening statement does not preclude the possibility of others, besides relatives, being helpful. Likewise, choice (b) is not valid either. Choice (d) is also not supported by the open-

ing statements. 42. (d), i.e. all the statements at (a), (b) and (c) are true. The opening statements can be reduced to the following positive categorical propositions. All men are intelligent; all intelligent beings have brains. The answer becomes self-explanatory

'ODD' TEST

Find the odd man out

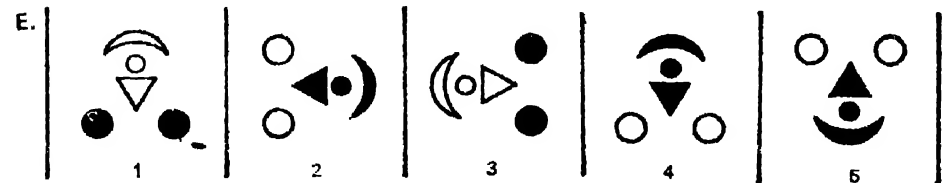


B. captain frustrate house labour swing

C.

2	5	3	4	1
3	7	6	8	7

D. Alexander Napoleon Wellington Nelson Hannibal



ANSWERS

- A. 4. (White ovals have arrows attached to them pointing right or up; black ovals have arrows pointing left or down. Oval 4 is black, but has an arrow pointing up.)
- B. Swing. (All the other words have three vowels.)
- C. e. (The differences between the top and bottom number in the others go up by one, i.e. 1, 2, 3 and 4; but in 'e' it goes up by 2. $7-1=6$)
- D. Nelson (He is the only admiral among generals.)
- E. 4. (1 and 5, and 2 and 3, are pairs, they are rotated through 180 degrees relative to each other, and black and white are interchanged. 4 does not fit in to the scheme).

From *KNOW YOUR OWN I. Q.* by H. J. Eysenck

Gallery Of Greats

LIL... LEE... LIL... LEE



Hold it! I say he's out.

"Lil... lee... Lil... lee" chants the exhilarated crowd as the 6 ft tall, 88 kg Dennis the Menace thunders down the pitch all set to swing the ball at a speed of 140 kmph, at the trembling opponent. And it's seldom that Lillee lets his admirers down.

Broad-faced and wild-eyed, Lillee, with a mass of bushy dark hair and a Mexican moustache, is cricket's number one sex symbol.

Born on July 19, 1949 in Perth, Dennis Keith Lillee grew up in a family of cricket lovers and it was inevitable that he should take to the game. In his book, *The Art Of Fast Bowling*, he says, "I can't remember being so young when I couldn't play cricket. Ever since the day I was able to coordinate well enough to pick up a bat and ball and put it to some use, cricket has been a pretty important part of my life."

"In my youth I was just so excited about cricket that I couldn't wait to play it day after day." Lillee left school at the age of 15 and joined the Perth Cricket Club, determined to become a top class fast bowler.

He began his first-class career playing in the Western Australia-Queensland match in the Sheffield Shield Tournament

first season for Lillee who was crowned the best bowler for Western Australia with a tally of 32 wickets.

The end of 1969 saw Lillee being selected in the Australian second eleven to tour New Zealand. And it was then that he started thinking of how he could progress from being simply a bloke who could bowl very fast, to being a 'fast bowler' in the true sense of the word. Consequently, he started studying other bowlers and asking a lot of questions—Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller were two who gave him valuable guidance.

Lillee made his Test debut against the touring MCC team led by Ray Illingworth in 1970-71. Selected as the 12th man, he replaced an ailing Graham McKenzie at the last moment. His very first ball took Geoff Boycott's cap with it. Wicket wise nothing sensational happened. However, in the subsequent Adelaide Test, where Lillee made it to the final XI, he took 5 wickets for 84 runs. A batting blitz had begun. Australia lost the series 2-0 but Lillee had come to stay.

Unlike many others, Lillee never wasted a single moment at the nets. He worked incessantly at improving his control over length and direction, at the ability to change pace, realising that to take wickets he had to make the batsmen play a high percentage of his deliveries. He worked at perfecting the different deliveries—the in and out-swingers, the cutter, the bouncer, the yorker—and the result was evident in the Perth Test against the World XI led by Sir Gary Sobers. Lillee took 9 for 29 in an innings, causing the star-studded World XI to crash for a mere 59 runs. Although the series was won by the World XI, Lillee emerged supreme taking 24 wickets with an average of 20.08.

It was during the series in Sydney that Lillee first experienced his now well-known back trouble. Australia was to tour England in 1972. Lillee was given the best available medical treatment and 15 days before the First Test, pronounced fit to play. Lillee did not let Australia down, taking 31 wickets, the most taken by an Australian bowler against England. That year Lillee and Bob Massie who had taken 16 wickets in the Lord's Test, were ranked the best pair of the year and selected in the top five of the year by *Wisden*.

The 1972-73 Test series against Pakistan and West Indies saw a Lillee continuously troubled by his back. The very effort to play cost him a long lay-off from Test cricket. His back injury was diagnosed as stress fractures of the lumbar vertebrae and returning to Perth he had to go through a long period of immobility

He was back in action in 1974-75 to play in the 'Ashes' series in Australia. Along with Jeff Thomson, Lillee regained the 'Ashes' for Australia—in spite of being only half fit, he took 25 wickets and Thomson 33.

The two bowlers complemented each other beautifully. Says Thomson, "We were good for each other... you tend not to realise it at once, but having a partner as good as that makes you step up your game... Dennis just bubbles with aggression all the time. He never relaxes on the field—whatever the conditions or state of the game, he will bowl his guts out for you. Dennis hates losing and while he is bowling he hates all batsmen."

Lillee himself insists otherwise. "I don't hate batsmen—I just like to get them out quickly and for as low a score as possible. People love winners, right? Australians love to be winners."

Lillee touched greater heights in '76-'77 when Western Australia won the Sheffield Shield for the fourth time in seven years. He took 32 wickets with an average of 17.34. Though a trifle slower than before, Lillee was bowling even better than he had previously.

His greatest spell of bowling, according to critics, came in the Centenary Test against England in which Lillee took 11 wickets. His bowling was voted as the best performance by any bowler in all the 225 Test matches played between the two countries till then.

Lillee, however, says, "If ever I wanted to relive a moment of my career it would be the Oval Test in '71 in England. I remember taking 5 wickets in each innings. That victory meant so much more to Australian cricket; we had been beaten for years and at last we turned the tide."

In 1977 dawned the Packer era. Along with other teammates, Lillee joined Kerry Packer's circus, World Series Cricket (WSC) and missed playing 24 traditional Tests in the next two seasons due to the International Cricket Conference (ICC) ban on WSC players. Following a compromise between Packer and traditional cricket, Lillee returned to Test cricket two years later. He was not as fast as before but had mastered the art of moving the ball late, making even medium pace a killer.

In 1979-80, Australia hosted the triangular series against West Indies and England—in 6 Tests Lillee took 35 wickets. Playing the final Test against England, Lillee reached the 200 mark in wicket-taking, when he had Lever out. It was Lillee's 38th Test and only Clarrin Grimmett has achieved the feat in fewer Tests.

In 1980-81, Australia hosted the triangular series against India and New Zealand. In his 44th Test against New Zealand, Lillee took his wickets tally to 229 breaking Ray Lindwall's record of 228 wickets in 69 Tests.

Against India Lillee took 21 wickets thus totalling 250 and breaking Richie Benaud's record of 248 to become the highest wicket-taker in Australia.

Lillee reached the 300 mark during the November-December series against Pakistan, collecting a total of 305 wickets in all. He also came in for a lot of stick on kicking Javed Miandad at Perth in the First Test, but got away with a slight reprimand on apologising.

Of the incident Lillee said, "I always tell them that I use it (ad libbing) as a spur to work myself into a state of fierce competitiveness. It's the way we play our cricket in Australia—the win-at-all-cost attitude. I tell the batsman what I think of him. I am not interested in his answers. It's all part of the game."

At the end of the Pakistan tour, Lillee had cornered many records. For example, he has taken 10 wickets in a Test 7 times, equalling the world record jointly held by Sydney Barnes and Clarrie Grimmett.

Lillee also set up another world record

totalling 85 wickets in only 13 Tests in 1981, smashing Kapil Dev's record of 74 wickets in 18 Tests in 1979. He also holds the world record for the most wickets taken by a Test bowler against any one specific opponent country.

December 27, 1981 was a special day for Lillee for he broke Lance Gibbs' record of 309 wickets, when he had Gomes caught by Chappell at first slip on the second day of the First Test against West Indies at Melbourne. Lillee bowled 15,389 deliveries conceding 7,131 runs for an average of 23, at the time of breaking the record—Gibbs had bowled 26,853 balls in 79 Tests with an average of 29.09.

When he broke the record, though happy, Lillee added, "Records are made to be broken, and they told me there is an English lad named Ian Botham who is hot on my trail."

Now that he is the greatest bowler in the world, what is his approach to cricket? Lillee says, "I have played Test cricket over the last few years not knowing when my last Test and my last playing day would be. Even today I do not know when my back will snap or when something will give in... I will be around the Test scene as long as I enjoy it. I would not like to hang around longer than I have to."

Kavita Chhibber, New Delhi

weight, and to get their true values, it is necessary to add the loss. Consequently, the true weight of wood in this case is one ton plus the weight of the air it displaces. The true weight of iron is also one ton plus the weight of the air it displaces. However, a ton of wood occupies a much larger space—about 15 times more—than a ton of iron. Hence, the true weight of a ton of wood is more than that of a ton of iron. Since a ton of iron occupies a volume of $1/8 \text{ cu m}$ and a ton of wood a volume of about 2 cu m , the difference between the weights of the two different volumes of displaced air should be about 2.5 kg. It is by this amount that a ton of wood is really heavier than a ton of iron!

Subir Kumar Das, Calcutta

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Male tigers are attacked by their mates after copulation.



2. Nehru said: "Means and ends are controvertible terms in my philosophy of life."
3. William Faulkner was a well-known sculptor.
4. The sound of lightning is heard before the flash is seen.
5. C. Rajagopalachari was India's last Governor-General.
6. Seoul is the capital of Indonesia.
7. U. Thant, Secretary-General of UNO (1961-71) was Japanese.
8. August 15 is Independence Day for India and Indonesia.
9. 1980 was the International Year of the Child.
10. The Atlantic is the largest ocean.

Compiled by George T. Fegradoe, Bombay

Answers

1. True. 2. False. Gandhi said it.
3. False. He was a novelist.
4. False. It is the other way round.
5. True.
6. False. He was a Governor-General.
7. False. It is Jakarta.
8. False. The other country is Burmese.
9. False. It was 1979.
10. False. The Pacific—62 million square miles—is almost twice as large.

Titbits

RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX



The Sphinx, a monster with a human head and the body of a beast, sat on a high rock by the roadside near the city of Thebes, in Egypt. To everyone who passed by, she asked the following riddle.

"What is it that has but one voice, and goes first on four feet, then on two, and lastly on three?"

All who could not solve the riddle were

strangled by the Sphinx and then thrown down from the high rock. For a long time nobody could guess the answer, and a great many people were killed.

Finally, Oedipus, the son of the king of Thebes, came along the road and was stopped by the Sphinx. She asked him the famous riddle.

Said Oedipus, "The answer to your riddle is 'a man.'"

"What makes you think that?" demanded the Sphinx.

"Because a man crawls on all fours as an infant, then walks erect on two feet, and in his old age uses a staff or a cane," Oedipus replied.

This was indeed the right answer. The Sphinx was so furious when her riddle was solved that she threw herself down from the high rock and perished. But her riddle has lasted throughout the centuries, and still puzzles a lot of people.

*From RIDDLES, RIDDLES, RIDDLES
by Joseph Leeming*

A WEIGHTY MATTER

Which is heavier—a ton of iron or a ton of wood?

We know that the Archimedes principle is applicable not only to liquids but also to gases. In the air every object loses weight equal to the volume of displaced air. Wood and iron also lose a part of their

BEAT STREET

ROCK TIDINGS



The Hee Bee Gee Bees fresh from a shampoo-and-set: (left to right) Philip Pope, Angus Deayton and Mike Stevens.

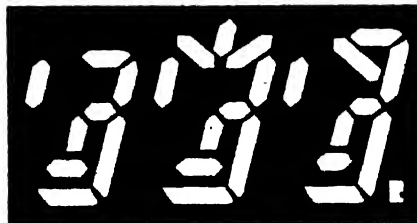
● If you're planning to become a pop star, watch out! The Hee Bee Gee Bees might decide to 'get you'. Three drama students Philip Pope, Mike Stevens and Angus Deayton decided to give the brothers Gibb a taste of their own medicine. They changed their names to Dobbin, Garry and Norris and came out with a spirited tribute to the Bee Gees called *Meaningless Songs (In Very High Voices)*.

This debut LP 439 *Golden Greats* lampoons everyone from the Beagles, David Bowwow, Jack Michaleson, The Pee Cees, Paul McCarthrob and Status

enjoyed the take-offs on themselves. Commented Philip, "We should be kicking ourselves for not doing our job properly. I mean people should be suing us for this."

● Bee Gee Barry Gibb has been signed on to play Lord Byron in a film about the Romantic poet. Enthuses Barry. "He was a man who overcame past difficulties and forged ahead boldly."

● Ozzy Osbourne, ex-lead singer of Black Sabbath proved in real life that his album *Diary Of A Madman* was no vinyl fantasy after all. While having dinner with CBS executives he mounted on the table and pissed into a wine carafe. Not content with that, he bear-hugged and kissed one of the executives smack on the lips. Jetting back to London, he broke down in a hotel lobby "for want of sleep". On the advice of his doctors he was packed off to a sanatorium for three days.



● The symbols on the cover of the last Police album *Ghost In The Machine* (already released here) are the heads of Andy Summers, Sting and Stewart Copeland (from left to right) in computer readout form.

Melody, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

Tattoo You
Rolling Stones
4
Foreigner
Ghost In the Machine
The Police
For Those About To Rock
We Salute You
AC/DC
Bella Donna
Stevie Nicks
Freeze-Frame
J. Geils Band
Memories
Barbara Streisand
Private Eyes
Daryl Hall & John Oates
Tonight I'm Yours
Rod Stewart
Raise
Earth Wind & Fire

WILLOW HUMOUR

"How's that!" roared the bowler in appeal, as his top spin thudded into the batsman's pads on the backfoot. Astonished to find his appeal negated, the bowler asked, "Well umpire, don't you think the ball would have hit the stumps?" Replied the white-coated gentleman, "How would I know, sir, the batsman's legs were in the way."

A very fat batsman came in to bat at a village match. As he was taking up his stance at the wicket the local umpire confided to the visiting bowler: "We have a special law for him. If he's rapped in front, it's lbw, if you hit him behind, it's a wide."

Thanks to our telephone exchange, an expectant father got connected to the Ferozeshah Kotla grounds instead of the J.P. Hospital. "How is it going?" asked the nervous father-to-be.

"Oh, pretty well," came the reply. "We have got four of them out. There shouldn't be much trouble in getting the rest out soon. You know the last one was a duck."

The West is certainly permissive. When a stalker bounded on to the field at Lord's one day, the irrepressible commentator, John Arlott remarked, "And here is something old ladies haven't seen for a long time." Not to be left out the expert, Trevor Bailey put in, "And not too well endowed either, I'm afraid."

ENPI, New Delhi

WORDS OF SONGS

AUTOGRAPH sung by John Denver
Here I am and closing my eyes again
Trying so hard not to see
All the things that I see
Almost willing to lie again
I swear that it just isn't so
It just isn't me

We are never alone,
Even though we'd like to be

Then I go and open my eyes again
Love in your eyes is the thing
That I'd most like to see
I'd be willing to die again
To know of a place and a time
Where it always could be

To be always with you
And you always with me

This is my autograph
Here in the songs that I sing

Here in my cry and my laugh
Here in the love that I bring

To be always with you
And you always with me

Say a prayer and open your heart again
You are the love and the light
That we all need to see
Always willing to shine and then
Peace on this earth is the way
That it always can be

To be always with you
And you always with me

This is my autograph
Here in the songs that I sing
Here in my cry and my laugh
Here in the love that I bring

To be always with you
And you always with me

Raj A. Alexander, Bangalore

Note: Since this is a readers' column, we are not responsible for any errors in the words.

Kenwords-8

BY HOSEY MISTRY

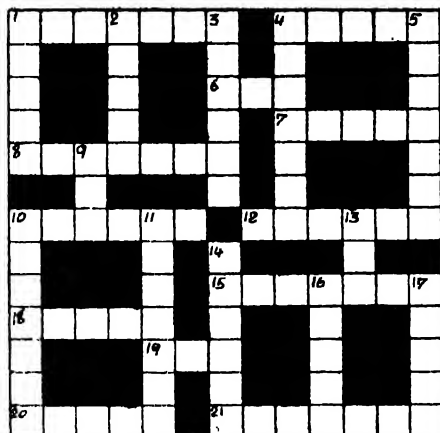
ACROSS

1. English philosopher to betray in the end (7).
4. A time-keeper for a Greek letter (5).
6. A rugby term (3).
7. The root of all evil (5).
8. An abode starts the makers of a milk product (7).
10. Rodent returns to start jungle lord (6).
12. Shrivelled with a drink in between (6).
15. American cocktail which carries in the end (7).
18. In aid for this country (5).
19. A trade organisation (1, 1, 1).
20. A sire for a zodiac sign (5).
21. Robert Browning's wife's maiden name starts with a permit room (7).

DOWN

1. Artificial yarn starts with a fish (5).
2. Many people have this personality (5).
3. Abridged street tale is new (6).
4. The greatest sports pageant (7).
5. Cartoon character ends with an Indian state (4, 3).
9. Abyssinian prince rises (3).
10. African country with a sports institute in the middle (7).
11. A stupid fellow begins attacks (7).
13. Antelope coming up (3).

Solution in August issue



Sports Quiz-8

BY NAROTTAM PURI

1. Who said, "The man who does not know swimming is uneducated"?
2. Can a world record in swimming be set in a 25-metre pool?
3. Who were India's first two Test umpires?
4. Who won the Mr Asia title at the first Asian Games?
5. What is the maximum weight of a golf ball?
6. With which sport are the following names associated:
(a) Juan Fangio
(b) Emerson Fittipaldi
(c) Nicki Landa
7. How many legs does a billiard table have?

14. A brewing with tiers in the middle coming up (6).
16. Oil from black seed has a drink coming up at the start (5).
17. Bearded wheat with Roman five in the middle (5).

Closing date: June 15

Prizes. New Webster's Dictionary (1856 pp) from Surjeet Publications, Delhi, to the first two all-correct entries received.
Kenwords Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

KENWORDS COUPON

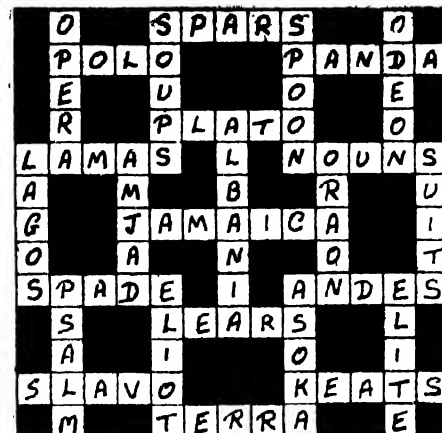
Winners of KENWORDS-6

1. Sumitra Bhowmick
1-1613, Chittaranjan Park
New Delhi-110 019
2. Anil Kumar
Qr. No. 109/29,
1464 Qrs,
Bhopal-462 006

Prizes awarded by
Surjeet Publications
7-K Kolhapur Road
Delhi-110 007

Solution to KENWORDS-7 will be published in our July issue.

Solution to KENWORDS-6



Closing date: June 15.

Prizes: Sports books worth Rs 50 each from Rupa & Co., New Delhi to the first two all-correct solutions received.

Sports Quiz Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

SPORTS QUIZ COUPON

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-6

1. 1970—mixed doubles
2. G.R. Viswanath on March 13, 1976
3. Vijay Hazare—244 not out against Yorkshire in 1946
4. Karate
5. Elton Fives
6. Peter May of Elton Fives
7. Nikka Singh (1,500 m)—1951

Since no all-correct answers were received, no prizes have been awarded for SPORTS QUIZ-6.

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-7 will be published in our July issue.

QUIZ TIME

1. Edward Fitzgerald translated the *Rubaiyat-i-Omar Khayyam* into English. Who translated it into Hindi?
2. Who is reputed to have killed with his own hands, one-fourth of the earth's population?
3. What is the plural of 'madame'?
4. How many small cubes are there in a Rubik's cube?
5. Complete the sequence: *Omen, Damien-Omen II, —*
6. Name the members of the pop group Bee-Gees.
7. What is the full name of Mr Weatherbee in *Archie* comics?
8. Other than a tool, what is a 'screw-driver'?
9. By what name is the painting 'La Gioconda' better known?

Surajit Roy, Patna

Answers

1. Mathili Sharan Gupta.
2. Cain, son of Adam and Eve, who killed his brother Abel when only the above four inhabited the earth.
3. Mesdames.
4. 26.
5. *The Final Conflict*.
6. Maurice, Barry and Leslie Gibb.
7. Waldo Weatherbee.
8. A drink made by mixing vodka with orange juice.
9. Mona Lisa.

WORLD AFFAIRS

S	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	8	13	20	27
M	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	7	14	21	28
T	6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22
W	7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23
T	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
F	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
S	3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26

April 3 UK orders large naval task force to Falklands.

US vetoes resolutions on Israel, Nicaragua in UN Security Council.

April 4 South Georgia Island also seized by Argentina as British fleet completes preparations to sail for the South Atlantic. Argentina rejects UN call for withdrawal.

Five special martial law courts constituted in Bangladesh.

April 5 Lord Carrington and two colleagues quit UK Cabinet over Falkland issue.

PM-Akali Dal (Longowal) talks fail on major Akali demands.

Bolivian President Celso Torrelío Villa's Cabinet resigns.

April 6 Charan Singh announces his retirement from active politics.

Countdown begins for INSAT-1A launching.

April 7 Four states (West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala) to go to polls on May 19. Garhwal re-election on same day.

INSAT-1A due for launching on April 8 delayed by a day due to solar sail damage.

US Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, to mediate in Falkland crisis.

More than 5,000 feared dead in Mexico's volcanic eruption.

April 8 Third round of Assam talks ends in deadlock.

Civil disobedience movement in Punjab launched by Akali Dal (L) and CPI (M).

Biju Patnaik, Devi Lal and Kumbha Ram Arya suspended from membership of Lok Dal.

Countdown for INSAT-1A resumed.

April 9 Launching of INSAT-1A postponed for second time.

Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh arrested.

April 10 INSAT-1A develops snag in its C-band antenna after perfect lift-off.

10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) bans imports from Argentina.

Controversial Sikh leader Ganga Singh Dhillon deported.

April 11 INSAT-1A placed in intermediate orbit.

Argentine warships return to mainland ports outside declared war zone.

Jewish gunman kills 2 Palestinians in the hallowed Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

April 12 British blockade of Falklands begins.

Lt Gen H.M. Ershad takes over all executive and legislative functions in Bangladesh.

April 13 India signs deal in Paris for purchase of 40 French Mirage 2000 jet fighters.

Haig's mission of mediation between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands not a success.

\$60 million US economic aid package for Pakistan.

April 14 Mob violence in Srinagar leaves 1 dead, 160 injured.

Arab nations observe strike to protest against killing of 2 Palestinians in Jerusalem's Mosque of Omar.

April 15 UK doubts Argentine challenge to blockade.

Five assassins of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat executed.

Procurement price for wheat raised. Charan Singh withdraws decision to retire from active politics.

April 16 UK, Argentina intensify war preparations.

PM leaves for Saudi Arabia.

Third instalment of IMF loan to India cleared.

Three non-communist parties set up 3-man election panel.

April 17 PM to visit USSR, US in June, July this year.

INSAT-1A still facing antenna problem.

April 18 Talks to end Falkland crisis deadlocked.

Saudi Arabia to finance development projects in India on larger scale.

Haig proposes 5-point peace plan for Falkland Islands.

Rebel Lok Dal trio (Patnaik, Arya and Devi Lal) back in the party.

Opposition in Karnataka to boycott meet on Gokak report.

April 19 Kannada made compulsory in Karnataka schools.

Haryana, H.P. assemblies dissolved before polls on May 19.

Maharashtra bandh a failure.

Haig, Argentine officials approaching a solution.

India, Saudi Arabia agree to try and curb big power influence.

Entire 16-member Chilean Cabinet

dismissed by President Gen Augusto Pinochet.

April 20 UK rejects Argentine proposals; sends Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to Washington with counter-proposals.

Supreme Court lawyers threaten to boycott courts if miscellaneous matters not decided.

Arson in Karnataka on bandh-eve.

President Ronald Reagan invites Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq to USA.

Mizo leader Laldenga leaves for undisclosed destination.

April 21 Israelis bombard Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) bases in Lebanon.

INSAT-1A develops snag in deployment of solar sail, besides trouble in opening vital C-band antenna.

Chenna Reddy sworn in as Punjab Governor.

Furious opposition to Israeli pull out in Sinai town of Yamit.

Margaret Thatcher confers with War Cabinet.

Disturbed areas order in Assam.

Industrial licensing further liberalised.

April 22 Jammed antenna of INSAT-1A freed.

Announcement of minor tax reliefs to small units and income-tax payors.

Pym arrives in Washington and Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri flies to Falklands.

Israelis fly reconnaissance missions over Beirut in Lebanon.

India, Algeria to strengthen co-operation.

Sinai-Israelis being evicted.

April 23 Colour TV signals via INSAT-1A received.

Lok Dal-BJP electoral understanding for assembly elections in Haryana, H.P.

India, Algeria study ways for Gulf peace.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's coalition wins election.

Opposition fails to stall Industrial Disputes Bill.

April 24 Joint panel to boost Indo-Algerian trade.

'Nehar roko' agitation, launched by Akali Dal (L), a flop.

UK warships move to South Georgia waters.

the Indian Ocean in New Delhi.

INSAT - 1A on-orbit check-out successful

April 25 British forces land in and recapture South Georgia and attack Argentine submarine

Egypt regains possession of Sinai peninsula after 15 years of Israeli occupation

INSAT - 1A transmits first snap of earth's disc

First year's borrowing of SDR 900 million (over Rs 300 crores) from the IMF completed

AASU and AAGSP announce fresh programme of intensified agitation in Assam
Himachal Congress (I) faces revolt over nominations

April 26 Britain claims surrender by Argentina

Pakistan willing to resume talks on no war pact with India

Tension in Amritsar as chopped-off heads of cows discovered in front of some Hindu temples

9 die after inhaling poisonous gas from unseal well in Madurai district

India Vietnam concern at tension in South East Asia

April 27 UK warns Argentina to pull out or face new battles

Curfew clamped in Amritsar

Israel, Egypt reach provisional accord on border issue

112 killed in Chinese plane crash

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee rules out cuts in postal rates

Congress(I) changes 5 candidates to check revolt

April 28 Curfew extended in riot-hit Amritsar.

UK set for full blockade of Falkland Islands, new peace proposal from Haig

Devraj Urs decides to form regional party and join election campaign of Lok Dal-BJP combine in H P and Haryana

PM puts off proposed visit to the Soviet Union and the US in June because of Presidential elections

April 29 Home Minister Zail Singh sees foreign hand in Amritsar incidents

Six Haryana ministers resign on being denied Congress (I) ticket for assembly elections

Britain prepares for invasion, curfew, blackout in Falkland Islands

Emergency re imposed in El Salvador
UN condemns Israel on Palestinian issue

April 30 Total blockade of Falklands begins as US backs UK and offers aid against Argentina
Argentina accepts UN resolution on withdrawal

Amritsar curfew relaxed.
24 injured in Patiala firing on rioters.

Iran, India keen on expanding trade relations.

Furore in both Houses of Parliament over Mandal Committee report on backward classes.

India, Pakistan may re-open Khokrapar checkpost in Sind

May 1 Dal Khalsa and National Council of Khalistan banned. Punjab to ban tobacco sales near Amritsar gurudwaras

Curfew extended to Amritsar and Patiala districts

Argentine gunners claim to have shot down two British Harrier jets while repelling an air raid on Port Stanley, Falkland Islands

Counter May Day procession by members of Poland's suspended independent trade union, Solidarity

107 held for lynching Margis

May 2 President Sanjiva Reddy leaves for Ireland Yugoslavia

Tension again in Amritsar following acts of sacrilege

Iran, India to set up joint commission

British aircraft carrier H M S Hermes damaged claims Argentina

A R

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFST—Association of Food Scientists and Technologists

CFTRI—Central Food Technology Research Institute

ESCAP—Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

GCC—Gulf Cooperation Council

ITU—International Telecommunication Union

PAPRA—Press And Public Relations Association

PUCL—People's Union for Civil Liberties

STEP—Symphonie Satellite Telecommunication Experiment Project

AWARDS

Dadasaheb Phalke Award for outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian cinema went to the noted music director Naushad Ali. The award consists of a Swaran Kamal, a cash prize of Rs 40,000 and a shawl. The 63-year-old music director introduced classical music and songs to the Indian film-going audience in classic films like *Baiju Bawra*, *Anmol Ghadi*, *Babul*, *Uran Khatola*, etc.

The **Dr Vasireddi Malathi Trust Awards**, 1980, for investigative journalism, went to Arun Shourie of the *Indian Express* (a medallion and Rs 1,000 in cash) and the regional daily *Malayala Manorama* (a plaque). Shourie bagged the award for his piece 'A Glimpse Of Good Work' while *Malayala Manorama* got the publisher's award for its report on government hospitals and health centres.

The **Delhi Sahitya Kala Parishad Awards** for 1981 will be presented to 11 artists and writers. Each will get a cash prize of Rs 5,100 and a bronze image of goddess Saraswati. Among the recipients are Satish Gujral (fine arts), Mohan Lal (dance), Satyavati Malik (Hindi literature), Nemi Chand Jain (theatre) and Ramnad Eshwaren (music).

Defence Services Medals: 21 Param Vishisht Seva Medals, 9 Kirti Chakras, 46 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, one Bar to Ati Vishisht Seva Medal and 33 Shaurya Chakras were presented by President Sanjiva Reddy at a special Defence Investiture Ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The **29th National Film Awards**, 1981, were presented to the following: Best feature film (Swaran Kamal): *Dakhal*, a Bengali film produced by the West Bengal Government and directed by

Goutam Ghose; Second best feature film (Rajat Kamal): *Pokkuvayil* (Malayalam), produced by K. Ravindranathan Nair and directed by Aravindan; Best film in English: *36 Chowringhee Lane*; Best director: Aparna Sen for *36 Chowringhee Lane*; Best actor: Om Puri for his performance in *Aarohan*; Best actress: Rekha in *Umrao Jaan*; Best lead playback singer (female): Asha Bhonsle for *Umrao Jaan*; Best playback singer (male): P.S. Balasubramaniam for *Ek Duj Ke Liye*; Best music director: Khayyam for *Umrao Jaan*; The special jury award: Satyajit Ray for the first TV film *Sadgati*; Best first film of a director: Ashok Ahuja for *Aadharshila* (Hindi)

The **Pulitzer Prizes** under various categories were awarded to: Art Buchwa'd for commentary; John Updike for his fiction work *Rabbit Is Rich*; John Darnton of *The New York Times* for international reporting on the Polish crisis; Sylvia Plath: a posthumous prize for her collected poems.

The **Matri Shree Awards** for 1981 were presented to 16 journalists, two photographers, a lyricist and two social workers. *The Hindustan Times* won the award for the best English daily, *Nai Duniya* for the best Hindi daily, *Nandan* for the best children's magazine and *Mayapuri* for the best film magazine.

APPOINTED

Two of Deng Xiaoping's allies, Wan Li and Yao Yilin (to be reappointed) as Chinese Vice-Premiers.

Gurcharan Singh, presently Director of the African Division in the External Affairs Ministry, as India's High Commissioner to Ghana, succeeding Pascal Alam Nazareth.

Razali Ismail as Malaysian High Commissioner to India and Nepal, succeeding M. Jalaluddin.

Francis Pym, former British Defence Minister, as Foreign Secretary after Lord Carrington's resignation.

Avadhut Raoji Kakodkar, former Ambassador to Portugal, as India's Ambassador to Finland, succeeding Madanjit Singh.

Riaz Piracha, Pakistan Foreign Secretary, as Ambassador to India.

M.G.K. Menon and **Dr C.H. Hanumantha Rao**, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and member of the Jha Commission on Economic Administration Reforms, respectively, as members of the Planning Commission in

place of **Dr M.S. Swaminathan** and **Dr Manmohan Singh**, who will head the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila and Reserve Bank of India, respectively.

M. Chenna Reddy, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, as Governor of Punjab

Hardev Bhalla as India's Ambassador to Norway.

K.M. Chandy, President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee (I), as the Lt Governor of Pondicherry, succeeding R.N. Haldipur.

ELECTED

Kim-il-Sung (re-elected) as President by North Korea's new Parliament, the seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

Willy Brandt (re-elected) as Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, and **Helmut Schmidt**, Chancellor of West Germany, (re-confirmed) as Vice-Chairman.

Dr Alvaro Magana, head of El Salvador's state mortgage bank, as provisional President of El Salvador by the Constituent Assembly.

Shyam Lal Yadav of Congress (I) (re-elected) as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

VISITS

Samora Moises Machel, the President of Mozambique, arrived on April 8 on a five-day state visit, accompanied by a 40-member delegation.

King Birendra of Nepal arrived on April 22, on a two-day private visit.

Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian President, arrived on April 22 on a three-day state visit to India on his way to China.

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's Foreign Minister, arrived on April 24 on a six-day official visit

Ali Akbar Velayati, the Foreign Minister of Iran, arrived on April 28 for bilateral consultations

Dr Wahid Ali, President of the Senate of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in New Delhi on April 30.

DISCOVERED

Planet discovered: A small planet, preliminarily designated 1982 DV, has been discovered in the earth's solar system by a West German astronomer, Hans Emil Schuster. He sighted the planet on February 28 from the La Silla observatory in the Chilean Atacama desert. The

planet has a diameter of three km.

The oldest human skeleton to be found in Egypt (around 80,000 years old) could give a clue to the appearance of the one-page (mid-Palaeolithic) man living along the Nile valley.

A Tamrapatra with inscriptions in Malayalam script, 16 idols, lamp stands and utensils were discovered in Kolhapur by a municipal digging team. Some gold coins had been excavated near this site a month ago.

7th millennium B.C. skeletons found: Five human skeletons believed to be of the seventh millennium B.C. have been excavated by a French archaeological mission in deep trenches at a neolithic site in Mehargarh, 209 km south of Quetta in Pakistan.

SCIENCE

A new electro-optical system, which can measure many optical properties in visible and infra-red regions, has been developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The system combines the capabilities of an ellipsometer, reflectometer and spectrophotometer to determine a number of physical constants of metals, semi-conductors, thin films and solutions.

Herbal cure for leprosy: A herbal ayurvedic injection, which can cure leprosy and other skin diseases in 80 days, is claimed to have been developed by Bala Siva Yogendra Maharaj, founder of the Universal Peace Foundation.

Fuel from wastes: The Department of Chemical Engineering at IIT, Delhi, has developed the technology to convert agricultural and forestry wastes into pelletised fuels.

ISRO begins work on rocket launch pad: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has begun construction of test facilities for the large Indian liquid rocket motor, Vikas, at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu.

Archaeomagnetic dating: Archaeomagnetism is a new technique which has proved the possibility to date exactly (to within a few decades) 3,000-year-old Bronze Age finds in South-West Asia and Greece. The age of archaeological finds can be determined by measuring the direction and strength of the terrestrial magnetic field retained in clay objects whilst being fired.

Error in Theory of Relativity: Astronomers at the University of Arizona conclude that there is an error in Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. Astronomical observations do not tally with Einstein's calculation of the precession or tiny fluctuations in the orbit of the planet Mercury. The theory explains why this precession takes place. However, the

effect of the sun on Mercury's orbit is slightly different from what Einstein had thought. The Arizona researchers conclude, therefore, that precession could be due to the slight flattening of the sun at its north and south poles.

Two high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties of paddy and maize have been evolved by the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) of Ludhiana. The new paddy varieties are PR-4141 and Punjab basmati No. 1, the former being resistant to the dreaded bacterial blight disease. The new maize variety, which matures early, has been named 'Navjot'.

New engine for Migs: Indian scientists have developed a new engine, coded GTX, which is a high performance gas turbine model to be fitted to the present generation of fighter planes like the Mig-21-bis (the improved version of the Mig-21). This significantly improves the performance of the fighters in hot climates. The engine has been approved by the Government of India for development and manufacture by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore.

Cryotherapy for lung cancer: Cryotherapy, previously used in treating skin diseases, mouth cavity, anus and rectum, as well as gynaecological ailments, can now prolong the lives of several people suffering from lung cancer. This claim has been made by the Surgery Department of the cancer hospital attached to the Shanghai Medical College. Cryotherapy uses liquid nitrogen at minus 120-130 degrees C to destroy malignant cancerous tissues and cells.

Fuel from rice husk: A private company started by three men in Chandigarh, has fabricated a plant to make briquetted fuel from rice husk and such other material. It converts biomass waste like rice husk, pine needles, sawdust, groundnut shells and bagasse into a smokeless, briquetted fuel for domestic and industrial use. It has been developed in technical collaboration with IIT, Delhi.

Desk-top computer from UPTRON: UPTRON Digital Systems, Lucknow, a subsidiary of the UP Electronics Corporation, has introduced a series of desk-top computers—System 800. The first full-fledged indigenous computer for both commercial and scientific applications, it consists of a powerful processor, 64,000 words of electronic memory, 512,000 words of memory on flopped discs, a visual display unit and also a printer.

Calcium for black hair: Grey hair can now be converted to black without hair dye. Dr J.S. Parichha of the Dermatology Department in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, recommends a daily dose of 200 mg of calcium pantothenate,

Healthy hair for a healthy body: Hair can reflect the general health of the body. South African researchers in Pretoria say that scalp hair may become a special diagnostic tool to help physicians spot diseases like cancer.

Device to check train speed: TSR 1080, a new device that can measure the speed of trains passing on both single and double tracks, was demonstrated in Hyderabad. An advantage of this device is that the speed of running trains can be checked with or without the knowledge of their drivers at any desired location and on any type of track.

Quasars, the extremely bright and mysterious objects scattered in the universe, are located at the centre of star-filled galaxies. Concrete evidence of this has been found, using sensitive electronic detectors attached to the 200-inch telescope at Palomar mountains.

Breakthrough in treatment of Cardio-vascular disorders: Soviet scientists have prepared an immobilised enzyme, named streptodecase, highly effective in dissolving blood clots. This is a breakthrough in treating cardio-vascular disorders. The team of scientists, led by Yevgeny Chazov, have been awarded the 1982 Lenin Prize for medicine.

A liquid fertiliser with a larger shelf life has been developed by the public sector National Fertilisers Company. This may revolutionise dry land farming. The fertiliser will be marketed under the brand name 'Ankur'. It is stated to be economical because it can be blended with micro-nutrients, weedicides and insecticides for different crops.

Lithium-sulphur battery: Israeli scientists have brought out a new battery combining lithium and sulphur. It is smaller than existing batteries and yet produces the same amount of energy. The life of the battery is put at ten years.

ECONOMY

Boosting exports: Out of the 174 proposals received under the 100 per cent export-oriented scheme, the Board of Approvals has cleared 103 totally export-oriented projects. These are expected to boost India's exports by Rs 1,950 crores in the course of the next five years, according to the 1981-82 Commerce Ministry report.

A liberalised import-export policy for 1982-83 was announced by the government on April 5. Emphasis is being placed on efficiency, competitiveness, productivity, and cost effectiveness of industry. Technology from abroad can be obtained now with more facility. The other objective and direction was a leap in exports with the help of correction of the

at the rate of 20-25 per cent a year and strengthening the production of small-scale units by removing procedural formalities.

World Bank aid for refinery programme: The World Bank has approved a \$ 200 million loan for meeting part of the \$ 680 million foreign exchange cost for an extensive refinery nationalisation programme in India, despite an American objection. The loan carries an interest of 11.6 per cent over a 20-year maturity period.

Cement, Coal for Nepal: India will supply Nepal with 75,000 tonnes of cement, 550,000 litres of alcohol and more than 100,000 tonnes of coal. Though the export of these items is banned in India because of shortages, the allocations have been made in view of Nepal's immediate needs.

The Export-Import Bank (EXIM), opened recently, will tap the world money markets for raising more funds for its operation. It will also be allowed to find finances from internal sources to help increase the country's exports.

Change in MRTP Act soon: Along with the liberalisation of industrial licensing, there may be an amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act and a package of incentives for industrialisation of backward areas. A bigger role for MRTP companies in capital-intensive high-technology areas is envisaged. With rapid industrial growth, the Act became irrelevant because the government could not prosecute units which produced in excess of their approved capacities. Relaxation and rationalisation of controls has been considered more feasible at this stage of India's industrial development.

The Aid India Consortium, consisting of 14 governments and financial institutions like the IMF and the ADB, and set up by the World Bank, will meet at Paris on July 14 and 15 to review the current economic situation in India and consider the aid requirements for India for the fiscal year 1982. Last year the Consortium pledged \$ 3.4 billion, the World Bank group's share being \$ 2.03 billion.

US package to Pakistan: Under the \$ 3.2 billion package deal, Pakistan would get \$ 529 million as military sales credits and economic aid in the 1983 US fiscal year. A total of \$ 275 million in guaranteed loans for purchasing military equipment and \$ 254 million in economic assistance funds will be allocated for the year beginning October, 1982.

Cereal aid for IEFR: Around 2.48 lakh tonnes of cereals have been contributed to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) for 1982. Pledges

of 1.5 lakh tonnes of vegetable oil, 3,800 tonnes of pulses and 7,470 tonnes of dried skimmed milk. Donors include Australia, Italy, Sweden, the OPEC Special Fund, the US, Finland, France, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway.

The performance of key sectors like power, coal and transport improved by 13.7 per cent in 1981-82. The increase was as follows: electricity generation 10.1 per cent, coal production 9.6 per cent, crude and petroleum products 16.7 per cent, saleable steel 14 per cent and cement 12.6 per cent. Industrial growth rose to 9.2 per cent in April January 1981-82.

IMF clears third loan instalment: Following a detailed review of India's economic performance by the IMF's Board of Directors, India will now be able to borrow immediately \$ 300 million SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)—about \$ 330 million—being the third instalment of the \$ 5.6 billion loan sanctioned in November 1981. There was no opposition to the approval, with the US abstaining from voting.

Pound dearer by 10 paise: Following the Reserve Bank of India's devaluation of the Rupee by 0.6 per cent on April 20, the pound-sterling has become dearer by 10 paise. The new buying and selling rates are £ 6.0205 per Rs 100 corresponding to Rs 16.61 per pound and £ 5.9916 per Rs 100 corresponding to Rs 16.69 per pound.

EVENTS

Supreme Court Bar Association's threat to strike: On April 20, the Supreme Court Bar Association threatened to go on strike and boycott the courts if they did not withdraw, by April 23, their proposal to decide certain miscellaneous matters in their chambers. The judges of the Court had proposed that from July onwards, in order to facilitate speedy disposal of cases, oral arguments would be cut down, as this was responsible for the delay in deciding on petitions. The Association feared that litigants would be denied the right to be heard. However, they withdrew their boycott threat on April 22, as its members were sharply divided as to whether they should have talks with the Chief Justice on the proposal with an 'open brief' or keep the threat of direct action hanging during negotiations. Earlier, the Chief Justice had clarified that no decision on dispensing with oral arguments had been taken.

Soviet airplane for India: The Soviet Union is understood to have offered India the high-speed all-weather long range transport plane, Ilyushin-76 (IL-76) as a

has been the backbone of our air force supply lines. The IL-76 is fitted with the latest avionics and other gadgets.

Pak to build N-power plant: Pakistan has decided to build a nuclear-power plant at Chashma, 250 km south-west of Islamabad. The 937-megawatt plant would cost about \$ 1,500 million and is expected to be completed by mid-1988.

Disaster in Mexico: More than 5,000 people were feared dead in the town of Francisco Leon in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas because of the eruption of the Chichonal volcano. The town was enveloped in clouds of poisonous gases from the volcano. The Mexican army managed to rescue about 150,000 people. About 60,000 persons were rendered homeless. It left a blanket of ash over a 24,960 sq km area causing \$ 55 million damage to the coffee and cocoa crops in Chiapas state and neighbouring Tabasco. About 11,000 refugees have been accommodated in Villahermosa, 241 km east of the volcano.

German drilling ship for ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is acquiring a new drilling ship priced at \$ 55 million from the Paul Lindenau Shipyard in Kiel (West Germany) to increase the pace of its oil exploration programme. There are already seven drilling ships operating. The new acquisition will be christened as 'Sagar Prabhat' and is suited to cater to the need of drilling in the Bombay off-shore area.

Chairman again for China: The proposed new Constitution in China would re-establish the post of State Chairman or President, abolished during the cultural revolution of the late 1960s.

ONGC process platform: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission will set up the first process platform in the Ratna field, 65 km south of Bombay, where six productive oil wells were discovered for off-shore production of oil. The ONGC has set a production target of 12.11 million tonnes of oil in 1982-83. The country expects to produce 70 per cent of its oil requirements by 1985.

Soviet air attacks stretching from Badakhshan on the Afghan-Soviet border in the north-east to Herat, near the Iranian border in the west, have left "hundreds of people dead". Soviet ground troops also suffered heavy casualties.

The electronic voting system was introduced for the first time in the country during the recent elections in Kerala. 200 machines were ordered, of which about half were used at the time of polling in one of the constituencies.

(Continued on page 73)

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in April:

Ivan Lendl beat Peter McNamara 6-2, 6-2 to win the Grand Prix tournament, held in Frankfurt from March 29 to April 4.

Chris Evert Lloyd beat Andrea Jaeger 6-1, 7-5 to win the \$2,00,000 Citizen Cup Tennis Tournament, held in Palm Beach Gardens on April 4.

Guillermo Vilas beat Lendl 6-1, 7-6, 6-3 to win the Grand Prix tournament, held in Monte Carlo from April 1-10. Ramash Krishnan lost to Thierry Tulsane 1-6, 4-6 in the 1st round.

Martina Navratilova beat Andrea 6-4, 6-2 to win the women's Citizen Cup Tournament held in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, from April 1-11.

Jimmy Connors beat Mel Purcell 6-2, 6-1 to win the Pacific South-West Tournament, held in Los Angeles from April 13-18.

Lendl won by default over Jose Luis Clerc when the score was 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, 1-4 in Lendl's favour in the WCT tournament held in Houston, Texas, on April 18. India's Vijay Amritraj lost to Victor Pecci 3-6, 7-5, 0-6 in the 2nd round.

The women's World Doubles Championship, held in Texas from April 13-18, saw Martina and Pam Shriver beat Anne Smith and Kathy Jordan 7-5, 6-3.

Lendl beat John McEnroe 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 to win the WCT finals, held in Dallas on April 24. Lendl had earlier beaten Vijay 6-0, 6-0, 7-5 in the semi-finals.

The Murjan Women's Tennis Association Championship, held at Amelia Island from April 19-25, saw Chris beat Andrea 6-3, 6-1.

Martina beat Wendy Turnbull 6-3, 7-5 to win the United Airlines Tournament of Champions held in Green Leaf, Florida, from April 27 to May 1.

The Grand Prix tournament, held in Madrid from April 27 to May 2, saw Vilas beat Lendl 6-7, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.

Bjorn Borg will not play at Wimbledon, starting on June 21, because of a ruling that he must go through the qualifying rounds. According to the rules of the Men's Professional Tennis Council (MPTC), Borg must play in the stipulated minimum of 10 Grand Prix tournaments in 1982 if he is to be exempted from the

qualifying rounds of Wimbledon, in addition to the French and US Opens. This Borg has refused to accept even after he was offered a compromise—that he could spread the required minimum of 10 tournaments over 12 months between April 1, 1982 and March 31, 1983. Borg, who had a five-month-long rest from tennis, playing ice hockey, has entered seven Grand Prix tournaments. The relaxation of rules allowed him to work off the rest early next year. Borg felt unable in principle to accept this compromise and has hinted that he will not defend his French Open title, which he has won six times, and is undecided about the US Open.

SQUASH

Geoff Hunt, 35, one of the world's greatest squash players, having won every major world title, has decided to retire due to recurring back and hip injuries.

World Champion Jahangir Khan beat his countryman Hiddy Jehan 9-2, 10-9, 9-3 to win the men's singles of the British Open Squash Championship held at Kent on April 8. At 18, Jahangir is the youngest player ever to win the title. The women's title went to Vicki Cardwell (Australia) who beat Lisa Opie (Britain) 9-4, 5-9, 9-4, 9-4.

CARROM

M. Irudayam beat Suhas Kambli 25-29, 29-11, 23-19 to win the men's singles crown in the 15th National and Interstate Carrom Championships, held in Pune on May 2. The women's title went to Vijayalakshmi Somanchi who beat Suvarna Khandrey 29-0, 29-20.

BOXING

Lucien Rodriguez of France retained his European Heavyweight Boxing crown outpointing Mikan Popovic of Yugoslavia in 10 rounds. The event was held in Pau, France, on April 2.

Michael Spinks knocked out challenger Murry Sutherland in the 8th round to retain his WBA Light Heavyweight title for the third time, pushing his record to 20-0 at a bout held in Atlantic City on April 11.

South Korean Park Chong Pal retained his Oriental Pacific Middleweight title for the 13th time by knocking out Indonesian



Shekhar Mehta: All set for the fifth win?

challenger Suwarno in the 4th round, in Seoul, on April 19.

Davey Moore retained his WBA Light Middleweight crown by knocking out Charlie Weir in the 5th round in Johannesburg on April 27.

Guseppe Fossati outpointed title holder Valerio Nati to win the European Bantamweight title in Lignanossabbidro, Italy, on April 28.

Santos Laciari of Argentina retained the WBA Flyweight crown when he forced champion Juan Herrera to retire in the 13th round in Merida, Mexico, on May 1.

SWIMMING

Jeff Kostoff created a world record in the 1,000 yards freestyle event at the US Short Course Swimming Championships, held in Florida on April 7. Clocking 8:49.97, he improved upon the previous best of 8:52.45 set by Brian Goodell in 1979. In the same championship, Craig Beardsley improved his world best of 1:44.10 in the 200 m butterfly event clocking 1:43.8.

CAR RALLY

Shekhar Mehta, a 37-year-old Uganda-born British national, won the 5000-km Kenya Safari Motor Rally, held in Nairobi from April 11-12. Driving for the Nissan of Japan, Mehta and his navigator, Mike Doughty, finished the rally in a Datsun car with a 40-minute advantage over their closest challenger, West German Walter Rottl driving a works Opel Ascona.

for whom climbing is a passion, becomes the first man to win four times in a row the gruelling rally—whose route passes through the jagged, snow-dusted peaks of Mount Kenya. He first won the rally in 1973 and then in 1978, 1980 and 1981. Mehta was given 266 penalty points, Rohd 307 and Kenyan Mike Kurkland, who came third, 376.

ATHLETICS

American Doug Padilla beat world record holder Henry Rono of Kenya to win the 5,000 m in 13 35.8 sec in the Martin Luther King Athletics Meet held in Stanford on April 3. Rono clocked 13 37.5.

Rono won the 10,000 m in an international meet held in Oregon on April 10, clocking 27 29.90 sec—about 7.5 sec outside his own world record.

CYCLING

China won the team title in the women's section of the 10th Asian Cycling Championships held in Bangkok. It concluded on April 11. The final placings in the women's section are: 1 China with 3 golds and 1 silver; 2 Japan with 1 silver and 2 bronze; 3 India with one silver. Japan won the men's event with 5 golds and 3 silvers.

CRICKET

Rodney Marsh, Terry Alderman, Allan Border (Australia), Richard Hadlee (New Zealand) and Javed Miandad (Pakistan) are the Five Cricketers of the Year in the latest edition of *Wisden*.

SHOOTING

China won Hong Kong's first International Shooting Championship with a tally of 16 golds and 1 bronze, on April 4.

HOCKEY

India beat West Germany 5-0 in the fifth hockey test, held in Bangalore on April 8, to win the series 5-0. The first four tests held at Jullundur, Faridkot, Rai and Agra were also won by India.

CHESS

At Bangalore, on April 25, Tamil Nadu won the National Team Chess Title and regained the Indumati Korke Trophy, scoring 17.5 points.

ARCHERY

Natalya Butuzova of the USSR improved her own world archery record, scoring 1,324 points at the National Spring Competition, held in Tashkent on April 20. Her previous best was 1,321 points.

K.C.

NEWS CAPSULE

(Continued from page 71)

75,000 biogas units are proposed to be set up during 1982-83 after progress of biogas development work in the context of the 20 point programme was reviewed. Of these, 14,000 would be set up in Uttar Pradesh alone.

British explorers reach North Pole On April 11, 1982, two British explorers Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton, became the first men to circle the earth by both polar ice caps when they reached the North Pole on that day. They crossed the Antarctica two years ago.

Modernising IAF The Indian Air Force will replace gradually all its subsonic combat aircraft with modern supersonic planes. The quality of equipment with the IAF will thereby be sharply upgraded.

India and Hungary would cooperate in energy, mining and minerals, environmental protection, optical and electrical instruments, telecommunications and other fields of science and technology. A three year cultural exchange programme has also been envisaged.

Yamit to be renamed after Sadat In order to commemorate the man who made the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula possible, the Egyptian Government will reconstruct and rename the town of Yamit (which the Israelis destroyed before withdrawing) after the late President Anwar Sadat.

No right to strike in new Chinese statute The number of articles in the chapter on fundamental rights and duties of citizens has been increased from 16 to 22 in China's proposed new Constitution. However, the right to strike by workers contained in the 1978 Constitution has been removed from the current draft. Also for the first time China's Constitution would place the state above the party.

First American woman astronaut Sally Ride, a 30 year-old astrophysicist and Guion Bluford, 39, a Lt Col in the US air force will become the first American woman and the first black American to travel in space. Sally will also be the youngest American ever sent into space when she goes on the space shuttle Challenger's second trip, beginning April 20, 1983.

The World Hindu Conference opened in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, on April 21. About 300 delegates from India, Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal, Yugoslavia, West Germany, USA, France and Kuwait attended the conference. Elaborate arrangements had been made to invest it with a halo of homams, yagnas, poojas and recitations of Sahasra-

namas.

Saudi Arabia is to import Indian solar energy system for use in hotels, hospitals and defence establishments. Details of the agreement will be worked out after the first consignment of solar units is received from India.

India's first mini-cement plant with a capacity of 20 tonnes a day has been commissioned in Jodhpur. The Rs 18 lakh cement unit is based on the vertical shaft kiln process which is currently in operation in West Germany, France, Kenya and Nepal. In Rajasthan, where limestone is available near almost every village, such mini cement plants should usher in a new era of industrial revolution.

Film on Satish Gujral A film on the multi-dimensional artist Satish Gujral is being directed by his close associate Balwant Gargi. The shooting of the 20 minute documentary will take a maximum of 17 days in two different stages. The film is being produced by the Films Division.

The 1982 World Fair was opened at Knoxville, USA on May 1 by President Reagan. The six month long fair, which was eight years in the making, has energy as its theme. The last World Fair was held in Okinawa (Japan) in 1975.

A new district for Rajasthan One more district has been created in Rajasthan by dividing Bharatpur into two parts: Bharatpur and Dholpur. The new district of Dholpur was formally inaugurated by the chief minister on April 15. The reason for the bifurcation is that Dholpur is a dacoit infested area, and so needs special attention for fighting this menace.

DIED

Archibald Macleish 89, American writer and poet, three times winner of the Pulitzer Prize in Boston on April 20. He also served as assistant secretary of state during the last year of World War II, from 1944 to 1945.

Ghouse Mohammed Khan 66, the first Indian to reach the quarter-finals at Wimbledon in 1939, of cancer in a Hyderabad hospital on April 22. Ghouse dominated the Indian tennis scene in the 1930s and early 1940s. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1971.

Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi, 93, eminent revolutionary and a founder-member of the Gadar Party, following a heart attack in New Delhi, on April 13.

Shankarsacharya of Dwarka, Shri Abhinav Sachidananda Tirth, 70, of cerebral haemorrhage at Veraval on April 7.

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal, former Bihar Chief Minister, following a heart attack in Patna, on April 13.

ARNAB ROY

CAREERS

WITH INDIAN AIRLINES

Want to be on cloud nine?
Make flying your career. IA,
with its impressive fleet of
aircraft, vast organisational
network and lucrative
benefits is a good bet indeed.
So spread your wings and
fly high with IA.

“Coffee, tea or ...”
“Hot chocolate,” said the
flustered passenger, before
the attractive young air-hostess
taking his order, could complete,
“...or water?” You can’t blame him.
He probably imagines every host-
ess to be a Trudy Baker or Rachael
Jones of the famous *Coffee, Tea
Or Me?* series he’s been reading.
And those smartly dressed pilots,
handsome in their impeccable
uniforms, complete his picture of
the airlines being the abode of jet-
set people living a life of glamour,
excitement and action.

Well, before you too take off on
a flight of fancy we’d like to bring
you back to earth for a while—to
the Indian Airlines (IA) organisation
to be precise. For all its obvious
glamour, a job in the IA involves
a lot of hard work. Whether you are
a pilot, air-hostess, an engineer or
even a ticketing clerk, you have to
be on your toes all the time.

A flying job means working at
odd hours—for a 6 a.m. flight, the
crew (pilots and air-hostesses)
get their pick-ups at 4.30 a.m. and
have to report at the airport an
hour in advance of flying time.
Being a pilot or an air-hostess
means a lot of travel. While the
air-hostess comes across all sorts
of interesting people, the pilot’s
job is restricted to the cockpit. An
air-hostess or a flight steward
(male counterpart of the air-host-
ess) have to be living examples of
patience and serve passengers with

scores of smiles, “even those we’d
run a mile from in real life,” says
one. While the pilots change on
day returns the cabin crew remains
the same. Certain flight schedules
require them to work from 10 a.m.
to 6 p.m. Maybe that’s why the
beautiful girl on your late noon
flight was a little short with you
when you kept ringing for water.

The airline staff, both air and
ground personnel, needs to keep
fit. The pilots have to undergo a
thorough medical examination every
six months and they must be found
fit in all respects if they want to
continue their job. The slightest
slackening of health, and the pilot
is removed from operations. He
can only come back when he is
fit. Though his pay is not cut during
the period of recuperation, the
pilot loses his flight allowances
which make for more than half
his take-home salary. An additional
headache for a pilot is to get his
licence renewed every six months
failing which he is grounded. They
are also subjected to regular flying
tests.

An airlines job may not be fun
'n' games all the way, it's not all
work either. Every category of the
staff—right from the peon to the
chairman—gets free travel facilities
which includes a foreign trip once
in four years and four concessional
home tickets in a year. And the
pilots, air-hostesses, stewards and
engineers, when away from home,
get to stay in five-star hotels.

For a career in flying the IA
is second to none. It offers com-

plete job security and excellent
working conditions. The IA is at
present one of the leading regional
carriers in Asia flying about 50,000
km of unduplicated route. It con-
nects 71 cities including eight in
the six neighbouring countries—
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan,
Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

The IA is a major public sector
undertaking. It came into existence
on June 12, 1953 under the Air
Corporation Act, and operated its
maiden flight on August 1, 1953.
Before the creation of the IA, there
existed nine companies: Airways
India Ltd, Himalayan Aviation Ltd,
Kalinga Airlines, Bharat Airways
Ltd, Air India Ltd, Air Services of
India Ltd, Deccan Airways Ltd,
Indian National Airways Ltd and
Air India International Ltd. The
first eight were amalgamated into
one under the name of Indian Air-
lines; the ninth was turned into
an international line, Air India.

Since its inception, the IA has
grown tremendously. Its fleet in
1953 consisted of 99 piston engine
aircraft of World War II vintage and
included others like Dakotas,
Vikings, Sky Masters and Twin
Beach, a far cry from the present
jet-liners. The strength of the
staff then was 7,000 compared
to a staggering estimate of
17,925 in 1981. As the airline
continues to expand, job oppor-
tunities are on the increase.

So, if you're prepared to face its
challenges the glamour too can
be yours. Rush before you miss
the flight.



FACT SHEET

Fasten your seat belts. You are about to take-off on an IA flight. Destination: The IA organisation. Purpose: To acquaint you with the jobs and posts that are special to this airline, the opportunities that are open to school and college leavers.

Pilots and air-hostesses are always in the picture. But it takes a lot more to run an airline. Without flight and ground engineers, flight pursers, technicians, meteorologists, and, of course, the administrative personnel, the aircraft could never take off.

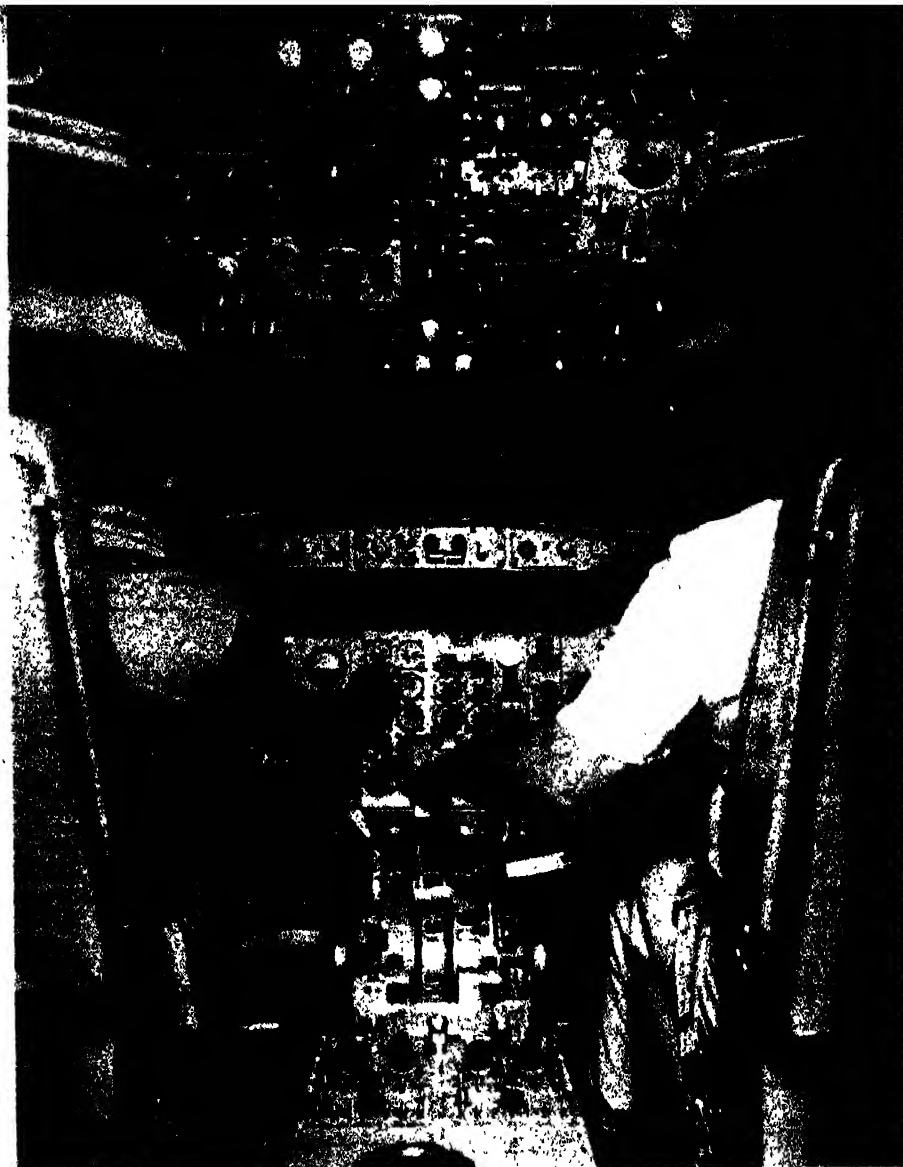
IA follows a common procedure in recruiting all its staff—through advertisements in the leading dailies as and when vacancies arise. The selection process, where different for certain jobs, has been discussed separately. We focus here on jobs for the young.

Pilot

Nature of work. He is the one who flies those aeronautical beauties. As one, your job would be to monitor the aircraft and correctly decipher and follow the instructions you receive from ground control. You have to look for snags the machine might develop and should this happen, have to summon all your skills to correct the defect.

Aptitude Only hard work and intelligence are not enough to make a competent pilot. So if you want to make it to an IA cockpit—and stay there—you must be level-headed, have presence of mind and quick reflexes. A strong will, determination and decisiveness also add to a pilot's skill.

Requirements: If you are between 19 to 30 years of age, have done your graduation or even Matriculation/Higher Secondary Indian School Certificate (preferably with Physics and Maths) you are eligible to apply. But wait. Before you rush to fill in your forms take a look at the other necessary qualifications. You should possess a Commercial Pilot's Licence (CPL), Flight Radio Telephone Operator's Licence (FRTOL), necessary qualifications and flying experience required for



The real thing comes later: A pilot gets familiar with the Boeing 737 controls on the simulator

issue of Instrument Rating Certificate (IRC); and valid 'pass' certificate for the Morse test, also necessary for the issue of IRC.

Recruitment. There is a written exam designed to test the pilot's mental alertness and agility. The test, set by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, is of objective-type, but some descriptive questions can also be asked. Questions are asked on subjects like Physics, Maths, Meteorology, Air Regulation, Air Navigation, Planning & Plotting and Astro-navigation. The pilots get acquainted with most of these subjects in the process of obtaining their flying licences (see box on pages 76-77).

The written test is followed by

a group discussion and an interview. At the interview, only technical questions are asked. The interview board consists of the chairman (operational director), two executive pilots and one officer each from the departments of Engineering, Administration, Air Force and Civil Aviation.

Training If you've crossed these stages successfully you are taken as an apprentice pilot and trained at the Central Training Establishment (CTE), Hyderabad. To begin with, the apprentices are trained on simulators (mock aircraft) of all the IA planes. From here they graduate to the real stuff—Avros are the first in line. For flight training on F-27, they are

sent to Calcutta; in the case of the Boeing and the Airbus, the pilots are trained on-the-job in Delhi and Bombay respectively. Besides training in flying, the pilots are given lectures in theory. The training period may last from three to six months during which the apprentices are paid a stipend of Rs 900 p.m. At the end of the training, written exams and flying tests are held for obtaining technical endorsement on the Avro and F-27.

Prospects: The trained pilots are absorbed as Co-pilots or First Officers. To be promoted to the post of Captain, the Co-pilot must acquire the Senior Commercial Pilot's Licence (SCPL). And for this, 750 flying hours are necessary. A step higher is the Airline Transport Pilot's Licence (ALTP) for which a total of 1,500 flying hours is necessary. The ALTP is internationally recognised as the highest licence a pilot can get. An ALTP holder on being promoted to the rank of Commander (subject to a vacancy) gets to fly the jet-liners. Pilots can continue in active service, subject to their fitness, till the age of 58.

Salary: First Officers are paid in the scale of Rs 1,340-1,690 p.m.; Captains in the scale of Rs 1,650-1,980 p.m. With perks and other flying allowances, their total salary comes anywhere between Rs 3,000-4,000 p.m.

Flight Operation Officer

Nature of work: The job involves preparing flight plans based on meteorological reports, calculating fuel requirements, taking into account air routes, facilities regarding refuelling, etc. The Flight Operation Officer also prepares the roster of flight crew for scheduled flights.

Requirements: You should have passed Matriculation/Higher Secondary exam and should have a CPL (medically grounded pilots are also eligible). Those who have passed the test prescribed for the issue of Flight Navigator's Licence and those posted as Meteorologists dealing with Air Transportation for at least two years and Air Traffic Controllers with minimum of two years experience are also eligible. The upper age limit is 38 years.

Training: Those selected have to go through training in Flight Dispatch Course for three to four months in two to three phases at the CTE.

Salary: Total emoluments come to around Rs 1,700 p.m. in the pay scale of Rs 910-1,450.

Flight Engineer

Nature of work: You have to carry out pre-flight, in-flight and after-flight inspections to ensure safety and efficient operation of the aircraft. Before take-off, you have to verify cargo distribution, amount of fuel, etc. During flight, you have to monitor major systems like pressurisation, air-conditioning and engine power, and assist the pilot-in-command in working out the climb, cruise and descent configurations.

Requirements: Higher Secondary or equivalent with Physics or Maths as one of the subjects. Plus

you should possess an A & C Licence on any type of aircraft. Three years experience in the maintenance and repair of aircraft and engines or equivalent is desirable.

Salary: After completion of training at the CTE, during which you are paid a stipend of Rs 1,000 p.m., you are absorbed in the pay scale of Rs 1,580-1,980 p.m.

Air-hostess

Nature of work: Needs no introduction. As the very name suggests, your job is to welcome passengers aboard the plane and make their flight as comfortable as possible. But, most important, is the nature of your work during in-flight emergencies. You have to be calm and level-headed in order

PILOTS

LEARNING TO FLY

Those who want to become pilots can undergo flying training at any of the flying clubs in the country (for list see page 78). After enrolling in a flying club, the student has to appear for an oral examination related to Air Regulation, Meteorology, Navigation and Aircraft & Engines to get a Student Pilot's Licence (SPL). He then undergoes flying training, usually in a single-engined, two-seater plane (normally a Pushpak), with a certified flight instructor.

Once the instructor is satisfied with the student's flying ability (which is approximately after 20 hours of dual or instructional flying), he lets him fly solo. After 10 hours of solo flying, the student can be authorised to fly cross-country. After completing a total of 40 hours with at least 20 hours of solo flying and passing a written test in the four aviation subjects (similar to that required for the issue of SPL), the student is entitled to a Private Pilot's Licence (PPL).

The holder of a PPL is not entitled to fly for hire or reward or any other remuneration purpose. Therefore, in order to work for the airlines, one has to obtain a CPL which is issued after a total of 250 hours of flying (inclusive of PPL flying). This

also includes night flying, instrument flying and cross-country flying. The student is also required to take written examinations in the following subjects—Air Regulation, Navigation, Aviation Meteorology, Aircraft & Engines, Flight Planning & Plotting, Radio Telephony and Wireless Telegraphy—conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), New Delhi. In addition, the student also has to pass a flight test taken by an approved flight instructor.

The fees for flying training differs from club to club. The standard rates laid by the DGCA are: for PPL—for students below 22 years it's Rs 54 per hour; for those above 22 years, it's Rs 84 per hour; for CPL—it's Rs 202 per hour. A few state governments like Bihar, Haryana and Punjab give stipends for flying to deserving students belonging to their state, thus reducing the cost factor to approximately one-fourth.

Both boys and girls can take up flying. Age being one of the main considerations in flying, it is suggested that those who are serious about this career should join the flying club at an early age. As the student grows older, job prospects diminish, and even the cost of the training increases. The minimum age for acquiring a flying licence is 17 years.

To obtain a CPL, the student has to undergo a special medical examination conducted by the

get, you could even be called upon to render first aid.

Aptitude: So if you're not the kind to panic in a crisis, are capable of serving with a smile, can handle the most unreasonable of passengers, and don't mind being away from home then this is the job for you.

Requirements: You should be unmarried, between the age of 18 and 27 years, a Matriculate or equivalent (Higher Secondary), have a pleasing personality, normal vision without glasses and height between 150 and 170 cm with proportionate weight. Fluency in English and Hindi is essential.

Recruitment: You have to get by

Air Force Central Medical Establishment. Pilots should take proper care of their health as they have to maintain a very high medical standard and undergo a strict medical examination every six months.

As the minimum educational qualification for a pilot is matriculation, a student can even start flying after finishing school. He can either take to flying along with his studies or even take it up full-time. Ordinarily, it takes approximately three to four years to complete a total of 250 hours. In case a person opts to take up flying full-time he can even complete his CPL within a period of two years subject to the availability of aircraft, instructors as well as favourable weather and, last but not the least, his own performance and skill.

After procuring a CPL, the holder of the licence can seek a job in an airlines. He could even opt to qualify as flight instructor and impart flying training in any flying club. Alternatively, he could even get a ground job in an airlines—as a traffic controller, aerodrome officer, flight operations officer, flight despatcher, etc or work for any private firm maintaining its own aircraft. Boys can even join the Indian Air Force after obtaining their CPL and now, with the introduction of the Third Level Aline (Vayudoet), the CPL holder can soar to great heights.

NIVEDITA JAIN

Primary, the second and the final—before you are selected.

Training: IA has a Cabin Crew Training School located at Safdarjung Airport in New Delhi where the selected girls are given a nine-week intensive training which includes proper in-flight announcements, service to passengers, subjects connected with in-flight emergencies, first-aid, and even beauty culture (so that you appear well-groomed). The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 150 p.m. plus Rs 20 as DA per day (to outstation trainees only).

Prospects: From the rank of Air-hostess, you could be promoted to the position of Senior Air-hostess, Deputy Chief Air-hostess and Chief Air-hostess depending on your service record. IA air-hostesses can now hope to work to the age of 45 years, if they maintain good health. After retiring from flying, you could be offered the ground job of Instructress, if you're willing. You could even compete for the post of a Traffic Operations Officer (another ground job) provided you fulfil the eligibility requirements.

Salary: Total emoluments come to around Rs 2,800 p.m. for an air-hostess. Uniform (with all the accessories) is given twice a year.

Engineers: The degree of stringency and precision required by an airlines engineer is tremendous—for his one little mistake can cost hundreds of lives. So, if you're level-headed and alert, are mechanically minded and have a way with machines, don't hesitate to send in your application.

IA offers a vast variety of engineering jobs. However, if you are beginning your engineering career with them, the first stage is that of a **Trainee Graduate Engineer**. Depending on your aptitude and performance you may be placed for training in any of the following sections in the engineering department: aircraft maintenance/overhaul; support sections viz. production planning & control and quality control; training; industrial engineering; ground support functions.

Requirements: To apply for this post you should not be over 25, and should possess a degree in Aeronautical / Mechanical / Production / Industrial / Electrical / Electronics / Telecommunications / Instrumentation Control Engineering or



The balancing act: Air-hostesses being trained how to walk in the air.

its equivalent from a recognised university/institution with a minimum of 60 per cent marks.

Recruitment: Those eligible are called for objective-type written tests which include an aptitude test (consisting of questions on English Language, Maths and General Knowledge) and a technical test. The interview which follows tries to assess your technical background besides ascertaining your mental and managerial ability.

Training: Depends on the cadre you are selected for. If it's aircraft maintenance and overhaul, you will have to undergo training for a period of two years at the end of which you would be placed as Probationary Engineer in the pay scale of Rs 640-1,170 in suitable cadres and attached to the different maintenance/overhaul workshops. On acquiring mandatory aviation experience, you would have to appear in the approved DGCA exam and qualify as an Aircraft Maintenance Engineer in the type of aircraft/systems in which training was given. Subsequently, you would be placed in a higher grade of Rs 870-1,380 subject to the suitability and availability of posts. For cadres other than aircraft

FOR A FLYING START

(A list of flying clubs)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. The Hony Secretary
Ahmedabad Gliding & Flying Club
Civil Aerodrome
Ahmedabad | 9. The Administrator
Govt Flying Training Centre
Amausi Airport
Lucknow | 18. The Hony Secretary
Madras Flying Club
Madras Airport
Madras-27 |
| 2. The Hony Secretary
Amritsar Aviation Club
Raja Sansi Airport
Amritsar | 10. The Hony Secretary
Delhi Flying Club
Safdarjung Airport
New Delhi-3 | 19. The Hony Secretary
Nagpur Flying Club
Sonagaon Aerodrome
Nagpur-5 |
| 3. The Hony Secretary
Andhra Pradesh Flying Club
Begumpet Airport
Hyderabad-19 | 11. The Secretary
Gujarat Flying Club
Civil Aerodrome
Baroda | 20. The Hony Secretary
Northern India Flying Club
Civil Aerodrome
Jullundur Cantt |
| 4. The Hony Secretary
Assam Flying Club
B Borroah Road
Ulubari
Gauhati-7 | 12. The Manager
Hissar Aviation Club
Hissar | 21. The Aviation Officer
Orissa Govt Aviation
Training Institute
Civil Aerodrome
Bhubaneswar |
| 5. The Hony Secretary
Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding &
Flying Club
Banasthali Vidyapith P.O. Via
Jaipur | 13. The Hony Secretary
Jamshedpur Co-op. Flying Club
Sonari Aerodrome,
Jamshedpur-5 | 22. The Secretary
Patiala Aviation Club
Civil Aerodrome
Patiala |
| 6. The Custodian
Bihar Flying Institute
Civil Aerodrome
Patna | 14. The Hony Secretary
Karnal Aviation Club, Karnal | 23. The Principal
Rajasthan State Flying School
Sanganheri Airport
Jaipur |
| 7. The Hony Secretary & Treasurer
Bombay Flying Club
Juhu Aerodrome
Bombay-54 | 15. The Hony Secretary
Kerala Aviation Training Centre
Civil Aerodrome
Trivandrum | 24. The President
All India Aeromodellers
Association
36 Chowringhee Road
Calcutta |
| 8. The Principal
Govt Flying Training School
Jakkur Aerodrome
Yelahanka P.O. Bangalore | 16. The Manager
Ludhiana Aviation Club
Civil Aerodrome
P.O. Sanehwal
Dist Ludhiana | 25. The Hony Secretary
Coimbatore Flying Club
Civil Aerodrome
Coimbatore |
| | 17. The Hony Secretary
Madhya Pradesh Flying Club
Civil Aerodrome
Indore | |

maintenance and overhaul, you are given training for two years after which you are placed in different cadres in the pay scale of Rs 640-1,170. You would have to qualify the level exam, BAMEC, or any such exam stipulated by IA before being considered for higher posts.

Salary: In your first year of training, you would get a stipend of Rs 1,000 p.m. and during the second Rs 1,100 p.m.

Management Trainee: If you are bright, have initiative and drive, there's a challenging career for you in the IA Commercial, Finance, Stores, Personnel and other departments after a comprehensive training period of nine months.

Requirements: A postgraduate degree/diploma in Management (specialisation in Marketing or Finance)/Business Management/Personnel Management/Industrial Relations or Labour Welfare or an engineering degree with a postgraduate degree/diploma in Management (with specialisation in

Materials Management). A minimum of 60 per cent in any of these disciplines. Age not above 28 years.

Recruitment: This is done through a written objective-type exam which is similar to any MBA test. English Comprehension, Maths, Aptitude and General Knowledge are the subjects you are examined in. Details of the test are advertised in leading newspapers.

Salary: As a trainee you will be paid a stipend of Rs 900 p.m. On completion of training, you are absorbed in the officers' grade in any of the above-mentioned departments. Starting salary is around Rs 1,700 p.m. in the pay scale of Rs 910-1,450.

Commercial Department offers the jobs of Traffic Assistants, Traffic Officers, Assistant Commercial Managers, etc. Start off as a traffic assistant and you can hope to rise to any of these higher posts if you impress your seniors.

Nature of work: As traffic assis-

tant, you deal with passengers and cargo. Work involves reservation, ticketing, booking, regular airport formalities which include preparation of documents necessary for operation of flights.

Aptitude: If you possess managerial ability, have patience and can keep your cool even in the most trying moments, then you're just what the IA is looking for in its front desk.

Requirements: A bachelor's degree in arts or science is enough to land you the job of a traffic assistant.

Salary: Total emoluments work out to Rs 750 p.m.

Avenues for SC/ST: The IA takes in the SC/ST candidates as per the government rules. In fact they constitute a sizable chunk of the IA network. The upper age limit for most posts is relaxable by five years.

So join the IA and you will not be taken for a ride.

AMIT AGARWAL & SURENNA VIJH

BACKGROUND

THE FALKLANDS

Falkland Islands have become the focus of world attention following Argentina's takeover, with Britain exercising all its strength to regain sovereignty. The subject deserves equal student attention—specially in view of the forthcoming competitive exams. Newspaper reports are not enough. To understand and analyse the issue it is important to know the background.

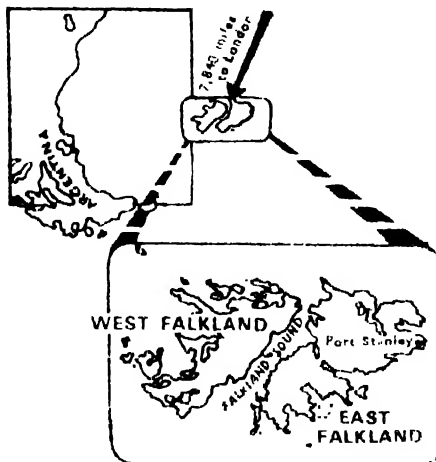
Through our backgrounders we will take up current issues and the important historical events which led to the present climactic situation.

Situated in the South Atlantic, the Falklands lie about 772 km (480 miles) north-east of Cape Horn, in the inhospitable latitudes 51 degrees south to 53 degrees south. They consist of about 200 islands, the largest being East Falkland and West Falkland. The total land area is 12,173 sq km (4,700 sq miles). The capital of the Islands is Port Stanley. Argentina is only 800 miles from the Islands while Britain is 7,000 miles away.

The Falkland Islands have as dependencies South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the Shag Rocks and Clarke Rocks. South Georgia lies 1,290 km (800 miles) east-south-east of the Falklands and the South Sandwich Islands some 760 km (470 miles) south-east of South Georgia.

The Islands, first sighted in 1592 by an English navigator, John Davys, were named in 1690 by Captain John Strong (who first landed on the Islands) after Viscount Falkland, the then Treasurer of the English Navy. In 1765, Britain formally claimed the Islands and erected a permanent post at Port Egmont. The Spanish ejected the British post in 1770, which brought the two countries to the brink of war. In 1771, after protracted negotiations, the Spaniards handed back Port Egmont to Britain, which re-established the settlement but withdrew it again in 1774 on grounds of economy. The British claim to sovereignty was, however, maintained.

The present dispute can be traced back to 1829, when the Republic of Buenos Aires decided that, as the inheritor of the Spanish rights in the region, it would set up a colony in the Falklands. The effort



was unsuccessful as, shortly after its representative had landed on the Islands, a dispute arose leading to the US marines ejecting the representative and declaring the Islands "free of all governance". In 1833 Britain, which had continued to claim sovereignty, resumed administration of the Islands.

Over the next half-century, British settlers filtered into the Islands and took to sheep-rearing. The strategic location of the Falklands contributed to the British Navy taking an increasing interest in them. Port Stanley became a major outpost of the British Navy. In 1914, during World War I, a major naval battle was fought in the Falkland Islands, leading to the routing of the German East Asiatic Squadron. During World War II, Port Stanley was converted into a modern naval base.

Argentina and her hostile neighbour, Chile, both laid claim to this chain of islands. In 1947, they jointly refused a proposal for arbitration by the International Court of Justice. While the islands lying to the south of latitude 60 degrees south are covered by the 14-nation Antarctic Treaty which binds its signatories (which include all the three disputants) to refrain from pressing territorial claims, there is no agreement which covers islands to the north of that line. However, Britain and Argentina started formal negotiations in 1967 in a bid to resolve the dispute. Many rounds of talks followed between the representatives of the two countries, but no progress was made. In February '82 both countries reaffirmed their resolve to find a solution to the sovereignty dispute and considered in detail an Argentine proposal to

make better progress. The Argentines have repeatedly accused the British of delaying tactics.

Britain's unwillingness to resolve the problem of the Falkland Islands is due to the fact that almost all the islanders are of British descent. The islanders are intent on maintaining their "British way of life", and Argentina's meddling into their lives is extremely unwelcome to them.

Falkland Islands are well known for their scenic beauty. The surface everywhere is hilly except in Lafonia, the southern half of East Falkland. The coastline is deeply indented and affords several good anchorages. Much of the upland is barren of vegetation and consists of eroded peat, scree and stone runs—rivers of angular quartzite boulders. Because of the climate, there are no trees, the natural vegetation being grassland. Bird and marine mammal life—geese, penguins, seabirds and seals—is diverse and relatively unspoiled.

The climate is characterised by a narrow temperature range, strong winds, a fairly low rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year and frequent cloud cover. Snow has been recorded in every month of the year, except February, but seldom remains for long.

The Islands are inhabited by 700,000 sheep and 1,800 residents of British descent. Government officials, professional groups, technicians and personnel of the British Antarctic Survey live in the capital, Port Stanley, while sheep farmers dwell outside. The Falkland economy is almost entirely based on sheep farming. The production of wool averages £4,750,000 annually—all exported to Britain. A few other sources of revenue are income tax, customs duties on wine, spirits and tobacco. Besides, the administration earns a sizable sum by selling stamps which are extremely beautiful.

Recent press reports have revealed that the rough Atlantic waters around the Falklands contain incredible quantities of oil, a fact that may have fuelled the present animosity between Argentina and Britain. The Falklands also possess the world's largest concentration of protein-rich krills and valuable alginata, a seaweed-based chemical used in food processing.

The present Constitution of the Falkland Islands came into force on November 21, 1977 replacing the old Constitution of 1949. The government, till the Argentine takeover, was administered by a governor, aided by an executive council, consisting of two ex-officio members, two unofficial members appointed by the governor and two elected members of the legislative council. The last general elections were held in 1981.

A. A.

It's the service that counts.

BHEL steps into 1982-83 to serve the nation with new confidence.

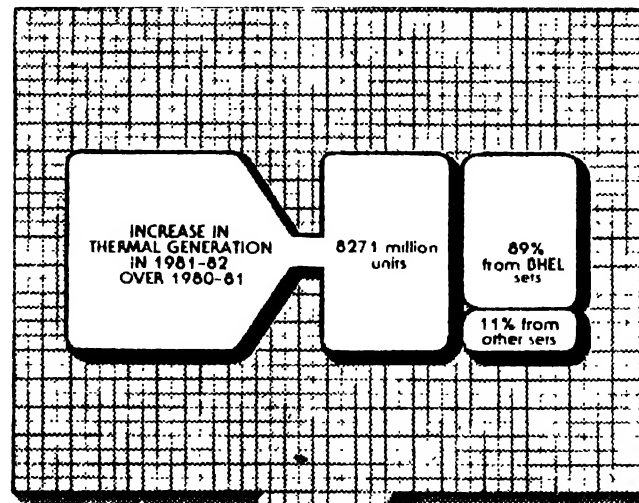
Rs. 915 Crores Output

BHEL's output for the year 1981-82 is Rs 915 crores. This is Rs 40 crores ahead of the target of Rs 875 crores. It represents an increase of about 16 percent over the previous year's output of Rs 787 crores.

For 1982-83, an output target of Rs 1100 crores has been fixed.

Rs. 51 Crores Profit

For the 11th year running BHEL continues to earn profits. Pre-tax profit for the year 1981-82 is Rs 51 crores as against Rs 37.5 crores in the previous year.



Rs. 80 Crores Spares

BHEL supplied spare parts of the value of Rs 80 crores in 1981-82. This represents an increase of 23 percent over Rs 65 crores worth of spares supplied in 1980-81. For 1982-83, spare parts supply will be stepped up to Rs. 96 crores.

40 Countries: Exports

BHEL exports products and services to nearly 40 countries of the world. Fresh ground was covered by bagging a consultancy contract from Turkey and the first export order for Oil Rig equipment from USA.

70,000 Employees

BHEL's 70,000 employees man 11

manufacturing plants, a number of engineering and service divisions and about 100 project sites spread all over the country. This includes 31,000 highly skilled artisans and 13,500 engineers and technicians.

The 80's Space Age Era

BHEL has made its contribution to the Indian space programme by starting commercial production and supply of photovoltaic solar cells to provide power to Indian Satellites in space.

BHEL, a leading Public Sector enterprise, re-dedicates itself in the service of the nation.



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Registered Office: 18-20, Kasurba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001

JAPAN

Exclusive and extensive information compiled in a convenient format—just for you. Vital statistics that include the country's industrial growth, population, religion, balance-of-payments position...

Japan lies off the east coast of Asia in the form of a chain of islands to the west of the Pacific Ocean. The Sea of Japan separates the islands from the USSR, China and South and North Korea. It has four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu and hundreds of smaller islands off the coastline. Tokyo, the capital city, is located on Honshu.

National flag: Consists of a red circle in the centre with a white background. It is called 'Hi-no-Marui', i.e., 'roundness of the Sun' and is symbolic of Japan or Nippon, as it is called in Japanese, meaning source of the sun. Japan is also known as the 'Land of the Rising Sun'.

National anthem: Known as 'Kimi-gayo' which means 'the Reign of Our Emperor', it reads as follows in English:

"Ten thousand years of happy reign be thine: Rule on, my lord, till what are pebbles now by ages united to mighty rocks shall grow whose venerable sides the moss doth line."

Climate: The islands of Japan are in the temperate zone. The climate is influenced by the warm Japan current, and the winter is relatively mild, except in the northern island of Hokkaido, which is as cold as nearby Siberia. Like India, all the four seasons—summer, autumn, winter and spring—are clearly divided. There is much sunshine as well as rain every year.

In Tokyo the coldest month is February and the hottest August.

Annual average temperature: 15°C (59°F).

Time: Nine hours ahead of GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

Government: A constitutional monarchy which dates back many centuries without a single interruption. Emperor Hirohito, the 124th Emperor in the Japanese Imperial Family, is the present Head of State. The Emperor and Empress Nagako have six children. The Emperor is a titular ruler. His powers were curtailed when the present constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Diet or Parliament, the highest law-making body, is elected directly by the people. The Diet is composed of the House of Councillors with 252 members and the House of Representatives with 511 members. The present Prime Minister, Zenko Suzuki, belongs to the Liberal Democratic Party. The leading opposition party is the Japan Socialist Party. Komeito (Clean Government Party) is another opposition party.

Economy: One of the world's leading industrial economies having a high rate of growth. This has been achieved by concentrating on special industrial areas, notably steel, radio and television, motor

cars, ships, textiles and pharmaceuticals.

Area: 377,882 sq km (145,825 sq miles). **Cultivated area:** 15%; **forest area:** 6%; **pasture area:** 0.5%.

Population: 1981: 117.9 million. **Average annual growth:** 1960-70: 1%; 1975-81: 0.85%, **projected in 2000 AD:** 126.5 million; **vital statistics (per 1000):** birth rate 14, death rate 6, infant mortality rate 14; **life expectancy** 76 years. **population under 15 years** 74% of the total population, **population in major cities:** Tokyo 83 million, Yokohama 27 million, Osaka 26 million, Nagoya 20 million, Kyoto 15 million, Sapporo 14 million, Kobe 14 million.

Religion: **Shintoism** 79% & **Buddhism** 77%. (The majority population adheres to both the religions.) 0.75% are Christians.

Workforce: **Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years):** 68%; **total workforce:** 56.5 million; **break-up of the workforce:** commerce and services 51%, manufacturing 25%, agriculture and fishing 10%, construction 9.9% and government and public authorities 3.6%.

Students: **Total:** 21.9 million; **break up:** primary 11.9 million, secondary 5.3 million, higher and vocational 4.7 million.

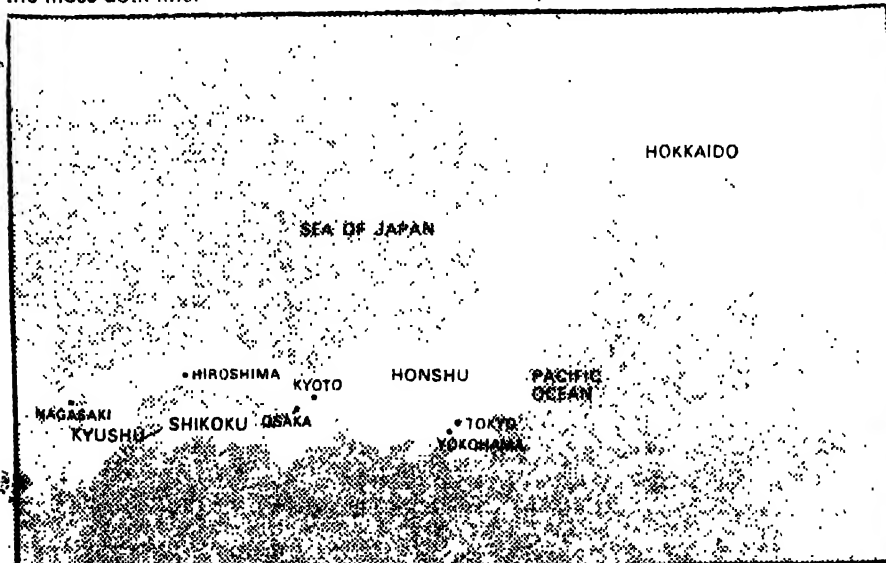
Literacy rate: 99%.

Production and prices: **Gross National Product (GNP) \$** 1.397 billion; **per capita income:** \$ 8,887, **percentage average GNP growth per year:** 1955-1972 10%, 1970-80: 5.4%; **GNP break-up:** agriculture 5%, industry 42%; **gross capital formation:** 32% of the GNP; **capital-output ratio:** 1.7, **inflation rate in 1980:** 8%, **estimated inflation rate in 1981:** 5.3%.

Public finance: **Total revenue (US \$):** 1979: 172,000 million, 1980: 185,000 million, 1981: 203,000 million; **break-up of the total revenue:** personal tax 40.5%, company tax 32.1%, customs and excise 18.4%. **Total expenditure (US \$):** 1979: 172,000 million, 1980: 185,000 million, 1981: 203,000 million; **as percentage of GNP:** public expenditure 12%, defence expenditure 1%; **as percentage of public expenditure:** defence 7%, education 12%.

Foreign trade: **Merchandise exports (US \$):** 1977: 80,495 million, 1978: 97,543 million, 1979: 103,032 million, 1980: 129,808 million, 1981: 142,240 million. **Merchandise imports (US \$):** 1977: 70,809 million, 1978: 79,343 million, 1979: 110,672 million, 1980: 140,528 million, 1981: 146,596 million.

(Continued on page 82)



KNOW YOUR INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH

Most competitive exams, particularly the Civil Services, lay special emphasis on your intimate knowledge of India. This section will provide an in-depth profile of each state through facts and figures.

A major link between north and south India, Andhra Pradesh is bounded by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the north, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east and Karnataka and Maharashtra in the west.

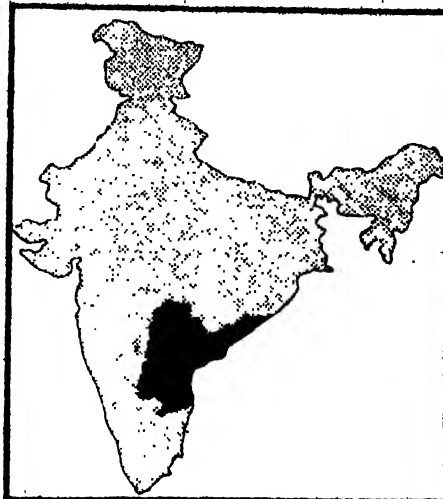
Area: 277,000 sq km (approx). It is the fifth largest state in respect of land area.

Climate: Hot and humid. Maximum rainfall is received from south-west monsoons, coming from the Arabian Sea. **Average rainfall rate:** 893.8 mm.

Rivers: Godavari and Krishna are the main rivers, the former being the largest and the broadest river of south India.

Forest area: 62.35 lakh hectares or 23.3 per cent of total land area. **Important forest products:** Timber, eucalyptus, cashew, casuarina, charcoal, bamboo and sandalwood.

Mineral resources: **Barytes:** 2,68,824 tonnes. AP is the largest producer, contributing 75 per cent to India's total production; **asbestos:** 926 tonnes. Reserves estimated at a quarter of a million tonnes, about 50 per cent of the



country's reserves, **coal:** 72 lakh tonnes. AP ranks fourth in India, after Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Limestone, manganese, copper ore and mica are the other important minerals.

Agriculture: Main occupation of 74 per cent of the population, **net area sown:** 105.32 lakh hectares, **area irrigated:** 35 per cent of the cultivated area; **important irrigation schemes:** Nagarjunasagar project, Prakasam barrage, Tungbhadra low level canal, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and Ramperu drainage project. The state is surplus in foodgrains. Total foodgrain production in 1980-81 crossed 98 lakh tonnes.

The major crops are: **rice:** 70.11 lakh tonnes. It is the most important crop and is produced in surplus. It accounts for 70 per cent of the state's agricultural crop, **jowar:** 10.82 lakh tonnes; **groundnut:** 8.60 lakh tonnes—20 per cent of all-India production, **tobacco:** 1.40 lakh tonnes AP leads in the production of tobacco. Sugarcane, cotton, bajra, maize, ragi and pulses are other important crops.

of 1,000 km and a continental shelf of average width 32 km, the state has access to 32,000 sq km of fishing grounds in the sea. Fishing harbours at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Nizampatnam are the major fishery projects taken up with a World Bank loan of Rs 31.26 crores.

Industry: In industrial production AP occupies the fifth position in the country. The major industries are those producing machine tools, pharmaceuticals, synthetic drugs, heavy electrical machinery, ships, fertilisers, electronic equipment, chemicals, asbestos and cement products.

Government: Recently, Bhavanam Venkatarama Reddy has been appointed the Chief Minister of the state, replacing Tangturi Anjiah. K.C. Abraham is the Governor. Hyderabad is the capital, and the state is divided into 23 districts.

Population (estimated): 1981—535.92 lakhs; **growth rate:** 1971-81—22.76 per cent; **density:** 1981—194 persons per sq km; **birth rate:** 1961-71—34.8 per thousand persons; **death rate:** 1961-71—14.2 per thousand persons; **rural population:** 1981—411.15 lakhs; **urban population:** 1981—124.58 lakhs; **literacy rate:** 1981—29.94 per cent; **languages:** Telugu and Urdu; **universities:** 8; **colleges:** 246; **primary schools:** 39,956.

Total state income (in crores at current prices): 1980-81—6,915.51; **primary sector:** 1979-80—2,861.77; **secondary sector:** 1979-80—1,099.16; **tertiary sector (services):** 1979-80—1,949.25.

Per capita income: 1980-81—1,354.02

Employment: AP occupies the sixth position in the country.

Labour force: **Agricultural sector:** 126.23 lakhs; **non-agricultural sector:** 53.83 lakhs.

A.A.

JAPAN

(Continued from page 81)

Break-up of exports: **Manufactured:** 97.9%; **food and agricultural products:** 1.2%; **minerals:** 2.9%.

Break-up of imports: **Plant and capital equipment:** 6.5%; **manufactured consumer items:** 3.6%; **raw materials and food:** 38.8%; **petroleum:** 49.8%.

Balance-of-payments (US \$): 1977: 7,743 million, 1978: 5,950 million, 1979: 16,662 million, 1980: 8,396 million, 1981: 9,696 million.

Terms of trade (1975 : 100): 1977: 98.6, 1978—113.3, 1979—95.3, 1980—76.5, 1981—78.7; **total foreign trade**

as percentage of GNP: 21; **percentage of energy consumption imported:** 90; **percentage of food consumption imported:** 70; **percentage of trade with:** Pacific region (excluding the US) 25; the US 22; **net capital flow (US \$):** 1,804 million; **foreign reserves (US \$):** 25,232 million; **outstanding foreign debt:** nil; **debt service ratio:** nil; **number of visitors:** 1.3 million.

Standard of living: **TV receivers:** 28.9 million (one for every four); **telephones:** 56.3 million (one for every two); **cars:** 39.3 million (one for every three); **trucks and commercial vehicles:** 1.0 million; **motorcycles:** 890,206; **length of railways:** 26,915 km; **locomotives:** 4,488; **hospital beds (per 1000):** 10.9; **doctors (per**

1,000): 1.65.

The top 12 companies: (Sales in US \$ in 1977.) Mitsubishi Corp: 32.9 billion, Mitsui & Co: 30.9 billion, Marubeni Corp: 22 billion, C Itoh & Co: 21.7 billion, Sumitomo Corp: 19.9 billion, Niasho-Iwai Co: 15.5 billion, Toyo Menka Kaisha: 8.6 billion, Nippon Steel Corp: 8.6 billion, Kanematsu-Gosho: 8 billion, Toyota Motor Co: 7.8 billion, Nissan Motor Co: 6.9 billion, Nichimen: 6.2 billion.

Race: Japanese 99.3%; Korean 0.6%.

Language: Japanese.

Currency: Yen; the symbol is One Yen=100 Sen.

Exchange rate: 1 US \$=215.80

A.A.

FACTS FOR YOU

MALARIA

● Only 37 of the world's 206 countries can claim to be free from the risk of malaria today. In India the number of confirmed cases in 1978 was 3.6 million

POPULATION

● Although India occupies only 2.4 per cent of the total area of the world, it accounts for 15 per cent of the total population.

CRIME RATE

● Pondicherry has the highest crime rate in the country—644.6 crimes per lakh population. Delhi follows with 624.3. Lakshadweep has the lowest recorded crime rate—42.1. The crime rate as recorded in other states and Union territories in 1980 was:

Chandigarh 427.7, Madhya Pradesh 324.0, Tripura 284.8, Maharashtra 273.3, Goa, Daman & Diu 257.0, Jammu & Kashmir 250.1, Manipur 246.5, Mizoram 239.1, Gujarat 224.6, Karnataka 223.6, Dadra & Nagar Haveli 202.3, Uttar Pradesh 187.2, Rajasthan 184.8, Tamil Nadu 184.8, Orissa 179.8, Nagaland 178.6, Kerala 176.8, West Bengal 175.3, Meghalaya 168.9, Bihar 160.6, Haryana 134.5, Arunachal Pradesh 132.5, Himachal Pradesh 117.2, Sikkim 115.2, Andhra Pradesh 112.4, Punjab 72.7 and Andaman & Nicobar Islands 47.8.

CHILD HEALTH

● In 1981, a child died every two seconds and 17 million of them perished before they turned five because most of them were not immunised against the common diseases of childhood. An expenditure of Rs 800 could have prevented the death of a child.

● Four out of five children do not have modern health care, adequate water and sanitation and one child in every four suffers from malnutrition.

FOODGRAINS

● The minimum price of wheat has been fixed at Rs 142 per quintal as compared to the 1979 price of Rs 117. It was only Rs 58.27 in 1965-66, Rs 78.32 in 1966-67 and Rs 76 in 1967-68. After six years the price was raised to Rs 105 in 1973-74 and to Rs 110 in 1976-77.

UNEMPLOYMENT

● The number of registered job-seekers has increased from 10 million in 1977 to

At present prices how much does the world spend on defence? How many countries can claim to have eradicated malaria? These could be the questions asked in an interview, or the data required for an essay, or even the answers to an objective-type question. Why waste time looking through newspapers and books for facts? Read through this column and it may provide what you need.

17.8 million in 1981. Only 12 per cent have been provided jobs. A total of 68,380 vacancies were cancelled in the last two years (1980 and 1981) because suitable candidates were not available.

SIBERIAN GAS PIPELINE

● Described as the "deal of the century", the 5,500 km-long Siberian gas pipeline is the biggest ever East-West trade venture. Extending across Siberia to the border of West Germany and Czechoslovakia, the pipeline will supply annually 40 billion cubic metres of gas to European countries, notably West Germany, France and Italy. Gas will be pumped from what is the biggest gas field in the world, in the midst of Siberia, near the town of Urengoi. The pipeline alone will cost over \$ 2.5 billion, the compressor stations more than 100 million roubles and purifying plants more than one million roubles each. West European firms will build the pipeline while the Soviet Union will repay from the gas sales. West Germany, France and Italy have signed contracts for gas supply for 25 years. Geologists feel that the gas can flow uninterrupted from Siberia for 200 years.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE

● The world's military spends the equivalent of UNICEF's annual budget every four hours. World military expenditure in 1980, at current prices, amounted to \$ 500,000 million, or approximately \$110 for every man, woman and child on earth. At the present rate of growth it may cross the trillion (a cube of a million) mark by the turn of the century.

● India's military expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs 5,100 crores which is 17.4 per cent of the country's total expenditure. It was 16 per cent in 1980-81. The defence ex-

penditure is likely to be between Rs 7,000 and Rs 8,000 crores within the next three to four years.

● The largest nuclear device tested so far releases 4,000 times more energy than the one dropped over Hiroshima.

FCI.

● The Food Corporation of India suffers a loss of 0.7 per cent in storage and another 1.94 per cent in transit.

COMMUNISM IN VIETNAM

● The Vietnamese communists first took over power in the August Revolution of 1945.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

● Britain has for some time been the largest bilateral aid donor to India. For the financial year 1980-81, the total British aid was approximately £140 million (Rs 258 crores). Over the last five financial years, Britain has given some £594 million (about Rs 1,096 crores) in the form of grants, on which no interest charges or repayments have to be made.

● Over the last three financial years Indo-British visible trade increased from Rs 1,104 crores in 1978-79 to Rs 1,253 crores in 1980-81. The pattern of exports and imports to Britain is changing. The share of engineering goods in total exports is increasing and India is importing more of sophisticated machinery and goods using higher technology.

● Out of the 526 collaboration agreements between India and foreign firms concluded in 1980, 110 were with British companies. In 1981, British companies entered into 79 such collaboration agreements. The total agreements were 388.

STRIKES

● Bombay has 47 textile mills in the private sector. Besides 12 units are run by the National Textile Corporation and one by the State Textile Corporation. Though the number of workers is 2,25,000, the average daily attendance is 1,80,000. If Rs 37.50 is taken as the daily wages of a worker, a strike means a loss of Rs 68 lakhs per day to the labour. The entire industry suffers a daily loss of Rs 2.50 crores.

Compiled from *Far Eastern Economic Review*, *British Industrial News*, *Sunday*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Tribune* & *The Statesman*.

The scourge of inflation has started wrecking the very fibres of our society. On the face of it, inflation is a phenomenon of rapidly rising prices. In reality, however, it is a deep penetrating cancerous evil which affects every organ of the economy, including those which may be used to control it. For example, rapidly rising prices upset the budgetary and other calculations, especially in the case of cost of projects and long-term planning. In the mid-'60s the upsurge in prices compelled the government to continue with yearly plans, till stable conditions returned for the Fourth Plan to be launched. The finalisation of the Fifth Plan was unduly delayed because the calculations of the draft were distorted due to rise in prices. Inflation also upsets the savings since the resultant depreciation of the rupee reduces its purchasing power. It is also a common fact that inflation widens inequalities wherein the fixed income groups and wage earners lose in favour of the profit earners. And, in India at least, inflation is known to have fed the parallel market financed by black money, which brings about a large-scale distortion in the investment and production pattern of the economy.

It is often claimed that inflation is a world-wide phenomenon but this is no excuse for not controlling it. Actually, this only makes our task of controlling inflation much more difficult because now inflation may be generated in our economy by reasons beyond our control. However, it is heartening to note that we did experience price stability for some time, starting from September 1974 (which was after the first hike in oil prices). Ultimately, control of inflation, on a long-term basis cannot be there without identifying and removing its causes.

The causes and factors underlying any inflationary rise in prices are very complex and diverse. It is important that we try to find out what ails our economy; what comes in the way of gearing up production to meet the demand. We have in abundance of cheap labour; we have built up a good deal of economic infrastructure; we have created a large industrial base and we have vast agricultural potential. What, then, are the forces that come in the way of increasing

ESSAY COMPETITION **INFLATION** PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

The topic for our first Essay Competition, announced in the November '81 issue was 'Inflation'. The best essay prize has been won by Sanjeev Bhatia, a third year Economics Hons. student of Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi. The essay is reproduced below. The second and third best entries will be published in our forthcoming issues.

production and streamlining its distribution? The long-term solution would involve certain remedial measures in terms of changing our institutions, controlling our population, increasing supply of essential commodities, strengthening the distribution system so that no artificial scarcities can be created, etc. But there are many short-term measures which can be taken.

In general, we may state that there has been an all-round mismanagement of our economy coupled with rising oil and other import prices, fanned by the wrong fiscal policies of the government. At the same time, natural calamities have also left their impact. The supply side of our economy is in a mess. Though agriculture has shown a better performance than the industrial sector, we are yet to achieve real production stability, free from natural calamities. In fact, most of our bouts of inflation have started after poor harvests. We can easily give examples of the droughts of 1965-66 and 1979-80. The industrial sector is also in bad shape mainly on account of the inefficient working of our public sector undertakings. Public sector units should be expected to contribute a large sum to the exchequer by way of profits and dividends; this should enable the government to keep the tax-incidence down on the rest of the economy and thereby stimulate both savings and investment. In practice, however, the public sector is incurring huge losses, running into about 200

crores in the year 1979-80. The failure of energy and transportation systems is also causing a huge production loss to our economy.

The failure of our infrastructural facilities is causing us to import various items which in all fairness we should be exporting. Take, for example, sugar and cement, which on account of underutilised capacity and wrong pricing policy we are being forced to import and so use up precious foreign exchange. At the same time, we are faced with rising oil prices and a mounting import bill. To pay for the same, we are resorting to foreign loans (which lead to a drainage of foreign exchange later) and exporting of various necessities like fruits and vegetables. It is necessary to take steps to find and use alternative sources of energy and have large-scale import substitution. This is very important because on account of rising cost of imported inputs, costs within our country also go up and feed inflation.

Ironically, the government itself is feeding inflation by its faulty budgetary policies. In the field of taxation, it has not implemented the recommendations made by the Jha Committee on indirect taxation. The committee had pointed out that taxation of capital and intermediate goods should be avoided because this leads to a cumulative increase in cost and thus price increase. The committee recommended a selective use of value added tax system but even this recommendation has not been adopted. The tax structure and the tax laws of our country are so complex that they cause a lot of harassment to the honest tax payer and at the same time lead to large-scale tax evasion. Tax evasion generates black money and this in turn increases inflation. Accordingly, the government must simplify its tax laws and avoid taxing capital and intermediate goods.

Another budgetary source of inflation is deficit financing. Budgetary deficit leads to an addition to money and credit supply and thus helps inflation by an increase in demand. The government should try to avoid the deficit totally for some years by reducing unproductive and unnecessary expenditure on defence, subsidies, etc.

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Interested in improving your knowledge? One way is to read books: good books. To help you select the best out of millions of books published every year, "Book Digest" brings you gists and reviews of useful contemporary works.

MIDNIGHT'S CHILDREN

by Salman Rushdie

Published by: Jonathan Cape, London; pages: 446; price: £ 6.95

The New York Review of Books described *Midnight's Children* by Salman Rushdie as "one of the most important novels to come out of the English-speaking world in this generation". Bagging the 1981 Booker McConnell Prize, it is only the second novel by this 34-year-old India-born resident of London.

This 446-page novel looks at the Indian sub-continent through the eyes of a young man born at the stroke of the hour of Indian independence on August 15, 1947. The hero, Saleem Sinai's life is loosely the history of his country, and the centrepiece deals with the events leading to India's partition and beyond. But only at a superficial level can this book be considered a straightforward allegory.

The Sinai family's history is linked to the important events and figures in Indian contemporary history. The characters in the book include the hero's grandfather, Dr Adam Aziz, his civil servant uncle Mustapha Aziz and other larger than life characters from the protagonist's childhood in Bombay. Saleem's picaresque adventures transport him to the theatre of war in Bangladesh. The narrative proceeds in an extravagant, complex and irrational way, often shifting to and fro in time.

It is a multi-layered novel heavily charged with innuendoes, puns, word play, associations, allusions and metaphorical extravagance. The author is deeply indebted to "Writers such as Laurence Sterne, Marquez, Grass and Joyce who have experimented heavily with the form and structure of the novel as a medium for telling a tale (or at times, spinning a yarn).

This book's apparent randomness is, paradoxically it would seem, controlled within a tight framework. Rushdie is flamboyant with language, handling the sub-English dialects of Bombay with great skill. Obliquely, this is a novel on what direction this literary form may take in the final years of this century.

This epic novel unfolds itself in all its varied meanings and layers after more than one reading, but is well worth the extra effort.

THE ECONOMIC NIGHTMARE OF INDIA

by Charan Singh

Published by: National Publishing House, Delhi; pages: 564; price: Rs 175

Charan Singh, now no longer able to wield his clout, turns instead to wielding his pen to come out with his opinions on the current state of the nation. His newest offering *The Economic Nightmare Of India* elaborates his basic economic thinking that agriculture should take precedence over industry in the planning process.

He harks back to Gandhi, insisting that the village be considered as the focal point of all planning. He is obviously allergic to the culture of urban India and, hence, to the factor that he feels is solely responsible for this—industrialisation. The blame, according to Singh, rests squarely on Nehru for his decision to go in for a heavy industrialisation programme (at the expense of agriculture) in the 1950s. If our planners had not gone in for this move during that fateful period in Indian history, there would be no economic nightmare, the likes of which we are experiencing more than 30 years after attaining independence. The author pinpoints unemployment as India's prime problem, to eradicate (or at least reduce) which it would have been far more prudent to stick to a rural-oriented approach. In a country where over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural operations, the effort to go in for a production-oriented capital-intensive model was a suicidal step. If the approach he pres-

cribes had been followed in the first place, there would have been no pressure on our cities and our country would have gone surging forward to self-reliance.

Throughout the book, Charan Singh cites examples where the 'back to the village' model has paid dividends. China's development, for one, (so the author feels) has vindicated his position.

Whether or not the 'industry vs agriculture' question is really relevant in this day and age, Charan Singh's book of nearly 600 pages merits attention for trying to find out where exactly we have gone wrong.

THE POLLUTION HANDBOOK

by Richard Mabey

Published by: Penguin, UK; pages: 144; price: Rs 13.30

"Pollution is everybody's business." This is the standpoint of *The Pollution Handbook* by Richard Mabey, with contributions by Geoffrey Young and based on surveys carried out by youngsters under the supervision of the Advisory Centre for Education, the *Sunday Times* and the Nature Conservancy in UK.

The book is a vivid exposition of the process of nature and the process of pollution. "Historical buildings are demolished, hedges and woods torn up by the roots, industrial chemicals flushed into the rivers that supply our drinking water, toxic fumes poured out of power stations, and the exhausts of the juggernaut lorries choke our high streets."

Newspaper reports, surveys, and easy improvisable experiments bring the problem nearer home and create the necessary feeling of being a member of a community. The book contains cartoons, photographs, vivid pictures of animals and plants. The author feels that such simple experiments are feasible anywhere and when results have been achieved, advises patience, persistence, politeness, a little courage and persuasion and cooperation with the relevant quarters.

MONA BAKSHI & A.R.

CAREER COUNSELLING

I have recently appeared in the final year B.Sc. (Hons.) exam in Physics from the University of Calcutta. The results have not yet been declared, but I expect a good aggregate as I've been a first divisioner throughout. I wish to take up a technical branch rather than pursue M.Sc. Which technical branch will benefit me most and where should I apply?

Kalyan Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta

As you wish to take up a technical branch after graduation, engineering could be one of the options. A number of universities/engineering colleges offer specialised three-year integrated courses in engineering or technology to science graduates. Prominent among these is the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. You must have a First Class in B.Sc. in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The courses offered are Electrical Communication Engineering, Electrical Technology and Metallurgy. In West Bengal itself, there are three colleges/institutes with such facilities. They are the University College of Engineering and Technology, Calcutta-9, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32 and IIT Kharagpur. The minimum qualifications are the same for these three B.Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The courses of study available are Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, Chemical Technology, Physics and Radio Physics, Instrumentation and Electronics Engineering and Electrical Communication Engineering. Outside West Bengal, there are many more institutions offering engineering courses to science graduates.

Science graduates are also eligible for a five-year (or 5½-year) course in engineering, architecture and technology, subject to age limits wherever applicable. Computer Science is another field open to you. While degree courses in Computer Science are open to only M.Sc.s, science graduates can go in for Computer Programming. As programmers are in great demand,

full-time or part-time courses of four weeks or six months are available at a number of computer centres and research institutes.

Defence services is yet another option. Subject to your admittance to the Indian Military Academy, IMA (after the entrance examination and the SSB), you can opt for the EME (Electrical and Mechanical Engineers), Signals, etc. It is a technical corps where your Physics background may be a plus point. The incumbent studies engineering on government expense and is awarded a B.E. degree.

I am an engineering student and plan to take up Industrial Engineering after B.E. I have heard that the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE) has very high ratings in this field. Could you provide me its address and the person to be contacted for admission?

Rakesh Kapoor, Jullundur

NITIE is a Government of India project with UN assistance through the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Its address: Vihar Lake, P.O. NITIE, Bombay-400 087. For information regarding admission, etc. write to S.L. Chaudhry who is the Registrar of the institute.

After an unsuccessful attempt to pass the B.Sc. exam, I managed to get through the clerks-cum-cashier exam of the State Bank of India, and will have to join shortly. Is it possible for me to be promoted as a bank officer through departmental tests, without being a graduate? What else would you suggest for me?

Niraj Kumar Shrivastava, Dhanbad

It is not necessary to be a degree holder in order to be promoted to the officers' grade of the SBI through departmental tests. After working as a clerk-cum-cashier for some years, you will be eligible to appear in the above-mentioned test. However, for better future prospects, it is advisable for you to finish graduation. You can join a correspondence course. You can also get a postgraduate degree the same way. These additional

qualifications will enlarge your financial and promotional prospects, as certain extra points are awarded for the degree in the promotional procedure. We are also told that extra increments are given to those having a university degree.

I have completed graduation in English from Delhi University this year. I plan to take up a job but would like to study Personnel Management alongside. Please provide me information regarding institutes/universities conducting this course part-time or through correspondence. For a part-time course, I would prefer a local institute.

P.V. Ramchandran, Delhi

The Faculty of Management, Delhi University, conducts a one-year P.G. diploma course in Personnel Management. A degree or an equivalent is the minimum qualification. However, you must have two years experience at the junior executive level and must also be sponsored by the employer.

Punjab University, Patiala, offers a diploma in Personnel Management through correspondence. Of one-year duration, students are selected on the basis of a written exam held at Patiala and Delhi. It is open to graduates.

Also, there are any number of private institutions in Delhi offering this course. Notable among these are the YMCA and the Sardar Patel College of Communications and Management. □

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PORTHCOMING EXAMS

ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAMINATION, 1982

Union Public Service Commission

Date of exam: 5.10.82 onwards.

Last date for receipt of applications: 7.6.82

Eligibility: A degree or equivalent qualification.

Age: Minimum 20 years and less than 25 years as on 1.1.82 (relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST).

Subjects to be examined in: Essay, English, Arithmetic and GK.

How to apply: Write to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110 011, on the standard application form or on foolscap paper in the same format, printed in *Employment News* dated

24.4.82 and in some leading newspapers. Write in bold letters on the envelope—APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAMINATION 1982. The application must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 28 (Rs 7 for SC/ST), to be submitted through crossed Indian postal orders or crossed bank draft from any branch of State Bank of India (SBI), payable to the Secretary, UPSC, at the New Delhi General Post Office or SBI Main Branch, New Delhi. Candidates should write their names and addresses on the reverse of the bank drafts or postal orders. They should also submit with the application, the attendance sheet duly filled in, two identical copies of recent passport size photographs,

one self-addressed postcard and two self-addressed unstamped envelopes of 11.5 cm x 27.5 cm.

STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATION, 1982

Staff Selection Commission

(Vacancies: 800)

Date of exam: 5.9.82 onwards.

Last date for receipt of applications: 7.6.82

Eligibility: Matriculation or equivalent.

Age: 18-25 years as on 1.8.82 (relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST).

Subjects to be examined in: Stenography test of dictation either in English or Hindi at a speed of 80 w.p.m. for 10 minutes (Candidates are required to bring their own typewriters for the test.)

How to apply: Fill in the printed application form available at Head/Main post offices, together with the application fee of Rs 12 (Rs 3 for SC/ST) and two copies of recent passport size photographs signed by the candidate. Fee must be paid through Indian postal orders crossed "A/C Payee only" or by bank draft valid for at least six months drawn on the State Bank of India in favour of the Staff Selection Commission.

For the addresses of regional Staff Selection Commissions, see *Employment News* dated 24.4.82.

CALENDAR OF EXAMINATIONS

Name of examination	Date of examination	Subjects to be examined in
1. Civil Services (Prelims) Examination (UPSC)	13th June	General Studies and one optional subject
2. CA Entrance Examination (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India)	14th, 15th, 16th and 17th June	Elements of Accounting, English, Logic and Elementary Business Mathematics, General Commercial Knowledge and Economics
3. Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Agriculture Clerks, Telephone Operators, Key Punch Operators Examination (Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi)	20th and 27th June	Objective-type test comprises Test of Reasoning, Clerical Aptitude, Numerical Ability and English Comprehension. Descriptive-type exam comprises Essay, Letter Writing and/or Precise Writing in English. Test in shorthand and/or typing, key punching operation on PBX/PABX
4. Probationary Officers Examination (Banking Service Recruitment Board, Western Group, Baroda)	27th June	Objective-type paper comprises Test of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English and General Awareness. Descriptive-type paper comprises Essay, Precise Writing and other questions in English
5. Probationary Officers Examination (Central Recruitment Board, State Bank Group)	27th June	Objective-type exam comprises Test of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness. Descriptive-type exam comprises Essay and Letter Writing/Precise Writing

INSPECTORS OF CENTRAL EXCISE, INCOME-TAX EXAMINATION, 1982

Staff Selection Commission

Date of exam: 10.10.82

Last date for receipt of applications: 14.6.82

Eligibility: Degree or equivalent.

Age: 20-25 years (18-25 years for the post of Inspector of Income-tax).

Subjects to be examined in: General Studies, General English and Arithmetic.

How to apply: Procedure and addresses are the same as in Stenographers' Examination notified above. The application must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 28 (Rs 7 for SC/ST), two recent photographs, two self-addressed unstamped envelopes (10 cm x 24 cm) and two slips indicating the candidate's name and address. □

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Labour is the backbone of industry. With labour unrest spreading throughout the country—from the textile workers' strike in Maharashtra, to the lock-out in jute mills in West Bengal—the working of our industrial sector is naturally getting affected.

Against a loss of 2.19 crore mandays in 1980, the provisional figure for 1981 was 2.26 crores. It is estimated that about 22 lakh mandays are lost every month because of industrial disputes.

Industrial unrest causes hardships to labourers' families, considerable inconvenience to large sections of society and tremendous loss to the economy. The production loss from April 1979 to December 1981 was estimated at Rs 1,029.85 crores; the wage loss amounted to Rs 101.13 crores. The total of Rs 1130.98 crores, excluding damage due to violence which usually breaks out during strikes, is almost one per cent of our national income at current prices. The even greater damage to the economic environment is impossible to estimate.

The causes leading to industrial disputes are partly economic, partly political. Wages and allowances and personnel and retrenchment issues are economic factors. Inter-union rivalry and efforts of political parties to capture the

labour unions are major non-economic factors.

No doubt, the workers have a democratic right to go on strike. But, shouldn't this decision be taken democratically? Why should one person or a group of persons make the decision? Why can't the method of secret ballot be adopted where all the members of the trade union decide whether or not to go on strike, as in most developed industrial societies?

Why should the society be made to suffer when the industrial labour is on strike? There are countries like Japan where workers do go on strike, but they never allow the society or the citizens to suffer. Should we not curb the mushrooming of trade unions? Is strike the only weapon to focus attention on the grievances of the labour class? Shouldn't industry and the government take timely action to solve genuine labour problems?

There is a move to amend the Trade Union and Industrial Disputes Act. This may, however, not bring any relief unless there is a change in our attitudes to work.

REGIONAL PARTIES

N. T. Rama Rao's new party Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh marks more than just the entry of another actor into politics or the birth of yet another regional party. Reagan in the US and MGR in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu, have proved that actors can take up the role of politicians quite efficiently. Also Telugu Desam is not the first regional party in free India.

Moreover, there is a strong case in favour of regional parties. According to N. Bhaskar Rao, the strategist of the new party, "It is shameful that even for the appointment of a *taluk* committee, the state Congress (I) leaders have to rush to Delhi to take orders." This centralised and unitary manner of functioning has been the rule of the day with all the national parties where election and tenure of a chief minister depends not on the support within the state assembly but on the directions of the party high command at Delhi. And one of the things Telugu Desam promises is that "Telugu people will have elected their chief minis-

ter next time."

But what is disturbing about the new regional party is its origin and the strategy it has chosen to adopt to thwart the unquestionable influence Mrs Indira Gandhi and her party enjoy in the state. Telugu Desam is an amalgamation of all the disgruntled elements in the state Congress (I) whose personal ambitions could not be satisfied in the parent party. Even Rao was a founding member of the Congress (I) in the state, and had successfully pulled down M. Chenna Reddy and then T. Anjiah with the help of the party high command.

Coming to strategy, the very banner of the party Telugu Desam (Telugu country) can be interpreted as an attempt to build the party's popularity on the linguistic and cultural identity of the people. It has in its fold NTR who because of his popularity among the illiterate masses can exploit their weakness.

Telugu Desam, thus, is a party formed of defectors as a result of the infighting in the state wing of a national party. It does not have any political ideology nor does it offer anything new in the way of economic programmes. It is immaterial whether or not this new party can challenge Mrs Gandhi's unassailable hold in the state. But the story of Telugu Desam raises some pertinent questions.

What kind of political awareness has the electorate of the country achieved after over three decades of political participation, if parties are formed—and more important, hope to survive—on an individual's popularity rather than sound political ideology or economic programme? Does our national integration end with our physical entity as a nation? How else can you explain the emergence of regional parties which thrive solely on religious, linguistic and caste-based weakness of the people? Can't we have national parties with democratic elections of chief ministers in the states instead of the present trend of nominations from the Centre? And lastly, what kind of national parties do we have if, in spite of strong leadership at the Centre, considerations based on religion, caste or domicile outweigh merits in the selection of a chief minister, as it was in Andhra Pradesh? (For details see *Current Events*, CCTimes April '82 issue.)

P.K.V. RAMAMURTY

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Bajaj gives it many shapes and sizes.

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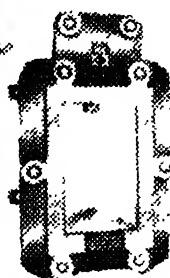


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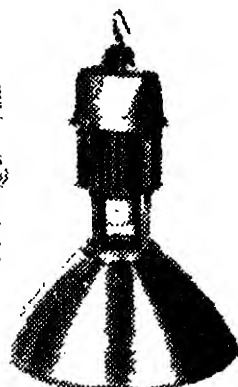


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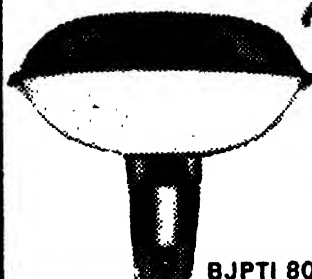


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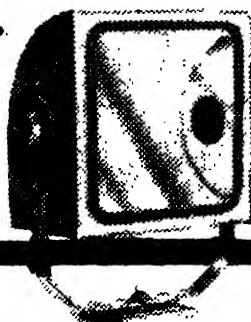


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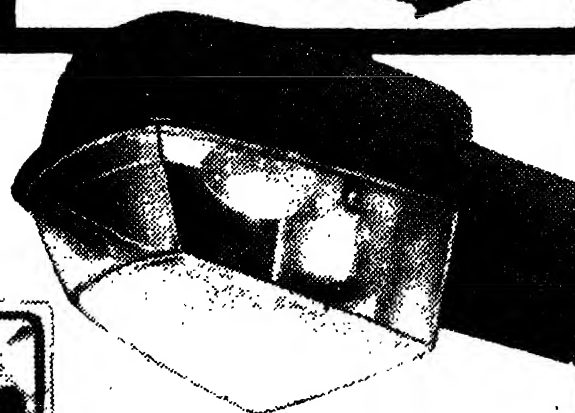
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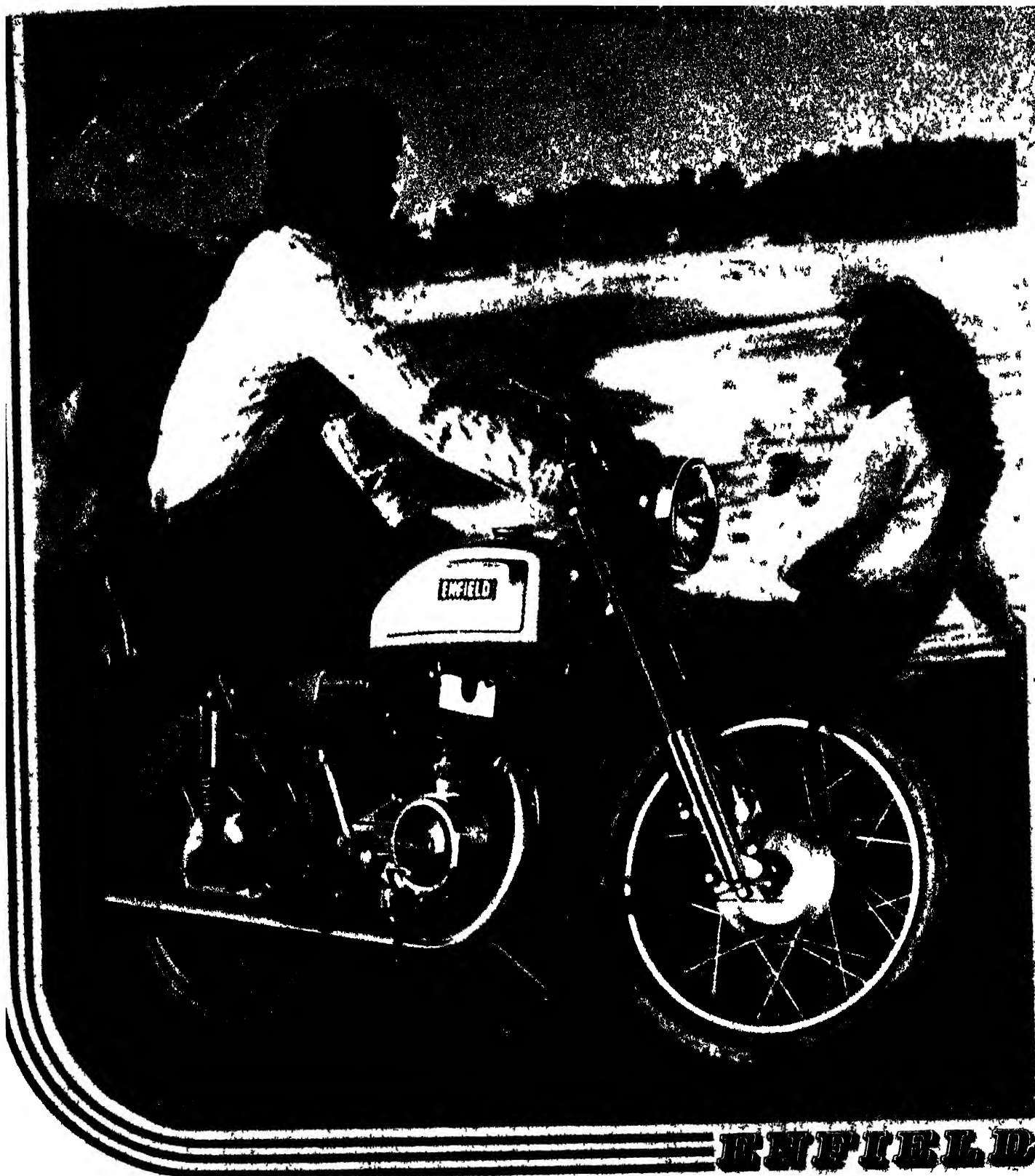
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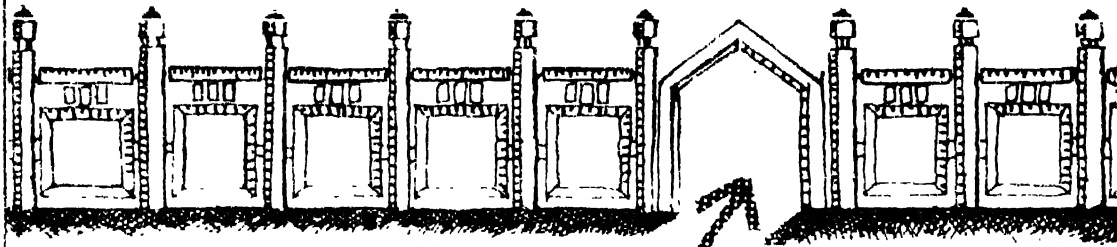


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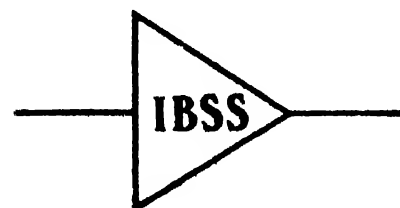
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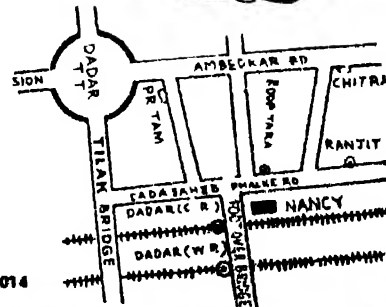
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HOT SHANKER QUALIFIED THE BANK P.O. EXAM?

THIS MONTH'S SCHEDULE

EXAM THIS MONTH BUT HE IS NOT WELL PREPARED BECAUSE OF HEAVY RUSH OF WORK IN HIS OFFICE WHERE HE IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED. HE REACHES OFFICE SHARP AT 9.30 & RETURNS HOME NOT BEFORE 8 PM.

FOR BETTERMENT OF HIS FUTURE HE HAS TO PASS HIS BANKER EXAM. HE HAS TO FIND TIME EVEN TO GLANCE THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

MY BROTHER AGAIN SEEMS TOO TIRIED

BUT SHANKER IS TOO INTELLIGENT. HIS BOSS IS HIGHLY SATISFIED WITH HIS WORK.

MR SHANKER YOU HANDLED THE CASE SO NICELY THAT WE GOT THE CONTRACT.

THANK YOU SIR

SHANKER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH ALL THIS. HE IS AMBITIOUS AND HOPEFUL FOR HIS BRIGHT FUTURE. HE IS WORRIED ABOUT THE COMING BANK P.O. EXAM. HE DOESN'T FIND TIME TO STUDY.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH ME

AND WHAT ABOUT MY P.O. EXAM.

IT WAS SUNDAY—AN OFF DAY FROM OFFICE FOR SHANKER. HE IS STUDYING FOR THE EXAM. ALL OF SUDDEN HIS FAST FRIEND MANOHAR, A BANK OFFICER, COMES.

HEY, SHANKER WHAT ARE YOU DOING

COME MANOHAR, I AM PREPARING FOR COMING BANK P.O. EXAM

I AM TO STUDY A LOT OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. YOU KNOW IT IS A TOUGH COMPETITIVE EXAM. IT IS MY AMBITION TO BECOME A PROBATIONARY OFFICER IN THE BANK AND COME UP TO THE EXPECTATIONS OF MY FATHER.

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AFTER 3 MONTHS

SHANKER GOES TO MANOHAR'S HOUSE.

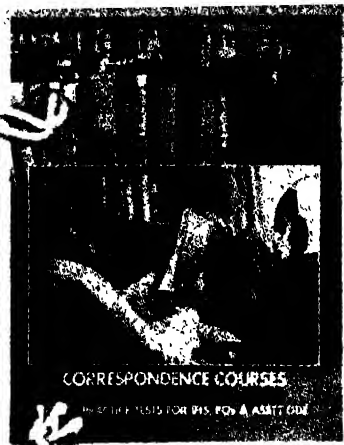
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We Are Indians First

In *Points To Ponder* (May '82), the article *Communal Riots* not only provoked me to think but also to write. I feel that the writer is relying heavily on the unifying character of religion. Religion is no longer the sole factor with which people identify themselves. An appropriate example is that of the Middle East, where even Islamic fundamentalism couldn't rally the Muslim countries together to fight the ever-belligerent Israel.

The only unifying factor that can be counted upon is nationalism and in India we urgently need to revive it. Our policy should be to bring nationalism to the front and push religion, language and other such contentious issues to the background. It should be entrenched in the minds of the general public that we are Indians first, which is what really matters.

Sanjay Sankrityayan, Patna

Best Letter: Rs 40

Create A New Territory

P.K.V. Ramamurthy's article, *Assam: Deadlock Continues* (May '82) was very comprehensive. Unfortunately, there is no quick solution to the Assam problem—and that is something the Assamese have to realise and concede. Other parts of India coming forward to share the burden of Assam would be an ideal alternative, but it is easier said than done.

One way out could be to try and resettle them in areas where there is already a preponderance of the immigrant community and to demarcate these areas as a Union territory for an indefinite period. This will involve some loss of territory to Assam, painful to a state which has already undergone several partitions. But it

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will help restore the demographic balance in favour of the Assamese community in their state, which after all is the supreme objective they are struggling for. Punjab has made such a sacrifice for the creation of a state where the Punjabi-speaking people, particularly the Sikhs, are in clear majority. Whether the Assamese will be prepared to pay the price is the question.

Manoj Handa, Jullundur

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Stop The Arms Race

The article on arms race, *The Stakes Are High*, by M. Shankar (May '82) highlights well the colossal waste of resources due to the mad race for arms.

The super powers, it appears, have gone berserk, spending more on armaments than what the poor countries, accounting for more than half of the world's population, can invest in their development. The new horizons which science and technology have opened up have, ironically, become a threat to man's very survival.

R. Krishna Sinha, Jaipur

We all have to die sometime. But we don't want to die a barbarous death, in some terrible new war, from some frightful new weapons. Mankind has only one chance left: To find ways of stopping the arms race.

R. Sharma, Sonapat

A strong army can be dangerous for democracy (at least in the Third World countries). Many developing countries are ruled by dictators, where a strong and well-equipped army can and has been used against the opponents of the regime. Again, coups occur when the army is not satisfied with the regime. And this at the expense of the common man.

S. Padmanabhan, Trivandrum

Million Dollar Advice

Hello Folks (May '82) on the right usage of words was worth a million dollars. A slip of my tongue cost me a seat in the medical college 15 years back. At the interview I was asked: "What are you doing these days?" I said: "I am vacant" and was immediately corrected: "You're unemployed, not vacant." Of course, I didn't get through the interview.

A. Prasada Rao, Hyderabad

UK is The Culpit

There is no doubt that the Falkland Islands (*Current Events* May '82) belong to Argentina—not only because they are in its vicinity but also because Argentina inherited them from Spain, while Britain seized them from Argentina in the same type of coup de main for which the latter has invited world-wide condemnation. India's stand over the issue is also biased. The economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by the EEC should be immediately withdrawn.

Deepak Gupta, Ahmedabad

True Picture, Indeed

As an employee in one of Bombay's five star hotels, I really felt your article on hoteliering (May '82) painted a true and complete picture of the career and helped clear the 'you-must-be-eating-there-all-the-time' impression that most people have about us.

In an otherwise beautiful article, you've made one slip. You say that a steward at the Oberoi earns about Rs 1,500-2,000 per month from service charges. Except for Oberoi Grand at Calcutta no other Oberoi Hotel levies a service charge. Tipping is still practised there.

Vineet Mehra, Bombay

Hard-hitting

Communal Riots was bold and hard-hitting. National integrity and solidarity, which are the very basis of our national survival, have been thrown to the winds. Religion has become the handmaid of politics. Shorn of morality and sanctity it caters to the needs of worthy scoundrels whose condition can well be compared with that of the monkey in our old fable, who, in trying to squash the fly, injured his own face.

Chetna Mishra, Allahabad

Just Demands

In the Assam article, the author says that the sponsors of the Assam movement have been too rigid and unrealistic in their demands. But the writer himself admits that Assam is economically backward. Then, is it possible for such a state to bear the burden of all these illegal foreign intruders? There are several economically developed states who can easily share the burden.

Safiqul Hussain, Gauhati

Hello folks...



The shrill, incessant ring of the telephone woke me up with a jerk, just as I was drowsily about to turn over and resume my sleep. A little disgruntled, I picked up the receiver. It was an old student of mine, Tarun, calling up to say he was sorry he wouldn't be able to give in his assignment—just a week away from the deadline. An intelligent student, with a good command over English, Tarun had often called for assignments but rarely maintained his deadlines, always coming up with a foolproof excuse.

I was fully awake by then and decided to rack my brains for someone who would write on such short notice. After going through a mental list I decided on Rajan.

Two hours later I was on the line explaining the situation to him. Rajan listened carefully, asked relevant questions and accepted the assignment.

I offered to extend the deadline, but Rajan assured me he would be able to submit the article on time—and he did.

I began to wonder how Rajan could manage to complete in a

week something which Tarun couldn't in three weeks. There was something that made Rajan a go-getter and Tarun a shirker. I decided to discuss it with Rajan and discovered three golden rules to success.

Rule one: Do not postpone work. Rajan always fixes a deadline and never postpones work except in case of an emergency—which is seldom. He keeps several files with the deadline written on each one and works according to schedule. In fact, for his own convenience he advances the deadline by a day or two so that he can send in the copy by mail and save unnecessary time on travelling.

Tarun fails to do the job on time as he gets overwhelmed by problems and tends to postpone them. On the other hand, Rajan believes that as there cannot be problem-free days the only way to success is to deal with them as they come. Postponement only means accumulation and the higher the pile, the harder it gets to work according to schedule.

Rule two: Keep in mind alternative lines of action. Rajan told me about a Brigadier who was being considered for promotion to the rank of Major-General. It was war time and as commanding officer he had to attack the advancing enemy at the given signal. At zero hour, he ordered his officers to launch 'Operation Tiger'. A few minutes later he was told that the enemy had changed his course. He immediately flashed another order: "Stop Operation Tiger. Switch over to Operation Bear immediately, and report back." The Brigadier not only got the promotion but became a highly successful and popular General.

Like the Brigadier, Rajan also thinks of several alternatives well in advance. If one does not succeed, he tries the second one, and

if the second also does not work, then the third. "What if the third also fails?" I interjected. He told me another story:

Once, a sailor, being considered for promotion, was asked: "What would you do if there were a storm and you were in mid-ocean?"

"I would use an anchor," came the answer.

"What if there were another storm?"

"I would use one more anchor."

"How many anchors would you use?"

"As often as there is a storm."

The idea behind this principle is that one should not get restricted to one way of doing a thing, but always have alternatives in mind. He gave me an everyday life example. "I plan to do some writing at night. There is a power cut. What do I do? Postpone the work till the power is restored? It may not come till the next day. Therefore, I always keep a lamp ready at my table."

Rule three: Maintain good public relations. Rajan is a good conversationalist, remembers names and is always willing to help others. As a result, he is remembered even by casual acquaintances. His strategy is to maintain contact with at least one important person in every organisation. This helps him in getting information without much problem. If the person is not able to help him, he can always refer him to someone else for help. And it works. His contactmanship is excellent and he promises to discuss it with us some time in the future. Meanwhile, try out these principles for success.

Wishing you all the best in the coming interviews and exams,

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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



1. Pick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **verdant**: A: pompous B: fresh and green C: arid D: polluted
2. **defunct**: A: idle B: not working properly C: extinct D: cowardly
3. **contusion**: A: a bruise B: muddle C: outcome D: malignant tumour
4. **acquittal**: A: confession of guilt B: judgment that a person is not guilty C: act of quitting midway D: a natural attraction
5. **diagnosis**: A: blueprint B: counting in tens C: identification of disease D: elliptical orbit
6. **lucid**: A: thick B: deranged C: easily understood D: remunerative
7. **momentous**: A: long-lasting B: very important C: prized D: timely
8. **incarnation**: A: ghost B: personification C: sweet-smelling flower D: magic spell
9. **millennium**: A: a hat shop B: worm-like creature C: one million years D: one thousand years
10. **contingency**: A: a battalion B: a dangerous situation C: a possible occurrence D: a defeat
11. **ribald**: A: funny B: coarse and indecent C: taunting D: refined and cultured
12. **rhetoric**: A: the art of using impressive language B: the ability to give an impromptu speech C: expression of delight D: imagination
13. **perpetuate**: A: to inflict injury B: abrogate C: perceive the innermost thoughts D: preserve from being forgotten
14. **exponent**: A: leader B: one who explains or interprets C: one who criticises D: art dealer
15. **archipelago**: A: a group of many islands B: dome-shaped building C: concentration camp D: place of worship
16. **arcane**: A: common place B: old-fashioned C: modern D: secret
17. **rummage**: A: to hide B: turn things over C: transfer D: destroy intentionally
18. **sacrosanct**: A: untouchable B: wholesome C: exceedingly sacred D: pretentious
19. **indelible**: A: unpalatable B: fleeting C: incapable of being blotted out D: that which cannot be taken by force
20. **askance**: A: truthfully B: with distrust C: artfully D: with joy

(Answers on page 34)

FOREIGN WORDS BY AARPEE

1. **agent provocateur** (Fr): a secret police or government agent who gains the confidence of suspected criminals or members of an opposing group and incites them to commit crimes that will make them liable to apprehension and punishment. The group leader warned his men to beware of spies and *agent provocateurs*.
2. **aide-memoire** (Fr): memorandum; a written summary or outline of important items of a proposed agreement or diplomatic communication. The two foreign ministers were shown the draft of the *aide-memoire* to be submitted to their respective presidents.
3. **à la** (Fr): in the manner of; after the fashion of. Publicity *à la* Hollywood are all over the town.
4. **à la carte** (Fr): according to the bill of fare or menu (on which the price of each item of food or drink is listed). We

had *a la carte* dinner in Hotel Paris.

5. **Allahu akbar** (Ar): God is great.
6. **L'allegro** (It): the happy man (title of a poem by Milton).
7. **alma mater** (L): bounteous mother; title applied to school, college or university by their past and present pupils. He owed so much to his *alma mater*.
8. **alter ego** (L): one's second self; intimate friend. Rani became his *alter ego*.
9. **angst** (G): anxiety, feeling of guilt or remorse. At the back of his queer thinking was *angst*.
10. **anima mundi** (L): the soul of the world; power supposed to organise and regulate the material universe. Philosophers believe in an *anima mundi*.
11. **annus mirabilis** (L): wonderful year; remarkable or auspicious year. 1947 was an *annus mirabilis* in Indian history.
12. **a.m.** (ante meridiem) also written in capitals A.M. (L): before noon. At 9 *a.m.* on Sunday.
13. **a posteriori** (L): from effects to cause(s); inductive(ly). Statement of an *a posteriori* truth.
14. **a priori** (L): from causes to effects; deductive(ly). Put forth an *a priori* argument.
15. **a propos** (Fr): incidentally (English *apropos* means 'with respect to'). *A propos* the large-scale migration of Indians.

Note: Ar—Arabic; L—Latin, Fr—French; G—German; It—Italian.

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Character is like a tree and reputation like its shadow. The shadow is what we think of it, the tree is the real thing.

Abraham Lincoln

The last temptation is the greatest treason: To do the right deed for the wrong reason.

T.S. Eliot

The great part of this world's troubles are due to questions of grammar.

Montaigne



Justice delayed is democracy denied.

Robert F. Kennedy

Nine-tenth of wisdom is being wise in time.

Theodore Roosevelt

The best way to keep one's word is not to give it.

Napoleon

The older generations believe they climbed up the ladder of success painfully—rung by rung. Their children just wait for the elevator.

Herbert H. Gross

FOCUS

THE FALKLANDS

WAR AT WHAT COST?

BY RAJARAM PANDA

"An old-fashioned war with deadly new weapons." Such is the description of the Falklands crisis which has been continuing since April 2 when Argentina seized the Islands by force, and when three days later a British flotilla set out for the South Atlantic to repossess them. It is the first major confrontation since World War II, in which very sophisticated electronic-age weapons are being tested.

But the real issue at stake is age-old—the one of self-respect. Britain is fighting to uphold the principle that aggression should not succeed and to appease the surge of nationalistic pride following the take-over of the Falklands. Argentina is battling to avenge an ancient wrong that kept its territory, the Falklands (Malvinas as Argentina calls it), under British paramountcy since 1833.

This 150-year-old grudge surfaced on March 19 when, without prior British permission, an Argentine civilian work party landed on San Pedro in South Georgia, a dependency of the Falklands, began dismantling an abandoned whaling station for scrap metal, and then raised Argentina's flag. It started a chain of events culminating in the Argentine occupation of the Islands.

Britain was shaken. It was a clear failure of its intelligence service. On or around March 26, Whitehall had knowledge of the Argentine Navy's operational plans, through signals intelligence, photographs, routine political reporting besides the spy-satellite data provided by the US, its NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) ally. Failure to take pre-emptive action—which would have been too late anyway—cost the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington his job and Mrs Margaret Thatcher nearly her prime ministership. The British Parliament sat in emergency



debate for the first time since the Suez crisis of 1956, criticised Mrs Thatcher's administration initially, but later gave its full backing for military action. Urged on by the battle cries of the press, the people and the politicians, especially the ruling Conservative (Tory) Party members, Mrs Thatcher ordered the despatch of a task force, representing two-thirds of the British Navy, appointed Francis Pym as the new Foreign Secretary; got through a UN Security Council resolution asking Argentina to withdraw "immediately" from the Islands; and succeeded in wooing the dithering EEC (European Economic Community) countries to ban arms sales to and imports from Argentina.

Then entered the US Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, as a mediator offering a six-point plan: (a) a joint Anglo-Argentine administration; (b) a council half appointed by the Argentines and half elected by the islanders; (c) a joint police force; (d) sovereignty to be negotiated at the UN within a set time limit, perhaps by the year-end; (e) the US to oversee the process of settlement of the dispute; (f) withdrawal of troops from the Islands to a 400-mile limit. The plan failed and on April 30, the US President Ronald Reagan dispelled all postures of neutrality he had hitherto adopted and sided with Britain.

Emboldened by the US stance, the same day Britain declared a 200-mile 'Total Exclusion Zone' around the Falklands. Argentina, in retaliation,

Iron Lady Mrs Thatcher and battle-scarred Gen Galtieri: Fighting for political survival.

announced a similar move. While skirmishes between Argentine and British troops occurred when Britain recaptured South Georgia (even before Haig's mediation mission ended), the fighting after April 30 has been both fierce and reckless in the air and at sea. Losses have mounted. Gen Belgrano, the second biggest Argentine warship, sank after being torpedoed by a British submarine. Euphoria following the Belgrano sinking was snuffed out when Britain lost five warships—the HMS Sheffield, Coventry, Atlantic Conveyor, Antelope and Advent. Again, British attempts to neutralise Argentine air superiority—responsible for sinking the ships—by regular bombardment of the Port Stanley airport have produced nothing. Rather, desperate Argentine air attacks have caused considerable damage to other British vessels.

Nevertheless, there is a price to pay for this bravado. It is estimated that Argentina may have already lost nearly one-third of its air force. The overall human casualties have mounted to at least 600.

When the Belgrano went down with 300 on board, international sympathy shifted to Argentina. Then came the US-inspired Peruvian peace plan put forward by its President, Fernando Belaunde Terry. Argentina accepted it only in principle. Britain, under pressure,



from its EEC partners and the US, and forced by Argentina's acceptance, followed suit. But nothing came of it.

On its heels came the UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's peace proposals. The UN blueprint included a cease-fire, a phased withdrawal of Argentine and British forces under UN or a third party supervision, and interim administration under the UN flag and UN-sponsored talks over the future of both the Islands and the islanders. It made no mention of the issue of sovereignty which Argentina insists is non-negotiable, but which it no longer lists as a precondition for a withdrawal. And Britain maintains that any settlement must respect the self-determination of the 1,800 Falklanders.

When prospects for a diplomatic settlement looked bleak, military risks increased. Under pressure from Tory ranks for a quick solution, riding on a new popularity wave and warned of further deterioration in weather conditions around the Falklands, Mrs Thatcher ordered an invasion—limited at first—of the Falklands. Under cover of darkness, and amidst fierce Argentine air, naval and ground attacks, about 2,500 British paratroopers dug in at least four separate beachheads, mainly at Port San Carlos, 80 km west of Port Stanley. Notwithstanding Argentine claims to the contrary, the British have consolidated their

position at San Carlos, have even captured two smaller garrisons, Goose Green and Port Darwin, south of this beachhead and are poised to retake Port Stanley, the main Argentine stronghold. This remarkable success has encouraged the EEC to extend indefinitely its trade sanctions against Argentina, one-third of whose exports go to the EEC countries.

These extended sanctions are aimed at tightening the squeeze on Argentina—but the immediate result has been just the reverse. Argentina has warned of a possible Soviet intervention. Fears that the USSR might fish in the troubled South Atlantic waters are growing steadily. Unconfirmed reports suggest that an Argentine French-made Exocet missile sunk the Sheffield on the basis of information provided by a Soviet satellite. Moscow has already condemned as "unlawful" the 200-mile British air-and-sea blockade of April 30. Not surprising, since Russia is Argentina's most important trading partner—it is the principal buyer of Argentine grain.

But even Moscow cannot extricate Argentina from the present economic—if not military—woes. Argentina's once prosperous economy—ravaged by civil and military misgovernment—is in shambles. Inflation is raging at 150 per cent; half a million of Argentina's 14 million work force is officially unemployed; peso, with successive devaluations, is virtually worthless—the exchange rate is 11,575 pesos to the US dollar. When General Leopoldo Galtieri came to power in 1981, he promised to put this right. But failing to do it, he has tried to divert attention and enhance his domestic standing by seizing the Falklands. Since he became President, more than 15,000 people have died; over 7,000 have "disappeared". Though the Argentines have rallied behind Galtieri—a TV broadcast soliciting support for the "patriotic war fund" netted \$ 8 million—they cannot escape the cost of the Falklands adventure. The invasion itself drained the state exchequer of \$ 500-600 million.

Notwithstanding reservations on Galtieri's actions, the Latin American countries have stood behind Argentina. They have committed their forces to Buenos Aires and some have sold—or will sell—the

much-needed military equipment denied to Argentina by its principal arms suppliers—France, West Germany, the US and even UK.

Calls have been issued for expulsion of the US from the OAS (Organisation of American States), for siding with Britain in contravention of the 1947 Rio Treaty obliging the countries on the American continent, barring Canada, to help each other if attacked by a foreign power. But no amount of Hispanic rhetoric will help Argentina combat its trade sanctions—even the British ones. Britain had, immediately after the Falklands occupation, banned imports amounting to \$ 1.8 billion per year and frozen Argentine assets worth \$ 1.4 billion.

Argentina retaliated by freezing British assets worth \$ 5.8 billion. Add to this the war bill—which could be as high as £ 150 million or £ 200 million for the entire operation—and Britain stands no better economically. Unemployment, inflation, stagnant levels of production and a difficult balance-of-payments position are four points that lead a growing number of Britishers to ask whether the interests of 1,800 Falklanders should gain precedence over those of the 56 million inhabitants of UK.

Already, the British pound has plummeted to a four-year low against the dollar, and the war has already lain substantial claims to Mrs Thatcher's \$ 4.4 billion contingency reserve for 1982-83. Requisitioned civilian ships for combat duty have so far cost \$ 36 million. The latest one, the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 (QE-2)—pressed into military service for carrying some 3,000 British troops to reinforce the advance British party holding out position in the East Falklands—will cost \$ 18 million a day. The cost of replacing a sunken warship is staggering—a new HMS Sheffield will cost \$ 185 million. Small wonder then that rethinking has been going on regarding the fact whether large, well equipped and modern ships can assure naval supremacy for policing far-flung, strategically important regions ☐

When the production deadline for this page was over came the news that Argentina had surrendered to Britain. (For latest developments, see Current Events—p 87.)

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ESTABLISHED 1957

Could immense punch power outbeat the smaller one of Argentina? With US support, the answer is probably yes, even in a battle zone 10,000 km from Britain. But in the final outcome, UK will be the only long-term loser. The ferocity of the British response expresses its blindness to the darkening political and economic situation back home, its ignorance—deliberate or otherwise—to the changed world scenario.

Argentina has not been open-eyed either. Its expectations of a US military support—under the Rio Treaty—and world-wide approval for its action, including Russia's, has not materialised. And both the right wing politicians—Gen Galtieri in Argentina and Mrs Thatcher in Britain—have exacerbated the tension by their intransigence. The implications of the Falklands crisis have probably escaped them, or they have turned a blind eye to them. What are these implications?

An all out war. The UN Secretary-General's efforts to bring about an immediate settlement have been threatened by Britain moving to turn the shooting match into an open war. According to the British Defence Ministry, upto 20 Harrier jump jets—not Sea Harriers equipped for aircraft carrier operations—have been flown, not shipped, to the task force. At least two of them might carry Sea Wolf missiles to combat Argentina's French-built Exocet missiles which had sunk the HMS Sheffield.

Britain has renewed air attacks, particularly on the Port Stanley airstrip, designed to neutralise Argentina's air superiority in the combat zone. Why Port Stanley? With its incapacitation, Britain has effectively prevented Argentine fighters from refuelling over the Falklands, forcing them to fly from mainland airfields. The 400-mile flight seriously curtails the plane's flying time, reducing the number of combat passes over the Falklands. Hence, the pilot has to return to base or risk running out of fuel.

Diplomatic negotiations amidst sporadic attacks from off-shore vessels seem to have three purposes. First, to keep up the pressure on the Argentine garrison on the Falklands, second, to reinforce the British blockade by ensuring that the harbour airstrip remains un-

THE IMPLICATIONS

BY H M L BERI
Institute for Defence Studies
and Analyses New Delhi

usable by Argentine aircraft to ferry supply, and third, to ensure perfect military preparedness to invade the Falklands.

On its part, Argentina has weathered the initial reverses it faced in the Organisation of American States (OAS), and has secured the members' promise for material and military aid. Notable among these members are Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, who have offered the backing of their air force. Thus, despite the political differences between Argentina and Brazil, the latter has negotiated the sale of an unspecified number of EMB-111 maritime surveillance aircraft, perhaps among the 12 in FAB service, to supplement the five Lockheed SP-2 H Neptunes of the Argentine Navy. The Venezuelan Government is also reportedly making available Mirage spares from the Libertador military base in Maracay.

Declining US role in the Americas: This apart, most OAS states want to shift the organisation's headquarters from the US for its siding with Britain over the Falklands. Venezuela has called for the expulsion of the US from the OAS, and has proposed a new treaty of mutual assistance to be signed by the Latin American countries without the US. They have also been angered by USA's duplicity with regard to the Monroe Doctrine of December 2, 1823, opposing European intervention in the Americas. All this may decisively mark the end of US and Western supremacy in large areas of the globe. For, the harsh international response to the Argentine action may obscure from public view an important fact: there are now large areas of the globe that the Western powers no longer have the capability to defend against regional powers over an extended period of time.

It demonstrates too what a relatively underdeveloped country can do against a major military power once they obtain access to so-

phisticated arms. Blochman, a specialist in the problem of foreign arms sales, says the successful Argentine attack on the Sheffield, is a very small illustration of what is going to be a revolution in the map of the world "as a result of the short-sightedness of the industrial countries in selling this fancy weaponry around the world."

End to nuclear non-proliferation. The other fancy weapons such as tactical nuclear arms that the British task force is equipped with, and under orders to use, can encourage Argentina—and possibly other much more unstable countries in potential dispute with nuclear powers—to develop their own nuclear arsenal. It is reported that Argentina is within one to four years of developing its own nuclear weapons. Under such circumstances, the prospects for non-proliferation will definitely suffer.

Isolated no more. The crisis may also lower the isolation wall that could make it possible for Latin America to stand apart from the global scene. A defeated Argentina may move closer to the Soviet Union. And if it does, a whole series of border disputes will erupt in the region and the USSR will have greater opportunity to make inroads into the continent.

Thus, the very Russian presence that the US and its NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) allies—including Britain—seek to exclude from Latin America and elsewhere may never be kept out if the crisis is allowed to prolong further. But Britain seems to have hardened its stand. This is indicated by the latest pronouncements of Mrs Thatcher, coupled with the recall of the British envoys sent to the US and the UN for consultations, daring raids on Argentine installations in Pebble Islands and the reinforcement of its task force.

All this for repossessing the Falklands, which it might, but which it cannot hold for long. As soon as financial stringency compels the British Government to withdraw its forces from the Falklands, Argentina will be free to reoccupy the Islands. □

As this article was written much before Argentina's surrender and Gen Galtieri's resignation, the implications discussed here have to be considered in that context.

NEWS IN PIX



Above: "War Should Belong. . . To History": So said Pope John Paul II (seen here with Queen Elizabeth II) on his six-day pastoral visit to UK. The visit, which began on May 28, ended the 450-year-old breach between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. He came as a messenger of peace in war-time England and pulled off a papal coup that should help the cause of Christian unity. He was far too discreet to openly attack either Britain or Argentina over their conflict in the Falklands, but made clear his aversion to it. He later visited Argentina for two days. Right: From Landless To Homeless. Landlords of Pearwa village in Bihar reportedly burnt 450 huts belonging to landless labourers on May 16. One person was killed in the fire.

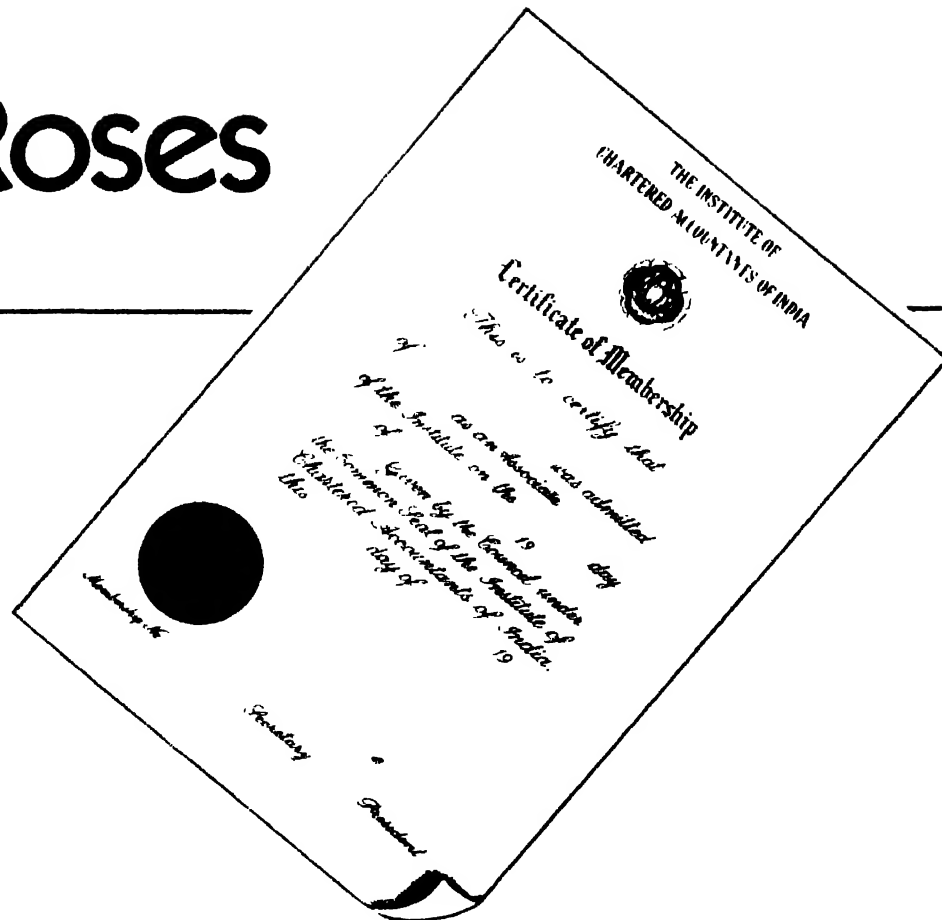




*Left- Keep Me Up: A beaming Malay-
sian Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Mahathir
Mohamad is chaired by his supporters on
being voted back to power on April 22.
In the sixth Malaysian general elections,
the 11-party National Front (NF) coalition,
of which Mohamad's United Malays
National Organisation is the largest single
party, almost routed the Opposition by
winning 132 of the 154 seats in the British-
styled Malaysian Parliament, the Diet.
Centre left 'We Are With You': During
the PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's
three day visit to New Delhi, Mrs Gandhi
reiterated the country's continued
support for the Palestinian cause and
called for an immediate and complete
Israeli withdrawal from all occupied
Arab and Palestinian territories.
India had accorded diplomatic
status to the PLO in April '81.
Below. Dinner For Nine Leaders
attending the Economic Summit dine
together at Versailles Palace. Seated from
left are Giovanni Spadolini, Italian Prime
Minister, Pierre Trudeau, Canadian Prime
Minister, Francois Mitterrand, French
President, Margaret Thatcher, British
Prime Minister, Wilfried Martens, President
of the European Council, Helmut Schmidt,
West German Chancellor, Ronald Reagan,
US President, Zenko Suzuki, Japanese
Prime Minister, and Gaston Thorn, Presi-
dent of the Commission of the European
Communities.*



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(Issued on the occasion of the centenary meeting of the Council in July 1982.)



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Correspondence Courses

So what if you cannot attend a college, let the college come home to you. You can study at your own pace, in your own style and at your own convenience. You can repeat an idea or a chapter any number of times before proceeding to the next—if you take up a correspondence course.

"Correspondence teaching is a method of teaching in which the teacher bears the responsibility of imparting knowledge and skill to a student who does not receive instructions orally; but who studies in a place and at a time determined by his individual circumstances. Correspondence study is thus an individual method of instruction—each student receives continuous individual attention and assistance to meet his special needs throughout the course." (A UNESCO Source Book)

This system, however, was encouraged in India originally to meet the requirements of those students who are denied access to the regular channels of education. But the idea didn't click immediately. Students regarded it with suspicion; prospective employers with scepticism. They couldn't be blamed because in the early stages of its growth, correspondence education offered only barely recognised diplomas from lesser or unknown private institutes for vocational purposes. Even till a decade ago, education by post received scant respect in India and was considered rather low on quality.

The attitude towards university and government-recognised correspondence courses was no different. In 1962, when the University of Delhi instituted the first correspondence course in the country at the undergraduate level, eyebrows were raised. Today, two decades later, the numbers read: 24 universities and nearly the same number of autonomous institutes. By 1973-74, a total of 48,000 university students had received instruction by post; by 1977-78, this number had doubled. In 1980-81, it had increased to 1,37,100.

TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE

Are you a working woman interested in further studies? A professional manager also interested in law? Or an ordinary clerk wanting to improve your prospects? All you need to do is join a correspondence course.

The rising figures tell us that the credibility crisis is nearly over, that the correspondence courses conducted by the universities are in no way inferior to the ones taught in classrooms. In fact, some universities like Madras even permit correspondence students to switch over to regular college if they so desire. Add to this the success stories of correspondence students. In Bombay University, there have been instances of these students beating the regulars to the top! In Kerala, correspondence students of the pre-degree course scored higher pass percentages than their regular counterparts—50 against the latter's 43 and 39 in both 1979 and 1980.

Such remarkable performances are gradually eliminating the doubts and hesitations, the suspicions and scepticism. The system is being accepted. A large number of correspondence students are working men and women who wish to further their education or career prospects but are in no financial position to do so. They also include the people from rural areas who are tied to their surroundings for more than one reason, and have no colleges within easy reach; students who have been denied a seat in a regular college for lack of seats, physically handicapped persons; those who cannot meet the cost of higher education; and housewives with plenty of spare time.

It is essential at this stage to

identify three types of correspondence courses: 1. degree/diploma courses conducted by universities/autonomous bodies/ government-recognised institutes; 2. courses run by private institutes to coach external candidates for various types of exams; 3. technical/professional courses run by commercial institutes (for details of the latter two, turn to page 22).

The courses offered by the universities include various branches of arts and commerce at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Science (except for maths) has been left well alone, for the practical classes are almost impossible to run. Attempts were made by certain universities to get colleges to lend their labs for a few hours of practical work, but were given up as they were not feasible. Among other courses offered are diplomas and certificates in library science, journalism, linguistics, etc (for details about courses, universities and eligibility conditions, see pages 28-29).

Open University Scheme: The Mysore and Madurai universities have attracted much attention in recent years due to their Open University Schemes. Irrespective of any previous qualifications, a person above 25 years of age can take up an undergraduate course and a person above 35 years can take up a postgraduate course.

Under the Madurai model, a person is expected to go through a foundation course before he can be admitted to this scheme. The Mysore model requires no foundation course. The experiment, though recent, has helped a large number of persons of varying ages to improve their qualifications.

Open School: Another new experiment in correspondence education is being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education in Delhi. Called the Open School (for address see box on pages 22-23), it provides formal schooling/non-formal technical courses/life enrichment courses at the school level. A student who cannot afford formal schooling or does not want to join a conventional

read and write intelligently. These courses, having a flexible duration, are meant to help the large number of dropouts at various stages of their school education.

B.Ed. degree from NCERT:

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) organises B Ed summer school-cum-correspondence courses at the Regional Colleges of Education (RCEs) in Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore to train untrained secondary teachers employed in various states. Graduate teachers who have completed five years of teaching or postgraduate teachers with three years of teaching experience are eligible for this 14-month-long course. It includes two summer sessions of eight weeks each in May and June during which candidates are required to stay on the RCE campus for an intensive instructional programme. The months between the two sessions are utilised for postal tuition and supervised field experience. The student-teachers are also expected to teach a certain number of lessons under the supervision of a trained teacher during this period.

Professional courses: The Institute of Company Secretaries, the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants offer correspondence courses. Admission to these institutes is not all that tough. There is a great flexibility in the eligibility conditions—a low percentage is not a minus point. If a person is successful in the entrance test, he is registered for the course. The opportunities for employment, after completion of the course, are unlimited. (For further details of all these courses, see pages 28-29.)

Admission to the university courses is no problem. Certain universities, say Mysore, do not even prescribe any basic qualifications for some of their courses. The time allowed for enrolment is reasonably long and the number of admissions is unlimited. Last year Bombay University drew 3,000 students each for its graduate and postgraduate courses. Admissions were open to all who had secured 36 per cent marks and above. Complicated rules and regulations governing admission to

bind correspondence education. Just anyone—young or old, employed or unemployed—is free to enrol on payment of fees in instalments. (More details about the admission procedure can be had from the institutes themselves.)

So far as these courses go, there is no difference in the syllabi followed by correspondence students and regular collegiates. The exam, too, is the same for both. A full-time director or registrar coordinates the various mechanics of such courses. A team of well-informed lecturers, drawn from various university colleges, prepare the lessons that are mailed at fixed intervals. These lessons are concise and compact and are in the form of lectures. They are fairly easy for an average student's understanding. With the bibliography that is attached, it becomes simple for the student to answer the questions at the end of each lesson.

Prompt Evaluation

The answers or response sheets are promptly evaluated by the tutors and sent back with the necessary corrections, comments and criticism. The tutors indicate to the student whether his answers are out of context, contain unnecessary material, are inappropriately presented, have poor examples, are too sketchy or are simply a copy of the lesson, without an attempt at understanding. The evaluators also write to the student how his work can be improved.

The Patiala Institute has introduced self-check exercises and objective-type questions at the end of each lesson. These, the institute claims, will help students comprehend the lessons. The exercises should be given a fair trial—no peek at the answers if the student wants an honest evaluation of his performance.

After all this, if the students still come across difficulties there are personal contact programmes, held at fixed intervals, where students have a free access to lecturers who patiently thrash out with each student his particular problem. The institutes' library and reading room are also open to students from early mornings to late evenings. Many institutes even broadcast special cor-

respondence courses. These have proved to be effective supplements to the printed study material.

Education by post, thus, has a lot to say for itself. It cannot be dismissed as an inadequate means of imparting education. In fact, apart from being the most economical method of teaching, it has certain positive advantages over the formal and conventional classroom system. Correspondence education instils in the students, self-reliance and confidence and encourages original thinking and initiative. They grow into do-it-yourselfers and take pride in mastering tasks by themselves. They can earn and learn simultaneously—a situation which is of great help to millions of working people in our country who could not have otherwise improved their qualifications. Correspondence education is also very convenient—students can start on any course any time. And they always have the advantage of individual and personal tuition which is not possible in a huge classroom. Besides, a class always holds some students back and drags others on too fast; no two minds are exactly alike or require the same treatment. The correspondence student proceeds at his own speed and is neither rushed nor hindered by fellow students. Correspondence study is, therefore, an individual method of instruction, almost the only one now practised on a large scale.

The system has its weak points too. It relies on the postal department to send and receive its study material on time. Our postal service being what it is, many a student misses his notes or receives them too late to be able to go through them in time for his exam. The institutions concerned try their best to send a duplicate set but they beg not to be blamed for the inefficiency of the postal system. And, however much the institutes may claim about careful examination of the response-sheets by their tutors, there always have been instances of tutors who have not been serious about their work.

Whatever the disadvantages, the fact remains that correspondence courses have brought education into the homes of many Indians, and given them the 'second chance' to build their careers. ■

"CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION HAS THUS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND ESTABLISHED ITS EFFICIENCY"

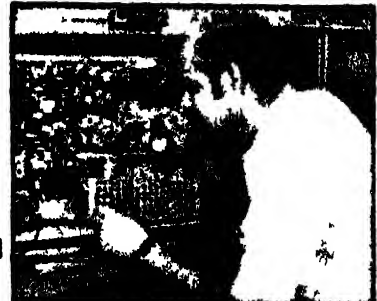
said, Shri B. D. JATTI, the former Vice President of India,
while inaugurating the Eleventh world Conference of the
International Council for Correspondence Education at New Delhi
The British Institutes is proud of its achievements in



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IN CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION
- CAREER ORIENTED COURSES WRITTEN
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degrees as external or private candidates.

The certificate and degree programmes of such institutes which have mushroomed in the past few years offer help right from the time you enrol for the course till the exam stage. The students receive cyclostyled notes, model question papers and sometimes textbooks and guides. Some institutes like Nancy College (Bombay) set assignments and tests which are reviewed by an instructor and returned with comments and suggestions. Students are also informed about the important chapters, exam centres and time-tables. Some institutes take care to send

exams are suddenly postponed, students are sent telegrams at no extra cost. There are institutes which even go to the extent of making lodging arrangements for students who have to travel to another town or city to take the exam. Correspondence colleges also train students for competitive exams in the field of banking, management or UPSC-conducted competitions. (See page 26 for addresses and courses offered by some of these institutes.)

Nancy College claims to have been the first correspondence institute to start courses for private candidates of many universities.

Agrawal Classes, Bombay

CHOOSE YOUR COLLEGE

1. Institute of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, Allahabad University, Allahabad-211 002
2. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Andhra University, Waltair
3. Directorate of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar-608 101
4. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Bhopal University, Bhopal-462 026
5. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Bombay University, University Club House, B Road Church Gate, Bombay-400 020
6. School of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, University of Delhi, 5, Cavalry Lines, Delhi-110 007
7. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Himachal Pradesh University, A. A. Lodge, Simla-171 004
8. Institute of Correspondence Education, Gita Bhavan, Parade Ground, Jammu (Lawt) 180 001
9. Institute of Correspondence

- Courses, University of Kashmir, Srinagar-190 006
10. Institute of Correspondence Courses, University of Kerala, Karivattom, Trivandrum-695 581
11. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
12. Institute of Correspondence Education, University of Madras, Madras
13. Institute of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, Madurai Kamaraj University, University Building, Palkalaanagar, Madurai-625 021
14. Institute of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, Meerut University, Meerut
15. Institute of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, University of Mysore, Manas Gangotri, Mysore-570 009
16. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007
17. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Panjab University, Chandigarh
18. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Patna University, Patna-800 005
19. Directorate of Correspondence Courses,

- Punjab University, Patiala-147 002
20. Institute of Correspondence Studies & Continuing Education, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302 004
21. Department of Correspondence Courses, SNDT Women's University, Queen's Road, Bombay-400 020
22. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati-517 502
23. Institute of Correspondence Courses, Udaipur University, Udaipur
24. Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751 004
25. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Department of Correspondence Courses, Hyderabad-500 007
26. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Manas Gangotri, Mysore-570 006
27. Correspondence Course Department, Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education & Culture, West Block No. 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110 022
28. Patrachar Vidyalaya, Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Lucknow Road, Delhi-110 007

XII and IIT-JEE has developed a reputation that can compare with top educational establishments in the country. Admission to this institute, it is said, is very difficult—only those with a very high percentage are considered.

National School of Banking (NSB), Bombay. 'the only institution in India specialising in bank recruitment courses', trains candidates for officer (PO) and clerical posts. The school claims a 70 to 85 per cent success in the past banking services exams. The results are credited to their continuous research in objective-type exams and thorough study of the question papers of the last 10 years. PO

coaches students for IAS, medical and IIT entrance exams, Reserve Bank of India, etc. Their students are particularly known to succeed in the medical entrance exams. DPCC has tough eligibility conditions—only those with 60 per cent or more marks are considered for the science courses and a second division is a must for the other courses.

Defence Services Preparatory Institute, Vijay Academy, New Delhi, organises courses for candidates appearing in various UPSC and SSB (which selects personnel for the defence services) exams.

Those who prefer to study job-oriented courses have a wide variety of subjects and institutes to choose from according to their interest, need or ability (See page 26 for a list of some institutes.) Admissions to these and the earlier mentioned courses are generally announced through notices in the local papers. Students are, however, free to write to the institutes for the prospectus without waiting for the notices to appear. The prospectus provides detailed instructions on the method of application, cost of the courses, syllabi, practical kits and notes provided as part of the course, etc. Once one decides on the course

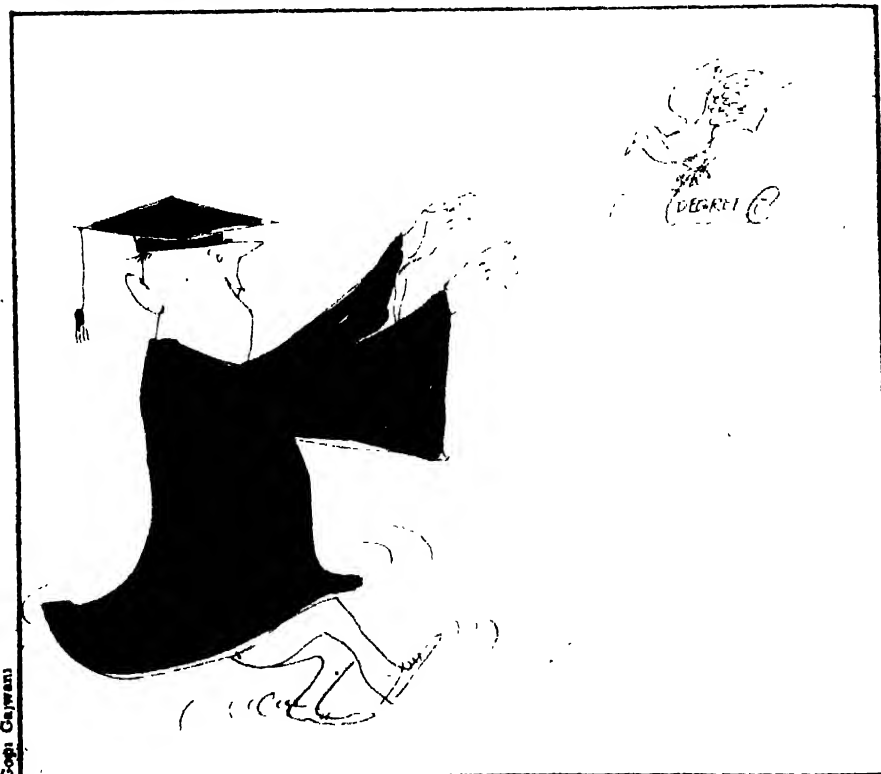
The Mangalore Correspondence College (MCC), which coaches students for the B.A., B.Com., M.A. and M.Com. degrees of south Indian universities, boasts of over 20,000 candidates who have made use of its facilities during the 21 years of its existence. Some of the MCC students have even secured ranks.

Rau's IAS Study Circle, New Delhi, offers postal guidance for the IAS prelims in General Studies, History, Sociology and Political Science papers. The total material for General Studies and any specific subject is 600 cyclostyled pages each. The material is despatched during February and May.

S.N. Das Gupta College and Delhi Public College of Competitions (DPCC), New Delhi,

- 29 Correspondence Courses Department,
Board of Secondary Education,
Madhya Pradesh
Bhopal-402 011
- 30 Correspondence Course School
Himachal Pradesh Board of
School Education
Simla
- 31 Open School
Central Board of Secondary
Education
H-24 Green Park Extension
New Delhi-110 016
- 32 Indian Institute for Workers Education
Shramik Shikshan Bhavan
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg,
Kurla Bombay 400 070
- 33 Gobind Ballabh Pant University
of Agriculture & Technology
Pant Nagar Distt. Nainital
- 34 Kerala Agricultural University
Vellanakkara,
Trichur
- 35 National Institute of Educational
Planning & Administration
17-B Sri Aurobindo Marg
New Delhi-110 016
- 36 The Institute of Chartered
Accountants of India
Indraprastha Marg
Post Box No. 7100
New Delhi-110 002
- 37 The Institute of Company
Secretaries of India,
ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003
- 38 The Institute of Cost & Works
Accountants of India,
3, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110 003

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in the form of the lessons are posted. Normally a minimum of three months is essential to complete a course. However, there is no time limit as such, and one can proceed at one's own pace. The better institutes evaluate their students' performance at regular intervals. After completion of the course, the students are given a certificate or diploma.

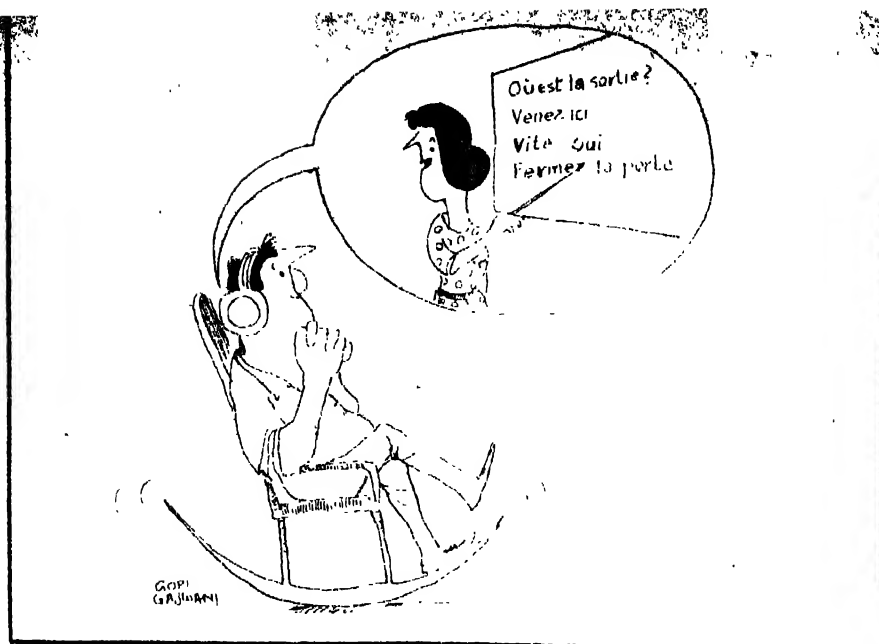
In general, about 75 per cent of the candidates complete a postal course. The rest drop out either due to loss of interest or lack of time. About 50 per cent of the students pass with fairly good marks, a few manage to scrape through and the rest fail. Generally speaking, most of these courses are not universally recognised. However, the reputed ones have managed to secure token recognition from the corresponding professional bodies and business organisations. Whatever the functional value of such courses, they do add to the prestige and could help tip the balance in favour of the student in his job when promotions, important assignments, etc. are in question.

The International Correspondence Schools (ICS), Bombay, a worldwide group of schools, is one of the earliest to run correspondence courses. Thousands of students have found career guidance or mere pleasure out of taking up their courses, which include computer programming, automobile engineering, industrial management, hotel and catering management, oil painting, languages, etc. besides coaching for CA entrance exams and AMIE.

The British Institutes, Bombay, yet another established job-oriented correspondence college, also offers specialised courses much on the same lines as the ICS for their radio and transistor radio engineering courses. Tools and kits are supplied by them.

Linguaphone Institute, Bombay, claims to teach languages—English, French, German, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, etc.—in just three months through their linguaphone audio-visual course. The students are ensured fluency and proper accent.

All India Management Association, (AIMA), New Delhi, conducts a diploma course in management, recognised by the govern-



ment. This two-year correspondence course provides executives the chance to enrich their repertoire of managerial skills. The diploma is also recognised for appointment to senior government positions. Their next session begins in January '83. Graduates (25 years and above) with three years experience in a supervisory capacity are eligible. Admission is subject to an entrance test to be held on September 12. Last date for receipt of applications is July 30. For further details, write to AIMA (address on page 26). Students are taught through textbooks, special study materials, AIMA journals, etc. and their performance is evaluated from time to time through question papers. The association also holds contact programmes at 16 centres in the country which include classes for the benefit of the students.

Delhi Institute of Management & Services (DIMS), with 8,500 students on its rolls, is the foremost among the Delhi institutes for correspondence courses. It offers 42 different courses which are prepared by its teaching faculty from the best books available in the country. The postal packets consist of lessons along with objective-type questions and their answers. The courses are meant for working people and require just half-an-hour's studying each day. The institute also helps its students in getting employment. "In fact," claims the director, "five students get a job every day." The most dis-

tinguishing feature is that a student can enrol at any time of the year.

National Institute of Technology & Management (NITMA), New Delhi, offers several technical and management courses. The students' progress is evaluated from time to time. Where practical training is necessary, the students are called to Delhi. They also ensure employment to their students.

National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT), Bombay, offers Integrated Correspondence Programmes (ICP) for multimedia computer training to Data Processing (DP) professionals. There's also an entry-level course specially designed for fresh entrants. It gives a thorough grounding in computer concepts and programming in BASIC. The courses are based on the Michigan University model. Practical training at the nearest Data Centre is part of the course whose duration varies from three to six months. The institute's placement bureau assists its students in finding suitable jobs.

However, not all correspondence institutes are well-established and it is advisable to choose the better known ones so as not to be taken for a ride.

RUDDAR DATT & MANJU RASTOGI with **SANDHYA RAO**, Bangalore; **SUJATA ANANDAN**, Bombay; **NOSHIR CONTRACTOR**, Madras; **A.A.**, New Delhi & **PREM KUMAR GUPTA**, Rohtak

WHERE TO STUDY WHAT

1. Agrawal Classes,
Correspondence Division,
202, Prasad Chambers,
Bombay-400 004
Courses: Std XI & XII (Science),
IIT-JEE
2. A.I.E.T.,
68, Thambial Reddy Road,
Mambalam, Madras-600 033
Courses: A.M.I.E., D.M.E., D.E.E.,
D.C.E.
3. All India Management Association,
Management Education Division,
Management House,
14, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003
Course: Diploma in Management
4. Alpha Career Academy,
2, B.N. Road, Off G.N. Chetty Road,
Madras-600 017
Courses: Management, M.B.A. & C.A.
entrance, Company Secretaryship
5. American Education Aids,
AD-79, Anna Nagar, Madras-600 040
Courses: G.M.A.T., G.R.E., M.B.A.
admission test
6. Asia Engineering Institute,
6, Subhash Marg, New Delhi-110 002
Courses: Engineering & Technical,
Management
7. Balaji's College,
259/260, Triplicane High Road,
Madras-600 005
Course: B.Ed.
8. Registrar/Director of Admissions,
Bethune-Cookman College,
640 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach,
Florida 32015, USA
and
Kirit Patel,
106, Navratne Bldg. No. 1,
1st floor, P.D. Mello Road,
Bombay-400 009
Courses: Computer, Medical Techno-
logy, Nursing, Management, Educa-
tion, Humanities, Science, Engineer-
ing, Pre-law
9. Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan,
Rajendra Prasad Institute of Com-
munication & Management,
K.M. Munshi Marg, Bombay-400 007
Course: Diploma in Book Publishing
10. Brilliant Tutorials,
12, Masilamani Mudali St., T. Nagar,
Madras-600 017
Courses: MBBS entrance, IIT-JEE
11. Bureau of Data Processing Systems,
Indian Technical Institute,
103, Hind Rajasthan Bldg
Dadasaheb Phalke Road,
Bombay-400 014
(The institute has branches in many
other cities.)
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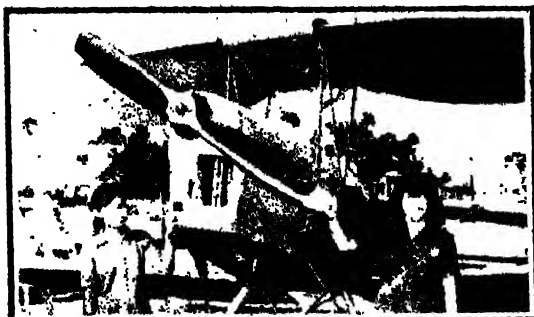
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2. Pre-Univ (2 years)	Mysore	—do—
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4. B.A. (2 years)	Meerut	—do—
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3. Economics	Andhra, HP, Madras, Madurai, Panjab, Punjabi	
4. English	HP, Madras, Madurai, Panjab, Punjabi	
5. History	Madurai, Madras, Panjab, Punjabi	
6. Sociology	Mysore	
7. Public Administration	Panjab	
8. Tamil	Madras, Madurai	
9. Sanskrit	HP	
10. Punjabi	Panjab, Punjabi	
II M.Com. (2 years)	Andhra, Annamalai, Bombay, HP, Madras, Rajasthan, Madurai	
III M.Sc. Physics & Maths (2 years)	Annamalai	
Note: Some M.A. courses are also offered by the universities of Bombay, Annamalai, Rajasthan and Mysore		
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2. B.Ed. (1 year)	Madurai	(i) BD (ii) 5 years t.e. (iii) Bonafide member of the state (TN)
3. B.Ed. (14 months)	Jammu	(i) BD (ii) 3 years t.e.
4. B.Ed. (14 months)	Kashmir	(i) BD (ii) 3 years t.e. in J&K
5. B.Ed. (14 months)	RCEs at Rajasthan, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, by NCERT (Delhi)	BD with 5 years t.e. or MD with 3 years t.e. Each college offers the course only to some specific states
II 1. M.Ed. (1 year)	Annamalai	(i) B.Ed. or M.H.Ed. (ii) Must be working as teacher
2. M.Ed. (1 year)	HP, Madurai	B.Ed.

<i>Courses</i>	<i>University/Institute/Board</i>	<i>Eligibility (as specified or equivalent)</i>
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III B.G.L. (2 years)	Mysore, Madurai	BD
IV LL.B. (2 years)	Jammu, Kashmir	BD
V (for) Article Clerk (3 years), Audit Clerk (4 years)	Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	(i) Min age 16 years (ii) BD or MD with min 50% marks or should have passed the entrance exam of the institute
VI Grad CWA	Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India	(i) Min age 18 years (ii) HS
VII Company Secretaryship	Institute of Company Secretaries of India	(i) Min age 18 years (ii) BD
VIII Educational Planning & Management (6 months)	National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration	(i) Senior Educational Planner & Administrator not below the rank of District Education Officer (ii) Should be sponsored by his employers Must be a literate farmer
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X Trade Union Organisation & Administration (flexible duration)	Indian Institute for Workers Education, Bombay	(i) Worker in an industrial unit with knowledge of English (ii) Should be sponsored by his union
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III Financial Management (1 year)	Bombay	BD
IV Operation Research (1 year)	--do--	BD
V 1. Journalism (1 year)	Mysore	BD
2. Postgraduate Diploma in Journalism (1 year)	Rajasthan	MD
VI Office Organisation & Procedures (1 year)	Panjab	(i) BD with min 40% (ii) Should be employed
VII Postgraduate Diploma in Tourism & Hotel Management (1 year)	Rajasthan	BD with min 45%
VIII Public Administration (1 year)	Sri Venkateswara	BD
IX Linguistics (Telugu)	--do--	BD (Telugu)
X Postgraduate Diploma in Teaching of English (1 year)	CIEFL (Hyderabad)	(i) MD (ii) Certificate course in the same from CIEFL
CERTIFICATE COURSES		
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Key of abbreviations used:

HP (B)—Himachal Pradesh (Board); HP—Himachal Pradesh, Pre-Univ—Pre-University, Inter—Intermediate, SSLC—Senior School Leaving Certificate; MP—Madhya Pradesh; MP (B)—Madhya Pradesh (Board); HS—Higher Secondary; SSC—Senior School Certificate; BD—Bachelor's Degree; t.e.—teaching experience, TN—Tamil Nadu, CIEFL—Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages; CIIL—Central Institute of Indian Languages; Corr—Correspondence; min—minimum; MD—Master's Degree; RCE—Regional College of Education.

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WITH HARRY G. BARNES Jr

THE US AMBASSADOR TO INDIA
BY Y.C. HALAN

A career diplomat, Harry G. Barnes Jr, 55, took over as the US Ambassador to India in November last. A pleasant, straightforward man, Barnes faces the difficult task of improving the strained relations between India and the US. He started his diplomatic career in 1951 as a consular officer in Bombay. He has represented the US in various capacities in Germany, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Nepal and Romania. A linguist, knowing French, Nepali, Romanian and Russian, he is now working at perfecting his Hindi. During a discussion at his elegant office, Barnes spoke about his impressions of India and the relations between the two countries.

In spite of a new chill in Indo-US relations, mainly due to increased US military and economic aid to Pakistan, Barnes optimistically believes that it is possible to start a friendly chapter—something even his distinguished predecessors like John Kenneth Galbraith and Daniel P. Moynihan could not achieve. Towards this end, Barnes feels it is necessary for both countries to have trade relations and try to reduce the economic gap.

India and the US fortunately have so many common interests. Both countries have a rich cultural heritage and people who are eager to cooperate. Stable economic development in India can help to reduce the economic disparity. "With all this it would be easier for me to start a new chapter," says Barnes confidently.

When Barnes first came to Bombay in 1951, "life was very different, I could see the sea and the rising sun from my window. Not now." India was facing several problems, the severest being food. Indians were not conscious of the population problem. "They are still not as conscious as they should be. Though the food problem has



*Understanding India and its problems
Ambassador Barnes (second from left)
talking to farmers.*

been solved and there are no shortages, the distribution system is not perfect, and therefore food still seems a problem. This, however, cannot undermine the fact that India has travelled a long way during the last 30 years."

India has a special place in Barnes' life. When he came to India as a young man of 25 he was "not so experienced and not so matured." This was the most crucial time of his career and his performance here could have marred or made his future. The affectionate and helpful attitude of Indians was helpful in establishing him. He found India "a window through which I could see and know the world". The greatest help was that language was not a barrier.

When asked what about India impressed him the most, he said, "Unity despite wide diversities."

He does not agree that the US gives lower priority to Indians in granting visas. "About 20,000 Indians get US visas every year. It is not a small number." But about 20 years back almost everyone who applied for a visa could get it without any problem. Today, the situation is different. People are

asked embarrassing questions and most of the applications for visas are turned down. He agrees, but argues that conditions were different then. Not many people wanted to go to the US. So only a few applied and got permission easily. Now a very large number of people want to go for various reasons. Keeping in view the economic conditions of USA, the high rate of unemployment and inflation, everyone cannot be admitted.

We can add here that probably the US needed people immediately after the Second World War and therefore adopted the 'open door policy'. Later, its own population increased, the baby boom of the late '40s and the early '50s became a part of the work force in the late '60s. The American requirements for imported labour decreased and the US Government changed its policy.

But USA seems to prefer the Germans who fought against her in World War II to Indians. The case of the Germans, and for that matter the Europeans is different, he feels. The early immigrants came from Europe and they still maintain contact. The Americans have a soft corner for their original land. And being a democratic country, the government has to consider the wishes of the people. □

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The essays given in this section are meant for candidates sitting for the IFtS exam. What better way to start than by focussing on the forests they are going to work in, thus understanding the problems they will tackle in future.

FORESTS: SAVE THEM . . .

Life on earth is not limited to human beings alone. The flora and fauna around us — the trees, the birds and the wildlife — are just as much a specimen of living things as are human beings, with a life cycle, a code and a culture of their own. However, the relationship between the two has undergone a drastic change in modern times. While the flora and fauna have bestowed numerous benefits on man, the latter in turn, has most thoughtlessly destroyed trees and indulged in persistent and wanton slaughter of birds and wild animals. Forest is a community consisting of this much persecuted category of life which has had to suffer from human ruthlessness in spite of it being the most generous benefactor of mankind.

Before the dawn of civilisation human beings lived in forests and ate the fruits and the wild animals they provided. In course of time, however, man learnt the art of growing crops wherever the soil and the climate permitted. This ensured a certain minimum food for subsistence as a result of which the human race started multiplying. To accommodate the ever-increasing population, more and more villages, towns and cities began to be carved out of forests. The process has continued unabated till this day, leading to a huge shrinkage in the world's forest area even though cutting down a forest results in the loss of many direct and indirect benefits.

Forests perform protective as well as productive functions. They defend us from floods and its ravages. Following rains the flowing water brings down a lot of mud from the highlands and deposits

it in the river beds. As a result, the river beds are raised and their water-holding capacity is reduced. They now tend to overflow even after a moderate rainfall.

Forests prevent soil erosion. With their numerous trees they hold the soil in place so that only pure water reaches the rivers and the beds remain undisturbed. On the other hand, if rains fail, the resultant drought can be taken care of more easily with the help of forests. In a dense forest area, rain water, after hitting the tree-tops, drips down to the ground to be soaked in by the soil. This water feeds the underground streams, provides moisture to the foliage and can be useful in filling up a dry well. Further, the coolness and the underground water increase the fertility of land. Soil is further enriched by the fallen leaves and the debris of trees.

Forests are also known to moderate the extremes of temperature and make the climate salubrious. Plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Destruction of trees would increase the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which, according to scientists, would unleash a process resulting in raising the ocean level and submerging much of our land. Forests also provide a home to birds and animals whose value is not limited to the aesthetic or recreational spheres alone. Birds eat up several kinds of pests and insects which destroy crops. They also convey pollen, the fertilising powder formed in the anthers of flowers, which produces fruits. Snakes are our best insurance against rodents among whom rats eat up a fifth of India's grain production.

Forests also provide us with a wide range of essential and useful commercial and consumption items. Among its major products is timber which can be used for making furniture, sports goods, agricultural implements, railway wagons and sleepers. Fuel wood and cattle feed are the other gifts of forests. In addition, they give us a useful array of minor products like bamboos, cane, essential oils,

medicinal herbs, lacquer which have considerable economic significance. Several industries like rayon, paper, matches and boards are completely forest based.

These products provided the country with a gross revenue of Rs 154.73 crores in 1980-81. They also have a tremendous potential as foreign exchange earners. In addition, they provide employment to five per cent of our labour force and there is scope for further expansion of employment opportunities in this sector.

...FOR TOMORROW

In India as also elsewhere in the world the significance of forests is gradually being realised. But ironically deforestation, an indiscretion committed by man since the olden times, still continues. Nature has created a balance between man and his environment. If ever the balance is disturbed, it is bound to have harmful consequences. Indiscriminate felling of trees over a period could result in the once fertile and prosperous areas becoming deserts. Climate could become extremely erratic with its attendant economic and health hazards to human beings. As a result of deforestation the flourishing cities of Mesopotamia, which were the envy of the world for their riches 2000 years ago, are now faceless parts of the scorching Iraq desert. Forest is a community as delicate as it is complex. Its cycles of birth, life, death and regrowth have great relevance to us. Treated with tenderness they would unfold themselves with magnanimity but if disregarded they could prove dangerously revengeful.

Forests occupy an area of 750 lakh hectares in India which is less than 22 per cent of the total land area of the country. The minimum forest cover suggested by experts for a country is about one-third of the land area. Japan has about 70 per cent of its area under forests and Sweden and Canada have 56 and 38 per cent respectively. The tremendous increase in

(Continued on page 99)

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. **verdant**: B. fresh and green. A rugged, verdant island, Madeira is a happy blend of colourful past and lively present.
2. **defunct**: C. extinct, dead. Many once prosperous newspapers have gone bankrupt and are now defunct.
3. **contusion**: A. a bruise. Thanks to the safety belt, he suffered only contusions and other minor injuries.
4. **acquittal**: B. judgment that a person is not guilty. The defendant's lawyer is asking for an acquittal on the grounds that he was insane at the time of committing the murder.
5. **diagnosis**: C. identification of disease. Ultrasound has revolutionised cardiac and circulatory diagnosis.
6. **lucid**: C. easily understood, clearly explained. The extremely erudite and lucid sermon left a lasting impact on non-Muslim ears.
7. **momentous**: B. very important. Deciding to drop the first atom bomb was a momentous decision.
8. **incarnation**: B. personification. Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello* has been represented as an incarnation of envy, as a man who regards everyone else as his rival.
9. **millennium**: D. one thousand years. India's great rivers cover vast areas and have for millenniums brought prosperity to large sections of the country.
10. **contingency**: C. a possible occurrence. The Everest expedition was prepared for any contingency.
11. **ribald**: B. having to do with coarse, indecent or vulgar language. The sailors regaled their friends with

ribald anecdotes.

12. **rhetoric**: A. the art of using impressive language in speech or writing. His speeches are down-to-earth with no trace of rhetoric.
13. **perpetuate**: D. to preserve from being forgotten or extinction or oblivion. One of the curious facts about man-made deserts is that, once created, they tend to perpetuate themselves and grow by altering the local climate.
14. **exponent**: B. one who explains, expounds or interprets. Krishnan Panikkar was the most authentic exponent of the dance form Mohini Attam.
15. **archipelago**: A. (sea with) a group of many islands. The vast Indonesian archipelago is the largest in the world.
16. **arcane**: D. secret, hidden, mysterious. The origin of rain was arcane to early Indians.
17. **rummage**: B. turn things over and disarrange while searching for something. In his search for cash the thief rummaged the closet.
18. **sacrosanct**: C. exceedingly sacred. Old beliefs should not be treated as sacrosanct.
19. **indelible**: C. incapable of being blotted out or erased. The memory of history's most remarkable conqueror, Alexander the Great, is indelibly stamped on the entire civilised world.
20. **askance**: B. look with distrust or suspicion at. Farmers look askance at city dwellers.

Vocabulary Ratings.

20	18	correct	exceptional
17	15	correct	excellent
14	12	correct	good

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THE ACHIEVERS

A CCTimes interview with the 1982 AISSC toppers
BY AMIT AGARWAL



R. Padmanabha Rao



Sunil Kumar Agarwala



Charu Ahuja

This year's topper in the Class XII of the All India Senior School Certificate (AISSC) exam is R. Padmanabha Rao, a student of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden, New Delhi. Belonging to the Science group, he attained 94.5 per cent marks.

A chubby, confident-looking chap, Padmanabha wore a look of satisfaction on his face the day the results were declared. He received the gushing congratulations of people (who were coming in droves) confidently and politely.

"I was regular with my studies right from the beginning of the academic year," said Padmanabha. "I studied four to five hours a day for my board exams, and an additional three to four hours for the IIT entrance test. The last one and a half months, however, I devoted solely to my board exams." Asked about his method of studying, Padmanabha said, "In some places you have to cram. I crammed Biology. For other subjects, I laid stress on comprehension. I made no notes, no points for my answers, but studied straight from the books, often writing down the answers to check how much I had grasped. I studied all my subjects daily, devoting more time to my weaker subjects." Asked if classroom studies were a help, he said, "Oh yes. For removing my doubts, my problems, and for general guidance, the school was a

tremendous help."

Padmanabha drew his inspiration from his two elder brothers, both students of IIT (Madras) and wants to follow in their footsteps by taking up electrical engineering from the same institute.

Sunil Kumar Agarwala, of Bal Bharati Public School, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi, topped the merit list in the Commerce group, securing 88.25 per cent marks. The diminutive and dark Sunil looked quite nervous and lost while answering questions. "I was dedicated to my work the entire year," he said. "I studied two to three hours daily but spent the rest of the time playing around. During exam days, however, I averaged about 10 hours a day. By the time the exams came, I had revised the course three times." Explaining his method of studying, he said, "I didn't do any cramming. I took class notes, did my homework religiously and also made my own notes for subjects like Economics. To make the remembering of answers easy, I made points. I did not have any time-table." Sunil also found the school plenty of help.

He plans to become a CA or take up MBA after graduation in Commerce or Maths.

The topper in the Humanities group, with 86.25 per cent marks, is Charu Ahuja of Delhi Public School, Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. Obviously excited,

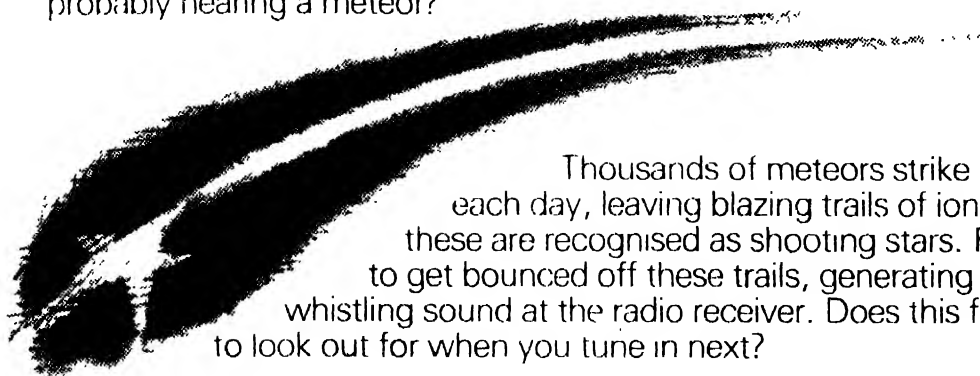
Charu burst into the room saying that the result was a fluke and she did not even expect to be in the merit list. "I never did hard labour," she protested. "Although I do feel that regular studying is the ideal way, I personally never followed it. In fact, I was haphazard in my studies for the major part of the year. It was only two months before my exams that I started working in earnest, studying four hours a day first and increasing it to six hours in the last month. In the last five weeks, I had a study schedule according to which I devoted each week exclusively to one separate subject." Asked if her method of studying included cramming, she took offence. "You can't cram," she said angrily. "You simply can't do that. It's only going to muddle everything up. And there's hardly any need for cramming because if you are interested in the subjects, comprehension becomes easy. Humanities should be taken up only by those who have an aptitude for arts subjects." Comparing Humanities with the other groups, she claimed that it was as tough as Science or Commerce.

Asked what drove her forward, Charu had a disarming answer. "Oh, everyone had such high hopes of me. How could I disappoint them?"

Charu plans to do Economics (Hons) and may try for the Civil Services. □

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COMPREHENDING COMPREHENSION

Learn the right way to tackle comprehension passages

BY RAJUL BHARGAVA & AARPEE

1 We in India have our own special problems. No one can deny that some of them are of a serious nature and must be attacked with *vigour* and determination. Our national objectives have been defined clearly. We aim at providing every citizen with the basic necessities and complete freedom to lead a life of his or her own choice. We aim to create a democratic society, strong and free, in which every citizen, irrespective of his religious beliefs, will occupy an equal and honoured place, and be given full and equal opportunities for growth and service. We aim at ending untouchability and doing away with the present inequalities of status and wealth. We are opposed to the concentration of wealth in a few hands.

(c) physical health

(d) forcefulness of language

Note that each question is technically called an *item* which includes the *stem* and all the *responses* including the *key* and the *distractors*.

The first item requires you to 'place' the given passage, i.e., to find where out of the four 'places' given is it most likely to occur. Those who are familiar with the Indian Constitution may find the use of 'we' in the passage a distractor. The content of the passage and much of its vocabulary may mislead the candidates into choosing (b), which therefore, can again act as a distractor. Misreading the tone of the passage, because of the use of the first person pronoun, may distract the

statement, which implies that three out of the four options are true while only one is false. Option (b) is true because of the sentence 'No one can ... vigour and determination'. Similarly, (c) is true as the last two sentences imply the end of economic exploitation. Again (d) is true because of the sentence 'Our national ... defined clearly'. Thus we are left with option (a). Though it must be wrong by the above process of elimination, we must double-check it and see whether it is indeed wrong. The very first sentence falsifies it, for it says: 'We in India have our own special problems,' which implies that our problems are not like those of others. So (a) is the key.

The last one is a vocabulary item. It merely wants you to identify the correct meaning of the word *vigour* in the context in which it is used. In it (d) is a real distractor because in some cases *vigour* does mean 'forcefulness of language'. Moreover it is somewhat close to (a). In a different sense (c) becomes a strong distractor, for *vigour* is most frequently associated with physical strength. The combination of 'vigour and determination' may mislead some to think that *vigour* means enthusiasm. Obviously (a) is the key here.

You have thus seen that in a multiple-choice item different reasoning strategies have to be employed in order to eliminate the distractors and arrive at the key.

11 1 The idea that costs of distribution are less justifiable than costs of production is an odd one. 2 The consumer tends to accept costs within the factory—for materials, plant, wages and management—as right, while looking upon the costs of distribution—including *shop operations* and particularly those of the wholesaler, the bogey 'middleman'—with suspicion. 3 They even seem to be ethically less worthy. 4 Though why the retailer, the wholesaler, the salesman or shop assistant, should be less deserving of a fair reward than the manufacturer, the farmer and the factory or farm worker, is difficult to see. 5 But somehow, one reward is emotionally classified as that of a producer—and therefore legitimate—whereas the other *reward* is thought of as that of a

(Continued on page 95)

1.	Stem [This passage could most probably be a part of		
	(a) The Indian Constitution	Distractors	Item
	(b) A book on political science		
Responses [(c) A speech		
	(d) A personal letter]		
		Key	
		Distractor	

- According to the author, our national objective is to
 - create equal opportunities for all
 - end economic exploitation in the country
 - promote individual freedom and prosperity
 - promote democracy, socialism and secularism
- Pick out the wrong statement:
 - The problems of Indians are like anyone else's
 - Some of our problems can be handled only by strong people
 - Our goal is to build an India free from economic exploitation
 - There is no uncertainty about our national objectives

reader to choose (d). One strong reason to choose (c) as the key, apart from the overall tone of the passage, is the repetition of 'we' throughout the passage. Even the parallel constructions repeated in the passage give it a rhetorical complexion which belongs more to speech than to writing. One has, therefore, to have the ability both to eliminate (for negative reasons) the wrong responses and to identify (for positive reasons) the right response.

In item two, the principle governing the right option (key) is that whereas the whole can represent the parts, the parts individually and separately cannot represent the whole. Thus, while each one of (a), (b) and (c) is not wholly wrong, none of them is fully right. And since (d) is fully right, (a), (b) and (c) are distractors in relation to (d), which is the best response.

Item three is slightly different. It

- The italicised word *vigour* means
 - force
 - enthusiasm

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PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam. Not easier, not harder, but just what you may expect. It is, therefore, a practical yardstick for charting your progress and planning your course. Follow strictly all test instructions. Mark yourself honestly. You'll find where your weaknesses lie and where you need to concentrate more.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

100 questions in 60 minutes	—	Excellent
60 questions in 60 minutes	—	Good
50 questions in 60 minutes	—	Fair
35 questions in 60 minutes	—	Poor

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

GENERAL AWARENESS

PO TEST PAPERS

Questions published in this section appeared in the PO exams conducted by the Banking Services Recruitment Board of the Southern and Delhi regions in February '82. These are based on the candidates' memory, as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. We have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible. Therefore, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ornithology deals with | (d) Sarojini Naidu |
| (a) Birds | 3. The first spacecraft sent by India is |
| (b) Bones | (a) Aryabhatta |
| (c) Plants | (b) Bhaskara |
| (d) Planets | (c) APPLE |
| 2. Who was the first woman chief minister of India? | (d) Rohini |
| (a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit | 4. Recently, uranium has been found in |
| (b) Nandini Satpathy | (a) Madhya Pradesh |
| (c) Sucheta Kripalani | |

- (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Haryana
5. Who is the second Indian to win the World Billiards Championship?
(a) Michael Ferreira
(b) T.C. Yohannan
(c) Wilson Jones
(d) Anita Sood
6. New Moore Island has created problems between
(a) India and Sri Lanka
(b) Pakistan and India
(c) Sri Lanka and Mauritius
(d) India and Bangladesh
7. Find the odd one out.
(a) Kulu
(b) Manali
(c) Silent Valley
(d) Simla
8. Find the odd one out.
(a) Delhi
(b) Pondicherry
(c) Mizoram
(d) Meghalaya
9. The North-South Conference was held in
(a) Yugoslavia
(b) France
(c) Mexico
(d) India
10. The Lady Ratan Tata Trophy is associated with the
(a) Women's Hockey Gold Cup
(b) Asia Women's Field Hockey Championship
(c) National Badminton Championship (women)
(d) None of the above
11. Sargasso is in the
(a) North Atlantic Ocean
(b) South Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean
(d) South Pacific Ocean
12. Who represents India in the International Court of Justice?
(a) J.N. Sinha
(b) Nagendra Singh
(c) Alva Myrdal
(d) M.S. Swaminathan
13. Who is the member of the Economic Administration Reforms Committee?
(a) L.K. Jha
(b) R. Venkataraman
(c) K.K. Mathew
(d) C.P.N. Singh
14. Pillai Committee is associated with
(a) Government organisations
(b) Banks
(c) Private enterprises
(d) Economic reforms
15. The number of permanent members of the UN Security Council is
(a) 5
(b) 6
(c) 10
(d) 14
16. P.K. Sethi received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution to
(a) Plant pathology
(b) Artificial limbs
(c) The treatment of heart attack
(d) None of the above
17. Who led the MCC team that toured India recently?
(a) Ian Botham
(b) Geoff Boycott
(c) Keith Fletcher
(d) Geoff Cook
18. The world's fastest train is in
(a) West Germany
(b) France
(c) Japan
(d) The US
19. Recently, banks were nationalised in
(a) Pakistan
(b) France
(c) Japan
(d) West Germany
20. The number of nationalised banks in India is
(a) 14
(b) 20
(c) 26
(d) 29

- with
- (a) Communism
 - (b) Capitalism
 - (c) Cubism
 - (d) Jazz
22. The earth revolves around the sun in
- (a) A circular orbit
 - (b) An elliptical orbit
 - (c) No definite orbit
 - (d) A hyperbolic manner
23. The only Indian to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature is
- (a) C.V. Raman
 - (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (c) Mother Teresa
 - (d) Hargobind Khorana
24. Dynamite was invented by
- (a) Albert Einstein
 - (b) Alfred Nobel
 - (c) Michael Daniel
 - (d) None of the above
25. Who was the first to propound that the world is round?
- (a) Galileo
 - (b) Copernicus
 - (c) Marco Polo
 - (d) Ptolemy
26. Who is Laldenga?
- (a) Mizo National Front leader
 - (b) Chief Minister of Mizoram
 - (c) Extremist leader of Manipur
 - (d) Leader of the Khalistan movement
27. Which of the following dances originated in Andhra Pradesh?
- (a) Kathakali
 - (b) Kathak
 - (c) Kuchipudi
 - (d) Bharata Natyam
28. Digboi is associated with
- (a) Oil
 - (b) Gold
 - (c) Diamond
 - (d) None of the above
29. A nuclear device was tested by India in
- (a) 1974
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1976
 - (d) 1977
30. The first man to enter space was
- (a) Neil Armstrong
 - (b) Yuri Gagarin
 - (c) Michael Collins
 - (d) None of the above
31. The national sport of Spain is
- (a) Curling
 - (b) Cricket
 - (c) Bull-fighting
 - (d) Football
32. Who was the first scientist to state that the earth revolves round the sun?
- (a) Copernicus
 - (b) Galileo
 - (c) Newton
 - (d) Ptolemy
33. Ajanta and Ellora caves are in
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Gujarat
34. Corsica is associated with
- (a) Napoleon
 - (b) Nelson
 - (c) Shakespeare
 - (d) Milton
35. India's first plant for manufacturing copper foils and copper-clad laminates is being set up in
- (a) Pimpri (Pune)
 - (b) Jaipur
 - (c) Agnigundala (AP)
 - (d) Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
36. India's fifth nuclear plant will be located in
- (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Orissa
37. Lumbini is situated in
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Tibet
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh

S. PUSHPANATHAN,
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR PO, IFtS, SCRA & OTHER EXAMS

While this section goes as **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE** in the Indian Forest Service, Special Class Railway Apprentices, Clerks'/ Stenographers' Grade and Sub-Inspectors (CBI) exams, it is called the **GENERAL AWARENESS** test in the Probationary Officers' exam.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Name the British Foreign Secretary who resigned on the Falkland issue
 - (a) Roy Jenkins
 - (b) Lord Carrington
 - (c) John Nott
 - (d) Francis Pym
2. The Nobel Prize was first awarded in the year
 - (a) 1900
 - (b) 1902
 - (c) 1903
 - (d) 1904
3. Find the odd one out.
 - (a) Mats Willander
 - (b) Guillermo Vilas
 - (c) John McEnroe
 - (d) Anatoly Karpov
4. Which one of the following places is associated with the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd?
 - (a) Panaji (Goa)
 - (b) Srinagar (J & K)
 - (c) Pimpri (Maharashtra)
 - (d) Simla (HP)
5. Which one of the following is a terrorist organisation?
 - (a) FICCI
 - (b) IRA
 - (c) CITU
 - (d) IDSP
6. Which British territory is known as Ulster?
 - (a) Wales
 - (b) Scotland
 - (c) Northern Ireland
 - (d) Isle of Man
7. Who is Dr Datta Samant?
 - (a) A trade union leader of Maharashtra
 - (b) A famous gynaecologist of Bombay who has been honoured with Padma Shree
 - (c) A famous orthopaedist who has received the Magsaysay Award
 - (d) None of the above
8. The biggest steel plant in India is in
 - (a) Durgapur
 - (b) Bhilai
 - (c) Bokaro
 - (d) Rourkela
9. The Medical Council of India has recently derecognised several medical colleges of
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
10. What is Ikebana?
 - (a) A water festival of Burma
 - (b) Japanese art of flower arrangement
 - (c) A style of fighting without a weapon
 - (d) A Japanese dance
11. The Islamic era is in its
 - (a) 13th century
 - (b) 14th century

- (c) 16th century
(d) 16th century
12. The ore of aluminium is
(a) Chromite
(b) Aurite
(c) Bromide
(d) Bauxite
13. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the
(a) Bone marrow
(b) Small intestine
(c) Kidney
(d) Colon
14. When was Burma separated from India?
(a) 1935
(b) 1936
(c) 1937
(d) 1943
15. The term of the UN Secretary-General is
(a) 2 years
(b) 3 years
(c) 4 years
(d) 5 years



16. How many times did Bjorn Borg of Sweden win the Wimbledon?
(a) 3
(b) 4

- (c) 5
(d) 6
17. Which one of the following is known as laughing gas?
(a) Nitrous oxide
(b) Nitrobenzene
(c) Nitrogen dioxide
(d) Nitroglycerin
18. Dialysis assists in the functioning of the
(a) Kidneys
(b) Liver
(c) Lungs
(d) Heart
19. Iron helps in the
(a) Formation of white blood corpuscles
(b) Formation of red blood corpuscles
(c) Prevention of goitre
(d) Prevention of diabetes
20. Light year is a unit of
(a) Time
(b) Velocity
(c) Distance
(d) Density
21. The Security Printing Press is in
(a) Nasik
(b) Calcutta
(c) Bombay
(d) Delhi
22. The coaches of the Indian Railways are manufactured at
(a) Perambur
(b) Bangalore
(c) Varanasi
(d) Chittaranjan
23. Name the countries which have collaborated with India for setting up steel plants in Bokaro, Bhilai and Rourkela respectively.
(a) USSR, UK, West Germany
(b) USSR, USSR, West Germany
(c) UK, USSR, West Germany
(d) UK, UK, USSR
24. Following are the names of some of the multi-purpose projects along with the names of the rivers with which they are connected. Which is the

- wrong pair?
- (a) Bhakra Nangal—Sutlej
 - (b) Farakka—Ganga
 - (c) Hirakud—Mahanadi
 - (d) Nagarjunasagar—Godavari
25. Black Pagoda is located at
 - (a) Khajuraho
 - (b) Konarak
 - (c) Madurai
 - (d) Mahabalipuram
 26. The famous Angkor temples are situated in
 - (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) Vietnam
 - (c) Kampuchea
 - (d) Nepal
 27. Knesset is the parliament of
 - (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Israel
 - (c) Spain
 - (d) Sweden
 28. Who is the recipient of the 1981 Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
 - (a) P. Jairaj
 - (b) Sohrab Modi
 - (c) Khayyam
 - (d) Naushad Ali
 29. Who was Subramanya Bharati?
 - (a) A Tamil poet
 - (b) A Malayalam poet
 - (c) A Hindi poet
 - (d) A Marathi poet
 30. Ramon Magsaysay was
 - (a) A Greek philanthropist
 - (b) A Philippine President
 - (c) An eminent scientist of Sweden
 - (d) None of the above
 31. During World War II, atom bombs were dropped over two cities of Japan. One was Hiroshima. Which was the other?
 - (a) Osaka
 - (b) Nagasaki
 - (c) Fujiyama
 - (d) Kagoshima
 32. Nobel Prize is not awarded for
 - (a) Medicine
 - (b) Peace
 - (c) Community service

- (d) Literature
33. Krone is the currency of
 - (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Sweden
 - (c) Denmark
 - (d) Poland
34. Gibraltar is the cause of strained relations between
 - (a) Britain and France
 - (b) Britain and Portugal
 - (c) Britain and Spain
 - (d) Britain and Italy



35. Who is Zubin Mehta?
 - (a) A famous composer
 - (b) A militant trade union leader of Gujarat
 - (c) Winner of the Himalayan Car Rally
 - (d) None of the above
36. Which one of the following statements is wrong?
 - (a) Sahibzada Yaqub Khan is Pakistan's Foreign Minister
 - (b) George Bush is the US Vice-President
 - (c) Ali Akbar Velayati is Iran's Foreign Minister
 - (d) Andrew Peacock is Australia's Prime Minister
37. Chichonal volcano is in
 - (a) Japan
 - (b) Indonesia

- (d) Mexico
38. What was India's ranking in the World Cup Hockey Tournament held at Bombay recently?
- 3rd
 - 4th
 - 5th
 - 6th
39. Where was the inaugural Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Soccer Tournament held this year?
- Delhi
 - Calcutta
 - Bombay
 - Kozhikode
40. Tennis star Ivan Lendl hails from
- The US
 - Sweden
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Australia
41. APPLE was launched from
- Sriharikota (India)
 - A Soviet cosmodrome
 - Cape Canaveral (USA)
 - Korou (French Guyana)
42. In which continent is Mt Kilimanjaro?
- Africa
 - North America
 - South America
 - Europe
43. Admiral O. S. Dawson is the
- Chief of British naval operations in the Falklands
 - Chief of Indian Naval Staff
 - Chief of British Navy
 - None of the above
44. Who was Robert Koch?
- Discoverer of the tubercle bacillus
 - A famous German navigator
 - A famous German novelist
 - A famous German painter
45. Who is Sardar Angre?
- A leader of the banned Mizoram National Front
 - The long-time adviser of
 - A leader of the banned Dal Khalsa
 - An eminent Indian historian
46. Which one of the following groups is chronologically arranged?
- Salt Satyagraha, Simon Commission, Congress resolution for complete independence, Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - Simon Commission, Congress resolution for independence, Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Simon Commission, Congress resolution for complete independence
 - Simon Commission, Salt Satyagraha, Congress resolution for complete independence, Gandhi-Irwin Pact
47. Who formulated the famous equation $E=mc^2$?
- Frederick Soddy
 - Sir John Cockcroft
 - Albert Einstein
 - Lord Rutherford
48. Why is Sir Ronald Ross famous?
- He proved that malaria is spread by mosquitoes
 - He introduced antiseptics to prevent infection after operation
 - He developed a vaccine against polio
 - He discovered the blood circulation system
49. In which of the following would you find a periscope?
- A liner
 - A submarine
 - A lightship
 - A tanker
50. Bat is a/an
- Reptile

- (b) Bird
(c) Mammal
(d) Arthropod
51. Whale is a/an
(a) Amphibian
(b) Fish
(c) Mollusc
(d) Mammal
52. Clove is a
(a) Seed
(b) Fruit
(c) Flower bud
(d) Vegetative bud
53. Yeast is used for the fermentation of
(a) Ethyl alcohol
(b) Acetic acid
(c) Cheese
(d) Curd
54. Harappa is/was
(a) A commercial centre of ancient India
(b) An urban centre of the Indus Valley Civilisation
(c) A Vedic town of great religious significance
(d) The capital of an Indian kingdom of ancient times
55. The Gandhara school of sculpture was
(a) A blend of Indian and Greek styles
(b) A blend of Indian and Persian styles
(c) Purely Indian in origin
(d) A blend of Indian and Malaysian styles
56. Akbar's religious policy was characterised by
(a) Tolerance towards all religions
(b) An indifference to religions
(c) A hostile attitude towards other religious communities
(d) Belief in secularism
57. Which one of the following Acts marked the end of the East India Company rule?
(a) Act of 1793
(b) Act of 1813
- (c) Act of 1858
(d) Act of 1858
58. Which one of the following Sikh Gurus organised the Sikhs as soldiers to fight against the Mughal army?
(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Guru Arjun Dev
(c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(d) Guru Gobind Singh
59. The community farm established by Mahatma Gandhi near Johannesburg in 1910 was called
(a) Gandhi Ashram
(b) Sevagram
(c) Phoenix Settlement
(d) Tolstoy Farm
60. The famous philosopher Confucius belonged to
(a) Japan
(b) Thailand
(c) Tibet
(d) China
61. The Tigris river flows mainly through
(a) Turkey
(b) Syria
(c) Iraq
(d) Iran
62. The lower layer of the atmosphere is known as
(a) Mesosphere
(b) Ionosphere
(c) Troposphere
(d) Stratosphere
63. The line joining places which have the same height above sea level is called
(a) Isophyet
(b) Isobar
(c) Contour
(d) Isohel
64. Which of the following is not a coal field?
(a) Raniganj
(b) Jharia
(c) Mosabani
(d) Korba
65. The largest number of coir industries are located in

- (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Gujarat
(d) Haryana
66. Which of the following is a landlocked country?
(a) Afghanistan
(b) Burma
(c) The Philippines
(d) Israel
67. Which of the following is the largest producer of raw silk?
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Jammu & Kashmir
68. The Tapti river originates from the
(a) Vindhya Range
(b) Satpura Range
(c) Maikal Range
(d) Mahadev Hills
69. The objective of Fundamental Rights in our Constitution is to provide
(a) Better material conditions to citizens
(b) Social justice
(c) Equality and freedom to all citizens
(d) Economic justice
70. Communism is based on
(a) *Philosophy Of Right*
(b) *The Republic*
(c) *The Social Contract*
(d) *Das Kapital*
71. India's foreign policy of non-alignment means
(a) Acting as a mediator between nations
(b) Non-involvement in the super power politics
(c) Cooperating with the neighbouring countries
(d) None of the above
72. A subject is said to be in the concurrent list when a law can be passed on it by
(a) The central government
(b) The central and state governments

- (c) The state government
(d) Either of them with the other's approval
73. The first general elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the year
(a) 1947
(b) 1950
(c) 1952
(d) 1957
74. The President of India does not appoint
(a) Ambassadors
(b) The Chief Justice
(c) The Prime Minister
(d) The Vice-President
75. Which one of the following UN agencies promotes food production in the world?
(a) WHO
(b) UNESCO
(c) FAO
(d) ILO



76. Who is General Leopoldo Galtieri?
(a) President of Argentina
(b) The US General who is the Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe
(c) A notorious Italian terrorist who calls himself General
(d) None of the above
77. World Health Day is observed on
(a) March 22
(b) April 8
(c) August 10
(d) October 24

- in Sir Richard Attenborough's film of that name?
- Richard Burton
 - Naseeruddin Shah
 - Ben Kingsley
 - Henry Fonda
79. The Chinese method of treating diseases by needle is called
- Acupuncture
 - Numbing
 - Anabiosis
 - Ching-chung
80. Which of the following is not among the founders of the non-aligned movement?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Marshal Josip Broz Tito
 - Abdel Gamel Nasser
 - Charles de Gaulle
81. Which is the smallest state in India?
- Himachal Pradesh
 - Sikkim
 - Tripura
 - Meghalaya
82. 'High seas' refer to the zone
- Where there are high tidal waves all the time
 - Where the depth of the ocean is more than 8,000 ft
 - Where all nations can navigate freely
 - Where oil is extracted
83. The Borlaug Award for outstanding contribution in agriculture has been instituted by
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation
 - The Coromandel Fertilisers Ltd
 - The Indian Council for Agricultural Research
 - None of the above
84. The Holy Roman Empire was founded by
- Julius Caesar
 - Charlemagne
 - Augustus Caesar
 - None of the above
- in the world is
- India
 - Brazil
 - The US
 - Argentina
86. The river named after a legendary nation of female warriors is the
- Nile
 - Amazon
 - Potomac
 - Missouri
87. The Irani Cup is associated with
- Hockey
 - Cricket
 - Golf
 - Football
88. The first Indian to score a double century against the West Indies was
- Vinoo Mankad
 - Dilip Sardesai
 - Sunil Gavaskar
 - Chandu Borde
89. The world's tallest building is the
- Empire State Building
 - Sears Tower
 - Pentagon
 - None of the above
90. The country having the largest Muslim population in the world is
- India
 - Indonesia
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Iran
91. The largest producer of gold in the world is
- South Africa
 - Canada
 - The US
 - Australia
92. How many Indians have won the Nobel Prize so far?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

ARITHMETIC

BY R. P. GOEL

FOR ASSISTANTS' GRADE & PO EXAMS

While this section goes as ARITHMETIC in the Assistants' Grade exam, it is the QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE TEST in the PO exam.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. The number of integers between 1 and -1 is

(a) None
(b) One
(c) Ten
(d) Many

2. A four-digit perfect square whose first two digits and last two digits each represent a square is

(a) 1636
(b) 1681
(c) 3664
(d) 4964

3. $1 - [2 - \{3 - (4 - 5 - 6)\}]$ is equal to

(a) 1
(b) 3
(c) 5
(d) 7

4. How many prime numbers are there between 0 and 100?

(a) 23
(b) 25
(c) 29
(d) 31

5. If the numerator and the denominator of a pure fraction are increased by the same quantity, the resulting fraction is

(a) Always greater than the original fraction
(b) Always less than the original fraction
(c) Always equal to the original fraction

- (d) None of the above

6. Simplify

$$\frac{.75 \div .75 \times .75 \div .25 \div .25 \div .25}{.75 \div .75 \div .75 \div .25 \div .25 \div .25}$$

(a) 0.25
(b) 0.5
(c) 0.75
(d) 1.0

7. The value of

$$(625)^{6.25} (25)^{2.50}$$

$$(625)^{6.75} (5)^{1.20} \text{ is}$$

(a) 0.25
(b) 6.25
(c) 25
(d) 625

8. The cube root of 0.000027 is

(a) 0.0003
(b) 0.003
(c) 0.03
(d) 0.3

9. Rita has a 60 cm long ribbon. She gives Nisha half of it. Then she gives Nita one quarter of what is left. After giving a piece of ribbon to Gita, she is left with one-tenth of the original for herself. Thus Gita gets a piece of

(a) 6 cm
(b) 9 cm
(c) $16\frac{1}{2}$ cm
(d) $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm

10. Real numbers are

(a) Always terminating decimals
(b) Always non-terminating

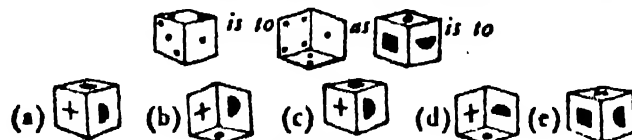
- but recurring decimals
- (c) Always non-terminating and non-recurring decimals
- (d) All the above
11. p is 80 per cent of q. What percentage of p is q?
 - (a) 80 per cent
 - (b) 85 per cent
 - (c) 120 per cent
 - (d) 125 per cent
 12. Nitin's salary was reduced by 10 per cent and the reduced salary was increased by 10 per cent. Thus he loses
 - (a) Nothing
 - (b) 1 per cent
 - (c) 5 per cent
 - (d) 10 per cent
 13. At an election a candidate, who gets 62 per cent of the total votes polled, is elected by a majority of 288 votes. The elected candidate gets
 - (a) 456 votes
 - (b) 744 votes
 - (c) 912 votes
 - (d) 1,200 votes
 14. A monthly return ticket costs 25 per cent more than a single ticket. A week's extension can be had for the former by paying 5 per cent of the monthly ticket's cost. If the money paid for the monthly ticket (with extension) is Rs 42, the price of the single ticket is
 - (a) Rs 14
 - (b) Rs 16
 - (c) Rs 32
 - (d) Rs 64
 15. The cost price (C.P.) of 19 chairs is equal to the selling price (S.P.) of 16 chairs. Then the gain is
 - (a) $3\frac{9}{17}$ per cent
 - (b) $15\frac{1}{19}$ per cent
 - (c) $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent
 - (d) None of the above
 16. Sartaj purchases 20 litres of milk at Rs 4 per litre and dilutes it with water to increase the content to 22 litres. In order to earn a profit of 10 per cent, he should sell the milk at
 - (a) Rs 4 per litre
 - (b) Rs 4.10 per litre
 - (c) Rs 4.20 per litre
 - (d) Rs 4.40 per litre
 17. A cloth merchant claims to sell cloth at cost price. However, the metre scale he uses is only 96 cm long. His gain is
 - (a) 4 per cent
 - (b) $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent
 - (c) $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent
 - (d) 5 per cent
 18. Mohan owns a plot worth Rs 10,000. He sells it to Madan at a profit of 10 per cent. Madan sells it back to Mohan at a loss of 10 per cent. Thus Mohan
 - (a) Loses Rs 100
 - (b) Loses Rs 900
 - (c) Gains Rs 100
 - (d) Gains Rs 1,100
 19. Suresh sells a watch to Ramesh at a gain of 10 per cent and Ramesh sells it to Hari at a gain of 5 per cent. If Hari has to pay Rs 462 for it, the cost price of the watch for Suresh is
 - (a) Rs 300
 - (b) Rs 400
 - (c) Rs 500
 - (d) Rs 600
 20. Jai Pal sells a shirt at a profit of 25 per cent. Had he bought it at 25 per cent less and sold it for Rs 25 less, he would have gained 25 per cent. The cost price of the shirt is
 - (a) Rs 50
 - (b) Rs 75
 - (c) Rs 80
 - (d) Rs 100
 21. The single discount equivalent to the discount series of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5

- (a) 11.66 per cent
(b) 31.6 per cent
(c) 32.5 per cent
(d) 35 per cent
22. The average salary per head of all the workers in a workshop is Rs 95. The average salary of 15 officers is Rs 525 and that of the rest is Rs 85. The total number of workers in the workshop is
(a) 480
(b) 630
(c) 645
(d) 660
23. The average height in a class of 25 students is 140 cm. Five more students join the class and the average height increases to 145 cm. The average height of new entrants is
(a) 135 cm
(b) 150 cm
(c) 165 cm
(d) 170 cm
24. Two vessels contain mixtures of milk and water. One contains 80 per cent milk and the other contains 60 per cent milk. The proportion in which they should be mixed to get a liquid with 75 per cent milk and 25 per cent water is,
(a) 1:3
(b) 1:2
(c) 11:7
(d) 3:1
25. Two numbers are in the ratio of 3:4. When 8 is added to both the numbers, their ratio becomes 4:5. The smaller number is
(a) 24
(b) 32
(c) 40
(d) 56
26. Two persons received a sum of money, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of which was invested in a business and the rest was shared in the ratio of 3:7. If the smaller share was Rs 420, the total money received by them was
(a) Rs 500
(b) Rs 1,000
(c) Rs 3,500
(d) Rs 5,300
27. In a business Ashok is the working partner while Pawan is the sleeping partner. Ashok puts in Rs 5,000 and Pawan invests Rs 6,000. Ashok receives $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the profit for managing the business. The rest is divided in proportion to their capitals. If the total profit is Rs 880 then Pawan's share of it is
(a) Rs 400
(b) Rs 420
(c) Rs 460
(d) Rs 480
28. Madan and Sunil enter into partnership with capital in the ratio of 4:5. After three months Madan withdraws $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his capital and Sunil withdraws $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his capital. The gain at the end of 10 months is Rs 760. The profit should be divided in the ratio
(a) 3:4
(b) 4:5
(c) 9:13
(d) 33:43
29. Hira Lal lent a sum of money at 4 per cent simple interest. In 8 years the interest amounted to Rs 340 less than the sum lent. The sum lent was
(a) Rs 372
(b) Rs 500
(c) Rs 510
(d) Rs 680
30. The simple interest on a certain sum for 14 months at 6 per cent per annum is Rs 25 more than the simple interest on the same sum for 8 months

sum borrowed is

- (a) Rs 1,100
(b) Rs 1,344
(c) Rs 1,500
(d) Rs 2,500
31. A sum of money put out at compound interest becomes Rs 672 in two years and Rs 714 in three years. The rate of interest is
(a) 5 per cent per annum
(b) 6 per cent per annum
(c) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum
(d) $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum
32. Ram Kumar buys a watch for Rs 400 and sells it on credit. He gets Rs 510 after 6 months. If the rate of interest is 4 per cent per annum, His gain is
(a) $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
(b) 6 per cent
(c) 24 per cent
(d) 25 per cent
33. The banker's discount at 3 per cent per annum is Rs 59.50 for a 17-month bill. The face value of the bill is
(a) Rs 1,190
(b) Rs 1,400
(c) Rs 2,380
(d) Rs 2,400
34. Two taps A and B fill a tank separately in 24 minutes and 40 minutes respectively and a waste pipe C releases 30 litres per minute. If all the pipes are opened, the tank is filled in 1 hour. The capacity
- (a) 450 litres
(b) 500 litres
(c) 600 litres
(d) 900 litres
35. Ravi rows a distance of 1 km down the stream in 10 minutes and he requires 30 minutes to cover the distance up the stream. The speed of the stream is
(a) 2 km per hour
(b) $3\frac{1}{3}$ km per hour
(c) 4 km per hour
(d) 6 km per hour
36. The difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle is 210 cm. Then the radius of the circle is
(a) 3.5 cm
(b) 7 cm
(c) 14 cm
(d) 49 cm
37. Mohan can type 500 words in 10 minutes and Sohan 400 words in 10 minutes. They can together type 3,600 words in
(a) 30 minutes
(b) 40 minutes
(c) 45 minutes
(d) 60 minutes
38. It takes an hour for a saree to dry in the sun. So 25 sarees will dry in
(a) 1 hour
(b) 24 hours
(c) 25 hours
(d) None of the above

FIGURE IT OUT



ANSWER

(p)

From TEST YOURSELF by William Bernard & Jules Leopold

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL L. R. MANCHANDA

FOR POs

This professionally prepared mental ability test enables you to exercise and improve the important test-taking abilities—judgment, presence of mind and flexibility. The various questions closely represent the actual exam of several competitions.

Time: 40 minutes

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent....42-44 Very Good....38-41 Good...34-37
Fair....31-33 Poor....Below 30

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers, together with a concise explanation of the main points behind each question, are given at the end of this supplement

- 1 Spot the odd one out from the following
 - (a) Dance
 - (b) Chance
 - (c) Tragedy
 - (d) Fear
- 2 A solid block of marble weighs $3\frac{1}{4}$ kg. What will be the weight in kg of another solid block of marble whose length, breadth and height are respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the corresponding divisions of the first block?
 - (a) $13/16$
 - (b) $13/8$
 - (c) $13/6$
 - (d) $39/16$
- 3 An electric train completes a journey in 6 hr and 30 min. In how much time will a train with a steam engine cover two-thirds of the journey, if the proportion of its speed to that of an electric train is 4:9?
 - (a) 8 hr 15 min
 - (b) 8 hr 45 min
 - (c) 9 hr 45 min
 - (d) Can't be worked out from

- the data given
- 4 Which word goes into the brackets?

1 (BUG)	55
6 (HID)	33
12 (?)	51

 - (a) BUT
 - (b) PUB
 - (c) DUB
 - (d) KID

Directions: In each of the questions 5 to 7, there is a series with one term missing as indicated by (?). You are required to find from the alternatives given, the number that should come in place of the question-mark

- 5 4, 14, 38, 82, 152, ?, 394
 - (a) 254
 - (b) 256
 - (c) 298
 - (d) 300
- 6 6, 22, 40, 61, 86, 116, ?
 - (a) 137
 - (b) 146
 - (c) 152
 - (d) 154

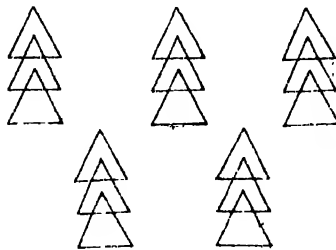
- (a) 52
- (b) 54
- (c) 55
- (d) 58

8. A doctor gave 13 pills to a patient and told him to take one tablet every 15 minutes. How long would the pills last?
- (a) 3 hr 15 min
 - (b) 3 hr 30 min
 - (c) 3 hr 45 min
 - (d) None of the above

Directions: Question 9 is based on synonyms, the only peculiarity being that the synonym to be filled in by you must consist of the letters chosen out of the word in capital letters, e.g., the synonym of DECEASED is DEAD and that of ILLUMINATED is LIT. The number of letters in each synonym is indicated by the number of dashes.

9. (a) SALVAGE - - - - -
 (b) RECLINE - - - - -
 (c) DELIBERATE - - - - -
 (d) ROTUND - - - - -

10. A welder charges Rs 3 to break a link and Rs 5 to weld it. The least amount that it would cost to get the segments shown below joined in a single length of chain is



- (a) Rs 20
- (b) Rs 24
- (c) Rs 28
- (d) Rs 32

Directions: In questions 11 to 20,

relationship between the pair of capitalised words and then select the lettered pair of words which have a similar relationship to the first pair.

11. PHILATELIST : STAMPS ::
 (a) journalist : events
 (b) numismatist : coins
 (c) government : taxes
 (d) entomologist : words
12. AQUARIUM : FISH ::
 (a) class : students
 (b) parliament : politicians
 (c) aviary : birds
 (d) money : treasury
13. COGNISANCE : IGNORANCE ::
 (a) ephemeral : fleeting
 (b) chimerical : imaginary
 (c) exonerate : absolve
 (d) avidity : generosity
14. WAR : DEATH ::
 (a) plane : crash
 (b) pill : relief
 (c) fire : smoke
 (d) student : learning
15. CLANDESTINE : SURREPTITIOUSLY ::
 (a) subversive : secretly
 (b) plan : deliberately
 (c) destroy : willingly
 (d) assert : truly
16. ECLECTIC : LIBERAL ::
 (a) boisterous : peaceful
 (b) dogmatic : rigid
 (c) notorious : respected
 (d) reticent : communicative
17. AIR : LUNGS ::
 (a) veins : blood
 (b) crop : fields
 (c) fuel : pipes
 (d) power : generators
18. SUGAR : CAVITIES ::
 (a) soldier : army
 (b) politician : trouble
 (c) hostility : war
 (d) carbohydrates : corpulence
19. DEDUCTION : DISCOVERY ::
 (a) infer : rationalisation
 (b) reasoning : solution

(d) return : exchange
20. KINETIC : POTENTIAL ::

- (a) dance : sleep
- (b) motion : position
- (c) static : dynamic
- (d) sanguine : confident

21. Anil sold his car to Bhisham at a profit of 25 per cent. Bhisham then sold it to Johnny, Johnny sold it to Yogesh, Yogesh sold it to Sanjay, each at the same profit of 25 per cent. If Rs 6,480 be the difference between the prices at which Johnny and Sanjay bought the car, the price at which Johnny sold the car to Yogesh must have been
- (a) Rs 14,000
 - (b) Rs 14,400
 - (c) Rs 14,800
 - (d) Rs 15,200

22. In a personality test, a candidate secured 50 per cent marks and failed by 3 marks, while another candidate secured 80 per cent marks and got 6 marks more than the minimum necessary to pass this test. The minimum marks required to pass the personality test were
- (a) 15
 - (b) 18
 - (c) 21
 - (d) 24

23. Spot the odd one out.
- (a) 1219
 - (b) 1246
 - (c) 1415
 - (d) 1534

24. Using a uniform procedure for coding telephone numbers of ministers, we get the following results:

Minister	Tele No. (in original)	Tele No. (in code)
A	387425	583297
B	649347	731601

Using the same procedure for coding, what number will you get for another minister, D, whose original telephone number is 387549?

- (a) 987543
- (b) 961701
- (c) 927643
- (d) 965321

Directions: Questions 25 to 27 are to be answered with reference to the following number system. The symbols are used in the same fashion as Roman numerals.

I = \wedge
V = \square
X = ?
L = \lrcorner
C = Z
D = α
M = $\#$

For example, $\lrcorner \square \wedge \wedge = 57$. Thousands are indicated by drawing a line over the concerned symbol.

For example, $\overline{\text{VI}} = 6,000$

25. ? Z \lrcorner equals

- (a) 10,050
- (b) 10,150
- (c) 10,315
- (d) 10,915

26. $4(10^4) + 5(10^3) + 4(100)$ equals

- (a) $\# \text{ZZZZ} \square$
- (b) $??Z\lrcorner$
- (c) $???? \lrcorner \square$
- (d) $\square \square \text{ZZZZ}$

27. Which one of the following expressions correctly represents

$\# \text{ (i) } \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$

- (a) $1,000,000 + 100 + 2,000 + 100,000 + 2$
- (b) $2(10^7) + 2(10^4) + 10 + 1,000 + 2$
- (c) $10^6 + 50(10^4) + 2(10^3) + 2$
- (d) $2(10^5) + 2(10^3) + 5(10) + 10(1,000,000) + 2$

28. In an examination, 70 per cent

students score more than 60, 30 per cent score more than 80 and 15 per cent score 90 and above. Only 3 students score 88 each; this number is 10 per cent of those who score more than 80 but less than 90. If 40 per cent of the students who score more than 60 but not more than 80 are foreigners, the number of foreign students is

- 16
- 24
- 32
- 40

29. A man bought a certain number of toffees at the rate of 2 toffees for a rupee and one third that number at 4 for a rupee. Then he sold them all for 75 paise each. In the process he made a profit of Rs 1,000. How many toffees must he have bought?

- 2,600
- 2,800
- 3,000
- 3,200

30. Complete the series:
468/26, 210/5, 1408/8, 5330/5, ?

- 2816/8
- 3198/3
- 5636/32
- 59780/7

31. A businessman was to cover a certain distance in 8 hours. He started with a uniform speed of x kmph, but after 4 hours, he found he had covered only two fifths of the total distance. He then increased his speed to y kmph. On doing so he found that he had reached his destination 2 hours earlier. The ratio $x:y$ is

- 1:3
- 2:3
- 2:5
- 3:5

Directions: Questions 32 to 37 consist of two premises and a conclusion. Without challenging the authenticity of the premises, state whether the conclusion is valid or not.

32. (a) If the British have some experienced generals, they will be able to win against the Argentines.
(b) The British do not have any experienced generals.
(c) Therefore, the British will not be able to win against the Argentines.

33. (a) If the British have some experienced generals, they will be able to win against the Argentines.
(b) The British have not won against the Argentines.
(c) The British, therefore, have no experienced generals.

34. (a) No living being can survive without oxygen.
(b) The moon has no atmosphere and hence has no oxygen.
(c) Therefore, no living being can survive on moon.

Directions: In questions 35 to 36 you will find part of an argument followed by some statements. You are required to select the statement which completes the argument in such a way as to justify the conclusion.

35. X is a public school boy; so he must be a snob.
(a) Some public school boys are snobs.
(b) All snobs are public school boys.
(c) Some public school boys are not snobs.
(d) All public school boys are snobs.
(e) None but the public school

36. X, a citizen of India, is not eligible to vote because he has not yet attained the age of 21.
- All those who are 21 and above are eligible to vote.
 - Only those who are below 21 are not eligible to vote.
 - No Indian citizen below 21 is eligible to vote.
 - Some experienced young people even if they are below 21 are eligible to vote.
37. If the statement—"All men are made of stone"—is true, which of the following is/are true?
- Some men are made of stone.
 - No men are made of stone.
 - Some men are not made of stone.
 - Some things made of stone are men.
 - All things made of stone are men.
38. If the statement—"Some men are honest"—is true, which of the following is/are definitely false?
- All men are honest.
 - Some honest beings are men.
 - No honest beings are men.
 - Some men are not honest.
 - No men are honest.
39. If the statement—"No schoolboy is restless"—is true, which of the following is/are true?
- Some schoolboys may be restless.
 - No restless person is a schoolboy.
 - Some restless persons may be schoolboys.
 - Some schoolboys are not restless.
 - Some restless persons are not schoolboys.
40. If the statement—"Some girls the following statements is/are deducible from it?"
- All girls are shy.
 - No girls may be shy.
 - Some girls are shy.
 - Some girls may be shy.
41. If the statement—"All candidates have passed the written examination"—is false, which of the following statements must be true?
- Some candidates have passed the written exam.
 - No candidate has passed the written exam.
 - Some candidates have not passed the written exam.
42. If the statement—"Some politicians are liars"—is false, which of the following is/are true?
- All liars are politicians.
 - No politicians are liars.
 - No liars are politicians.
 - Some politicians are not liars.
 - All politicians are liars.
43. If the statement—"Some teachers are not learned"—is false, which of the following is/are true?
- All teachers are learned.
 - All learned beings are teachers.
 - Some teachers are learned.
 - Some learned beings are teachers.
 - No teachers are learned.
44. If the statement—"No Indians are philosophers"—is false, which of the following is/are true?
- Some Indians are philosophers.
 - All Indians are philosophers.
 - Some Indians are not philosophers.
 - Some philosophers are Indians.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY K. KAPOOR

Invariably every competitive exam tries to test a candidate's proficiency in the English language. Our practice tests in English are meant to help strengthen your knowledge of grammar and usage so that you confidently tackle the English paper in various entrance exams and recruitment tests for NDA, UPSC, Banking, Management and others.

READING COMPREHENSION

I Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Not only is mathematics independent of us and our thoughts, but in another sense we and the whole universe of existing things are independent of mathematics. The *apprehension* of this purely ideal character is indispensable, if we are to understand rightly the place of mathematics as one among the arts. It was formerly supposed that pure reason could decide, in some respects, as to the nature of the actual world: geometry, at least, was thought to deal with the space in which we live. But we now know that pure mathematics can never pronounce upon questions of actual existence: the world of reason, in a sense, controls the world of fact, but it is not at any point creative of fact, and in the application of its results to the world in time and space, its certainty and precision are lost among approximations and working hypotheses. The objects considered by mathematicians have, in the past, been mainly of a kind suggested by phenomena; but from such restrictions the abstract imagination should be wholly free. A reciprocal liberty must be accorded: reason cannot dictate to the world of facts, but the facts cannot restrict

reason's privilege of dealing with whatever objects its love of beauty may cause to seem worthy of consideration. Here, as elsewhere, we build up our ideals out of the fragments to be found in the world; and in the end it is hard to say whether the result is a creation or a discovery.

--Bertrand Russell

1. This passage deals with
 - (a) mathematics and human thought
 - (b) the relation between mathematics and other arts
 - (c) objects worthy of consideration in mathematics
 - (d) the nature of relation between mathematics and the world of facts
2. Russell attributes 'ideal character' to mathematics because
 - (a) its findings have application only in the fields of time and space
 - (b) it considers only those objects which its love of beauty causes to select for consideration
 - (c) it is independent of existing things and human thoughts
 - (d) an awareness of this ideal character is indispensable for understanding mathematics correctly
3. When the results of pure mathematics are applied to

- (a) its findings no longer have complete certainty and preciseness
- (b) mathematics ceases to be a science
- (c) the abstract imagination of the mathematicians is free of restrictions
- (d) the nature of the actual world stands revealed
4. According to Russell, 'a reciprocal liberty' must be obtained between
- (a) mathematics and applied science
- (b) reason and facts
- (c) mathematical objects and objects created by abstract imagination
- (d) the study of pure mathematics and an application of its results
5. The end-product of mathematics
- (a) is a statement of what was previously unknown
- (b) is a creation of what did not exist earlier
- (c) is a discovery of a previously unknown object
- (d) could possibly be either a creation or a discovery
6. Russell says that modern mathematics differs from old mathematics in that
- (a) old mathematics could say nothing about the actual world
- (b) modern mathematics sought to explain 'the universe of existing things'
- (c) unlike old mathematics, modern mathematics dealt with both space and time
- (d) modern mathematics refused to restrict its objects of study to the actual phenomena
7. We in the last sentence stands for

- (b) pure mathematicians
- (c) all mathematicians
- (d) mathematicians of old
8. Russell identifies mathematics with
- (a) the world of reason
- (b) love of beauty
- (c) the world of fact
- (d) 'reason's privilege'
9. The word *apprehension* in the second sentence means
- (a) fear
- (b) appearance
- (c) understanding
- (d) development
10. The pronoun *its* in the fourth sentence refers to
- (a) geometry
- (b) the actual world
- (c) the world of reason
- (d) pure mathematics

SENTENCE COMPLETION

II From the given choices select the one that will complete the sentence correctly:

1. His intention to modify the syllabus
- (a) failed to take into account the wishes of the teachers
- (b) was praiseworthy, but he failed to take into account the wishes of the teachers
- (c) did fail to take into account the wishes of the teachers
2. The funniest part of the performance was
- (a) when the snake charmer accidentally swallowed the snake
- (b) the snake charmer accidentally swallowing the snake
- (c) the snake charmer's accidentally swallowing the snake
3. We didn't like them very much,
- (a) but we had to invite them

- them
- (c) yet, we had to invite them
4. Caught red-handed with the stolen watches
- (a) his guilt seemed obvious
- (b) he seemed obviously guilty
- (c) obviously, he seemed guilty
5. To understand Asia,
- (a) one must first study India
- (b) India must be studied first
- (c) First must come the study of India
6. He gave her
- (a) a ring, a diamond bracelet, and kissed her
- (b) a ring, a diamond bracelet and a kiss
- (c) a ring and a diamond bracelet and kissed her
7. Either he should do it
- (a) nor let me do it
- (b) or let me do it
- (c) or he should let me do it
8. He was the tallest
- (a) of all the other boys in the room
- (b) of all the boys in the room
- (c) of boys in the room

VARIED USAGE

III Change the following sentences as directed:

1. But for your interference, everything would have gone on smoothly. (Rewrite by using *if* and make other necessary changes.)
2. *Though* his lineage is high, his tastes are low and vulgar. (Rewrite using *however* in place of *though* and make other necessary changes.)
3. Who would not flee from a state of bondage? (Change this question into a statement without changing the meaning.)
4. A wise man will not overstep the bounds of duty. (Change

an affirmative one without changing the meaning.)

5. A spider is wonderfully *sagacious*. (Rewrite by using the corresponding noun for the italicised adjective. Make other necessary changes.)
6. The people who saw the play frequently praised it. (This sentence has two different meanings. Rewrite it in two different ways to bring out both the interpretations.)

WORD SUBSTITUTION

IV Replace italicised expressions by single words:

1. The butler had a habit of *secretly listening to private conversation*.
2. His style is *too full of words*.
3. He is *more like a woman than a man*.
4. One of our subjects in college was *the study of the origin and history of words*.
5. The laws of science are not always *such that they cannot be changed*.

SYNONYMS

V Select the word that is nearly the same in meaning to the given word:

1. ABERRATION
 - (a) crookedness
 - (b) deviation
 - (c) abnormality
 - (d) ambiguity
2. ADVENTITIOUS
 - (a) additional
 - (b) advantageous
 - (c) accidental
 - (d) adventurous
3. CALUMNY
 - (a) slander
 - (b) insult
 - (c) injury

4. **CONDIGN**
(a) superfine
(b) appropriate
(c) criminal
(d) casual

5. **CONTINGENT**
(a) uncertain
(b) true
(c) careless
(d) wholesale

6. **TRAVESTY**
(a) misfortune
(b) treachery
(c) mistake
(d) parody

7. **DESULTORY**
(a) superficial
(b) unmethodical
(c) motley
(d) dirty

8. **PERSPICUITY**
(a) perspective
(b) visibility
(c) clarity
(d) confusion

9. **SEDULOUS**
(a) attentive
(b) persevering
(c) seductive
(d) sedate

10. **IMPLACABLE**
(a) relentless
(b) hostile
(c) undeniable
(d) uncertain

ANTONYMS

VI Select the word which is nearly the opposite in meaning to the given word

1. **VENTUROUS**
(a) hazardous
(b) cautious
(c) perilous
(d) scared

2. **INCESSANT**
(a) intermittent
(b) endless
(c) sporadic

3. **EXTERIOR**
(a) integral
(b) intrinsic
(c) internal
(d) interior

4. **ENDOWMENT**
(a) gift
(b) drawback
(c) incapacity
(d) deficiency

5. **MELODIOUS**
(a) musical
(b) discordant
(c) uneven
(d) disturbed

6. **REPULSIVE**
(a) interesting
(b) attractive
(c) absorbing
(d) enjoyable

7. **FRUGAL**
(a) lavish
(b) frightful
(c) scanty
(d) large

8. **SALACIOUS**
(a) wanton
(b) modest
(c) tasty
(d) malicious

9. **ENRICH**
(a) devalue
(b) weaken
(c) impoverish
(d) snatch

10. **INHALE**
(a) hale
(b) exhale
(c) blow
(d) hail

USAGE

VII Indicate which sentence in each group is correct:

- 1 (a) I answered more questions than him.
(b) I answered more questions than he
2. (a) The wages of sin is death.

- (b) The wages of sin are death.
3. (a) I am she you want.
(b) I am her you want.
4. (a) They stopped by for seeing how we were getting on.
(b) They stopped by to see how we were getting on.
5. (a) Where they buried the treasure are a secret that died with them.
(b) Where they buried the treasure is a secret that died with them.
6. (a) We lost by an inning and fifty runs.
(b) We lost by an innings and fifty runs.
7. (a) He preferred reading to writing.
(b) He preferred reading than writing.
8. (a) You don't like vegetables, don't you?
(b) You don't like vegetables, do you?
9. (a) They live in Delhi, don't they?
(b) They live in Delhi, isn't it?
10. (a) I have full trust in my

friends.
(b) I have full trust on my friends.

SPELLINGS

VIII In each group of four words only one is spelled correctly. Pick out that word:

1. (a) verbatam
(b) relavant
(c) camaraderie
(d) symetry
2. (a) choreography
(b) substansiate
(c) ringmarole
(d) retoric
3. (a) maldiction
(b) diseminate
(c) surveillance
(d) furlogh
4. (a) endeavour
(b) tittilate
(c) coalesce
(d) tailess
5. (a) inflorescence
(b) chlorophyl
(c) occasionally
(d) necessarilly

WHO'S WHOSE?

Three young men A, B and C are engaged to three young girls X, Y and Z (not respectively). The three grooms are doctor, engineer and lawyer (not respectively). From the following facts can you find out the profession of each of the three grooms and also the names of the respective brides-to-be?

- i) A said, "I am not engaged to Y or Z."
- ii) Y said, "My would-be-husband is a lawyer."
- iii) Z said, "My fiancé is not an engineer."
- iv) The doctor's would-be-wife is C's cousin.

Debabrata Chatterjee

Answers

From (i) we find that A is engaged to X.
From (ii) we find that Y is engaged to the lawyer.
From (iii) we find that Z is engaged to the doctor.
So X is engaged to the engineer. Hence A is the engineer.
From (iv) we find that the doctor's fiancé i.e. Z is C's cousin. Therefore C is not the doctor; he is the lawyer. Hence B is the doctor.

GENERAL AWARENESS

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (a) | | | | | |

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (c) | 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) | 41. (d) | 42. (a) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (c) | 51. (d) | 52. (c) | 53. (a) | 54. (b) |
| 55. (a) | 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. (a) |
| 67. (b) | 68. (b) | 69. (c) | 70. (d) | 71. (b) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (c) | 74. (d) | 75. (c) | 76. (a) | 77. (b) | 78. (c) |
| 79. (a) | 80. (d) | 81. (b) | 82. (c) | 83. (b) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (b) | 87. (b) | 88. (b) | 89. (b) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (c) | | | | |

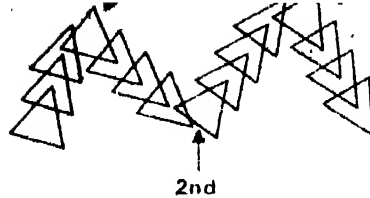
ARITHMETIC

1. (b) There is only one integer between 1 and -1 , i.e. zero.
2. (b) All the given numbers satisfy the second condition, but 1,681 is the only perfect square among them.
3. (d) The given expression $= 1 [2 \{3 - (4 - -11)\}] = 1 + [2 - \{3 - 4 - -11\}] = 1 - [2 - 3 - 4 - 11] = 7$
4. (b) Prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, ..., 97 which are divisible by no whole number except unity and themselves. There are twenty five such numbers between 0 and 100.
5. (a) Properties of fractional numbers—the resulting fraction is always greater than the original fraction.
6. (d) Using the factors of $a^3 \cdot b^3$, the given expression $= .75 \div .25 = 1.0$
7. (c) Using laws of indices, the given expression is reduced to $(5)^{25} \cdot (5)^{5 \cdot 2} \div (5)^{30 \cdot 2} = (5)^{27} \cdot (5)^{10} \div (5)^{60} = 5^2$, i.e. 25
8. (c) Since $0.000027 = (0.03)^3$, the required cube root is 0.03.
9. (c) Nisha gets 30 cm, Nita gets $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30 cm i.e., 10 cm, Gita gets 60 cm $- 8(30 - 10 - 6)$ cm i.e. 16 cm.
10. (d) According to the definition of real numbers, all the stated forms are possible.

11. (d) $p=80$ per cent of q . Therefore $p=\frac{80}{100} \times q$.
Then $q=\frac{5}{4}p$, i.e. $q=125$ per cent of p .
12. (b) Let the salary be Rs 100. Reduced salary = Rs 90. Then increased salary = Rs 99. Thus he loses 1 per cent.
13. (b) Let the total number of votes polled be 100. So the elected candidate gets 62 votes and the defeated candidate 38 votes. The difference = 24.
But the difference in the question is 288. Therefore total votes polled = $100 \times \frac{288}{24}$, i.e. 1,200. So votes secured by the elected candidate = $62 \times \frac{1,200}{100}$, i.e. 744.
14. (c) Let the price of a single ticket be Rs 100. Then the monthly return ticket costs Rs 125. After extension of time the ticket costs Rs 131.25. But money paid is Rs 42. So the price of the ticket = $\text{Rs } 100 \times \frac{42}{131.25}$ i.e. Rs 32.
15. (c) Let the C.P. of 1 chair be Re. 1. S.P. of 16 chairs = C.P. of 19 chairs = Rs 19. Therefore gain on Rs 16 = Rs 3. So gain per cent = $3 \times \frac{100}{16} = 18\frac{3}{4}$.
16. (a) C.P. of 20 litres of milk is Rs 80. Gain = 10 per cent. So S.P. should be Rs 88 for 20 litres of milk + 2 litres of water added. Therefore, S.P. of diluted milk = Rs 4 per litre.
17. (b) Let the cost of cloth be Re 1 per cm. Then C.P. of 96 cm = Rs 96, but its S.P. = Rs 100. Therefore gain on Rs 96 is Rs 4. So gain = $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
18. (d) S.P. for Mohan = Rs 11,000 = C.P. for Madan. Then S.P. for Madan = Rs 9,900 = C.P. for Mohan (2nd time). Gain for Mohan = Rs 1,000 + Rs 100 = Rs 1,100.
19. (b) Let the C.P. of the watch for Suresh be Rs 100. Then S.P. for Suresh = Rs 110 = C.P. for Ramesh. Then S.P. for Ramesh = $\text{Rs } \frac{105}{100} \times 110$, i.e. Rs 231/2 = C.P. for Hari. But according to the question, C.P. for Hari is Rs 462. So C.P. for Suresh = $\text{Rs } 100 \times \frac{2 \times 462}{231} = \text{Rs } 400$.
20. (c) Let the C.P. of the shirt be Rs 100. In case (i), S.P. = Rs 125. In case (ii) S.P. = Rs 375/4. Therefore difference in two selling price = Rs 125/4. For the difference of Rs 25, C.P. = $\text{Rs } 100 \times \frac{4 \times 25}{125}$ i.e. Rs 80.
21. (b) Let the price of goods be Rs 100. 1st discount = 20 per cent of Rs 100 = Rs 20. 2nd discount = 10 per cent of Rs 80 = Rs 8. 3rd discount = 5 per cent of Rs 72 = Rs 3.60. So single discount = Rs 20 + Rs 8 + Rs 3.60 = Rs 31.60.
22. (d) Let the total number of workers including officers be x . Total salary of x workers = Rs 95 $\times x$. Total salary of 15 officers = Rs 525 $\times 15$. Total salary of rest = Rs $(x-15) \times 85$. Therefore $95x = 525 \times 15 + (x-15) \times 85$. It gives $x = 660$.
23. (d) Total height of 25 students is 25×140 cm, i.e. 3,500 cm. Total height of 30 students is 30×145 cm, i.e. 4,350 cm. So total height of 5 new entrants is 850 cm and their average height = $850 \text{ cm} \div 5$, i.e. 170 cm.
24. (d) In the first vessel, milk = 80/100, i.e. 4/5ths of the mixture. In the second vessel, milk = 60/100, i.e. 3/5ths of the mixture. In the resulting mixture, milk = 75/100, i.e. 3/4ths of the mixture. By the rule of allegation, ratio is 3/20 : 1/20, i.e. 3:1.

- Then $3x+8 : 4x+8 :: 4:5$ or $5(3x+8) = 4(4x+8)$ which gives $x=8$. So the smaller number is 3×8 , i.e. 24
26. (c) Let the total money be Rs x .
Money invested in a business = Rs $3x/5$.
Then money shared = Rs $2x/5$. Then smaller share is $3/10$ of Rs $2x/5$, i.e. Rs $3x/25$ which equals Rs 420. So $3x/25 = 420$. Therefore $x = 3,500$.
27. (b) Amount received by Ashok for managing = Rs 110. So the remaining profit of Rs 770 is to be divided in the ratio of 5,000 : 6,000, i.e. 5 : 6. Therefore Pawan's share = $6/11$ of Rs 770, i.e. Rs 420.
28. (d) Let Madan's capital be Rs $4x$ and Sunil's capital be Rs $5x$.
Investment of Madan = Rs $4x$ for 3 months + Rs $3x$ for 7 months = Rs $(12x+21x)$ for 1 month.
Investment of Sunil = Rs $5x$ for 3 months + Rs $4x$ for 7 months = Rs $(15x+28x)$ for 1 month.
So the profit is to be divided in the ratio $33x : 43x$, i.e. 33:43.
29. (b) Let the sum lent be Rs x .
S.I. = Rs $x \times 4 \times 8/100$. Then $x - 8x/25 = 340$.
Solving it, we get $x = 500$.
30. (c) Let the sum be Rs 100.
(i) S.I. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 14 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = \text{Rs } 7$.
(ii) S.I. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 8 \times 8}{100 \times 12} = \text{Rs } 16/3$.
Therefore difference = Rs $5/3$. For difference of Rs 25, sum = Rs $100 \times 3 \times 25/5 = \text{Rs } 1,500$
31. (c) $714 = P(1+r/100)^3$ and $672 = P(1+r/100)^2$.
Dividing $714/672 = 1+r/100$ which gives $r = 6\frac{1}{4}$.
32. (d) P.W. of Rs 510 = Rs $\frac{100 \times 510}{100 + 4 \times \frac{1}{4}} = \text{Rs } 500$.
Now C.P. = Rs 400, S.P. = Rs 500. Then gain = 25 per cent.
33. (b) Banker's discount = Rs $\frac{100 \times 3 \times 17}{100 \times 12} = \text{Rs } 17/4$, when face value = Rs 100. When B.D. = Rs 59.50, the face value = Rs $100 \times 4 \times 59.50/17 = \text{Rs } 1,400$.
34. (c) Both pipes together can fill in 1 minute, $1/24 + 1/40 = 1/15$ th of the tank. They can fill in 1 hour, $60 \times 1/15$, i.e. 4 tanks.
So 3 tanks are drained out in 1 hour.
The waste pipe can drain in 1 hour, 60×30 litres, i.e. 1,800 litres.
Thus capacity of 3 tanks = 1,800 litres. Its capacity = 600 litres.
35. (a) Ravi's speed downstream = 6 km/hour and upstream = 2 km/hour. Ravi's speed + speed of the stream = 6. Ravi's speed - speed of the stream = 2. Therefore speed of the stream = 2 km/hour.
36. (d) $2\pi r - 2r = 210$ or $\pi r - r = 105$, or $(22/7 - 1)r = 105$. So $r = 49$.
37. (b) Mohan and Sohan together would type $500 + 400$, i.e. 900 words in 10 minutes. So they would take 40 minutes to type 3,600 words.
38. (a) All the sarees would dry simultaneously. So it would take only one hour.

1. (c), i.e., Tragedy. Each of the other words can be used both as a noun and as a verb. Tragedy can be used only as a noun.
2. (a), i.e., $\frac{1}{10}$ kg. Volume-wise, the second block will be $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$ th the first block. Therefore weight-wise it should also be $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the first block. This is $= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$ kg.
3. (c), i.e., 9 hrs 45 mins. As the electric train would cover two-thirds of the journey in $6\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}$ hrs, the steam-engined train would take $\frac{4\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = 7\frac{1}{3}$ hrs, i.e. 9 hrs and 45 mins. The implication of the ratio between the speeds of the two trains must be understood clearly. It means that the steam-engined train takes the same amount of time to cover 4 km, as the electric train does to cover 9 km; or we can say that the electric train will take 4 hours to cover a certain distance which the steam-engined train will cover in 9 hours.
4. (b), i.e., PUB. The answer is based on the vowels having been taken out of the alphabet and then numbered A(1), E(2), I(3), O(4), U(5). Further, after the vowels have been removed, the rest of the consonants are numbered from 1 to 21 like this—B(1), C(2), D(3), F(4), G(5), H(6) and so on. The number to the left of the brackets indicates position of the consonant, whereas the first digit of the number to the right of the brackets indicates the position of the vowels after they have been removed. The second digit of the number on the right again represents the position of the consonant.
5. (a), i.e., 254. The differences between the successive numbers are 10, 24, 44, 70 and so on. Now if you observe the relationship between the differences, the difference between the fifth and the sixth number should be $70 + 32 = 102$. Therefore the sixth number would be $152 + 102 = 254$. This pattern also confirms the last number.
6. (c), i.e., 152. The differences between the successive numbers are 16, 18, 21, 25 and 30. Now if you observe the relationship between these differences, you will find that the difference between the successive differences is in an arithmetical progression, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on. Based on this, we can say that the difference between the sixth and the seventh number should be 36. Therefore the seventh number should be $116 + 36 = 152$.
7. (d), i.e. 58. To 13, if you add the sum of the digits of 13, you get 17, similarly to 17 add 8 (which is the sum of the digits of 17), to get 25 and so on for successive numbers. To get the number after 47, add the sum of the digits of 47, which is 11, to get 58.
8. (d), i.e., none of the given answers. The correct answer is 3 hours. In the first hour, the patient will consume 5 pills.
9. (a) SAVE
(b) LIE
(c) DEBATE
(d) ROUND
10. (b), i.e., Rs 24. Take one of the segments of three links and break each one of these. Then each of these three split links can be used to join two of the other segments. In other words, you will be spending $3 \times 3 + 3 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 24$ only.



(Segment whose links are split and are later welded after joining the segments)

11. (b), i.e., numismatist: coins. Philatelists have stamp-collecting as their hobby; numismatists have coin-collecting as theirs. Though the government does collect taxes, it does not do so as a hobby.
12. (c), i.e., aviary : birds. Though students do constitute a class and politicians do go to the parliament, they are not kept there as such.
13. (d), i.e., avidity : generosity. The relationship between the capitalised words is that of antonyms. As such (d) is the correct choice; all other choices give pairs, the words of which have the same meaning. Avidity means avarice, greed, which are opposites of generosity.
14. (c), i.e., fire : smoke. Planes do crash but not always; pills do give relief but not every time. You cannot have a war without deaths or a fire without smoke.
15. (a), i.e., subversive : secretly. Subversive activities are conducted secretly in the same way as clandestine operations are conducted surreptitiously.
16. (b), i.e., dogmatic : rigid. A liberal keeps an open mind and selects the best from all sources whereas a rigid person has a closed mind and refuses to listen to the views of others.
17. (c), i.e., fuel: pipes. Just as air flows through lungs, fuel flows through pipes.
18. (d), i.e., carbohydrates : corpulence. Excessive intake of carbohydrates results in corpulence, i.e., bulkiness, in the same way as excessive intake of sugar results in cavities in the teeth.
19. (b), i.e., reasoning : solution. Reasoning helps in arriving at a solution, in the same way as deduction does in making a discovery.
20. (b), i.e., motion : position. A body develops kinetic energy when it is in motion just as a body possesses potential energy by virtue of its position. Choice (c), i.e., static : dynamic is not correct as these words are not in the correct order.
21. (b), i.e., Rs 14,400. Assume Johnny's C.P. for the car = 100. Johnny's S.P. and Yogesh's C.P. = Rs 125. Yogesh's S.P. and Sanjay's C.P. = Rs 156.25. Difference between Johnny's C.P. and Sanjay's C.P. = Rs 56.25. But the difference as given in the question is Rs 6,480. Therefore the price at which Johnny sold the car to Yogesh would be $\frac{125}{56.25} \times 6,480 = \text{Rs. } 14,400$.
22. (b), i.e., 18 marks. 30 percent of the total marks = $3 + 6 = 9$ marks. Therefore total marks = $\frac{9 \times 10}{3} = 30$. As the failed candidate got

must be $15 + 3 = 18$. You could work out the result based on the percentage of marks secured by the candidate who had passed.

23. (c), i.e., 1415. The digits of the numbers in all other choices total up to 13.

24. (c), i.e., 927643. To get the coded telephone number, the following procedure has been followed. Digit in the unit's place of the telephone number (in clear) is shifted to the extreme left while coding. Further, this digit is added to all the other digits without carrying forward to get the coded number, e.g., A's telephone in clear, i.e. 387425 becomes 538742

55555

583297

25. (b), i.e., 10,150. In order to solve this question and other questions that are similarly based, it is important to know what each Roman numeral and the new symbols stand for. I = \wedge = 1; V = \square = 5; X = ? = 10; L = 50; C = Z = 100; D = @ = 500; M = # = 1000. Also note the symbol for indicating more than 1000.

26. (d), i.e., 45400, which becomes $\square\square$ ZZZZ when new symbols are used. $\square\square$ = 45 thousand and ZZZZ = 400.

27. (c), i.e., $10^6 + 50(10^4) + 2(10^3) + 2$. When this is reduced to its simplest form, it becomes 1502002, which in turn is equivalent to # @ $\wedge\wedge\wedge\wedge$.

28. (c), i.e., 32. Assuming there are 100 students, we get 15 students who score more than 80 but less than 90. Further, 3 students score 88 each and according to the details given in the question, this number is 10 per cent of those who score more than 80, but less than 90. This means there should be 30 students in this range. This can be so only if the total number of students is 200. Based on this, we will get 80 students who score more than 60 but less than 80. As 40 per cent of these are foreign students, their strength will be $\frac{40}{100} \times 80 = 32$ students.

29. (d), i.e., 3,200 toffees. For the sake of convenience in calculations, let us assume that he purchased 6 toffees initially at 2 toffees for a rupee. 6 toffees will cost Rs 3. Further, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 toffees are purchased by him at 4 for a rupee, i.e., these will cost him 50 paise. So his C.P. for 8 toffees works out to be Rs 3.50. Selling 8 for 75 paise each, his S.P. would be Rs 6, thereby giving him a profit of Rs 2.50. As the actual profit made by him is Rs 1,000, the number of toffees that he must have purchased will be $\frac{8}{2.50} \times 1000 = 3200$ toffees.

30. (d), i.e., $\frac{59780}{7}$. This series must be reduced to its simplest form, which is 18, 42, 176, 1066 and then?
 $18 \times 2 + 6 = 42$, $42 \times 4 + 8 = 176$, $176 \times 6 + 10 = 1066$ and $1066 \times 8 + 12$ will give us 8540 which is $\frac{59780}{7}$.

31. (a), i.e., 1 : 3. He covered $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance in 4 hrs and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance in 2 hrs. Assuming the total distance to be 1 km, the

32. The conclusion is invalid. One of the conditions for winning against Argentines is that the British should have some experienced generals. It does not mean that they cannot win, if this one condition is not fulfilled. Had the first premise been "Only if the British have some experienced generals, they will be Argentines", the conclusion would have been valid.

33. The conclusion is valid since if they had some experienced generals, they would have won. If A, then B means that if it is A, it has got to be B. It also means that if it is "Not B", it has got to be "Not A". It, however, does not mean that if it is "B", it has got to be "A" nor does it mean that if it is "Not A", it has got to be "Not B". This explanation clarifies the answer to Q.No. 38 also.

34. The conclusion is not valid. A living being can survive on moon, if he carries his own oxygen. If we say that no living being can survive without water and that the deserts have no water, it does not prevent any one from taking his own supply of water to survive in the deserts.

35. (d), i.e., All public school boys are snobs. Unless all of them are snobs, the author of the first statement has no right to brand X as a snob with certainty.

36. (c), i.e., No Indian citizen below 21 is eligible to vote. Choice (a) cannot be correct because there are/can be other conditions, such as being a citizen of India, not being insane and so on before one is eligible to vote. In the light of this, choice (b) will not be correct either. Choice (d) is obviously wrong.

37. (a) and (d), i.e., Some men are made of stone and some things made of stone are men. If all men are made of stone, some, i.e., part of them must be made of stone too. Choices (b) and (c) are obviously incorrect.

As all men are made of stone, surely some things made of stone are men, even if there are other things besides men that are made of stone. In the light of this, we can certainly say that choice (e) is incorrect. It would have been correct if the original statement had been "Only men are made of stone."

38. (c) and (e), i.e., No honest beings are men and no men are honest. Statement against (a) cannot be false since some can mean "perhaps all" also. Statement against (b) is obviously correct. If some does not cover all, the statement against (d) is correct. Statements against (c) and (e) are obviously false in the light of the opening statement.

39. (b), (d) and (e) Choice (a) cannot be true as no school boy is restless. Choice (b), i.e., No restless person is a school boy is correct as the whole class of school boys and the whole class of restless persons are mutually exclusive. Choice (c) is obviously incorrect. Choice (d), i.e., Some school boys are not restless, is correct since no school boy is restless. Choice (e), i.e., Some restless persons are not school boys, is also correct in the light of (b) being correct.

40. (b) and (d). Choice (a) is obviously incorrect. Choice (b), i.e., No girls may be shy, is correct since some can mean "perhaps all" also.

word may instead. If the word *some* in the opening statement really covers all then we cannot say with certainty that some girls are shy; therefore choice (c) cannot be deduced with certainty. We can, however, say that some girls may be shy as stated in choice (d).

41. (c), i.e., Some candidates have not passed the written examination. The statement "All candidates have passed the written examination" can be declared false either because no candidate has passed the written examination or because some candidates have not passed the written examination. In any case, the latter reason has got to be correct even if the first reason is correct or not for the opening statement to be false and therefore choice (c). If the opening statement is false because no candidate has passed, then choice (a) would not be correct.

In the light of the above discussion, we cannot say it with certainty either, if choice (b) is correct or not; it may be and at the same time it may not be correct.

42. (b), (c) and (d). Choices (a) and (e) are obviously incorrect. For the statement "Some politicians are liars" to be false, not even one politician should be a liar. In other words, we can say with certainty that no politicians are liars and that no liars are politicians as given in choices (b) and (c). Choice (d) is correct because if no politicians are liars, a part, i.e., some also must not be liars.
43. (a), (c), (d). In the light of the explanation given in support of the aforesaid answers, the reader should be able to reason out why these are correct.
44. (a) and (d) are true. One can reason out why the others are incorrect in the light of our previous analysis of the implications of similar statements.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- I. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a)
9. (c) 10. (d)
- II. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b)
- III. 1. If you had not interfered,.....
2. However high his lineage may be
3. Everyone would flee from a state of bondage.
4. A wise man will abstain from overstepping the bounds of duty.
5. A spider has wonderful sagacity.
6. (i) The people who frequently saw the play praised it. (ii) The people who saw the play praised it frequently.
- IV. (i) eavesdropping (ii) verbose (iii) effeminate (iv) etymology (v) immutable.
- V. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (a).
- VI. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (b).
- VII. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (a).
- VIII. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c).

ONLY ONE EARTH

by Barbara Ward & Rene Dubos;
published by Penguin, England;
pages: 304; price: Rs 33.25

Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos in their book *Only One Earth* point out the diversity and the similarity of environment among different parts of this planet. We have, therefore, two 'countries' to take care of—our own and planet earth. Search for knowledge has brought into being the present environment. "Uncoordinated and thrusting developments in economics and politics" are causing the major problems. But at the same time, it is there that we have to look for a solution.

Environment, in the context of all that is varied in the world of nature and life of the human community, is dealt with in all its spheres—air, land and water. The book contains statistics and data which are sufficient to prove the authenticity of each argument, and yet is brief enough to avoid tedium. We have at present, according to the authors, crossed a new frontier of risk with the use of radioactive materials, which can destroy genes and have a lasting effect for decades or centuries.

In the present imbalance in achievements, acquirements and burdens, something has to give way—standards of living, or the family size, or the biosphere's survival. But the innovations needed to deal with pollution and the better disposal of wastes are in themselves potential industry and employment creators. The combination of modern science anywhere with local inventiveness and local responsibility alone can lead to a really effective and sustainable ecological balance.

Yet in global politics the nation-state has emerged as the master institution of the modern world, although the world is committed to pluralism and decentralised decision-making. The authors end their argument with the plea that in the face of the possible destruction of our planet, world plans for control and conservation should

strive for further development of "limited inter-governmental co-operations already imposed by mutual functional needs and interests".

PROGRESS FOR A SMALL PLANET

by Barbara Ward;
published by Penguin, England;
pages: 305; price: Rs 47.50

Control of environmental pollution is essential for the earth's progress, points out Barbara Ward in her book *Progress For A Small Planet*.

The fundamental question regarding renewable sources of energy is how to develop the technology for using and storing them and to do so at reasonable cost. "A mixed system, vitally involving the community itself, is at least worth a first attempt. Its further expansion and development can then depend upon citizen response. Recycling is the means of preventing accumulation of waste, and exhaustion of land and water resources. It might produce an environment at once more productive, more desirable, more attractive, and more decentralised." The author feels, "a market system alone cannot produce the balanced bargain of an equitable system since it has no self-correcting tendency towards a more equal balance of power". The solution born out by certain precepts is 'private socialism', i.e., the dispersion of wealth throughout the community and the resultant involvement of all in their factories and offices.

In the Third World, poverty is the major obstacle limiting industrial development. The situation calls for a massive turnabout towards regional development, higher labour intensity in decentralised small-scale activities in the rural sector and an equal emphasis on the small-business sector in the cities.

However, the possibility of further inflation in the North and the fear of its domination in the South is impeding cooperation between the two. The only

'insoluble problem', the author feels, is humanity itself.

COSMOS

by Carl Sagan;
published by Random House,
New York; pages: 355

Carl Sagan has done a great deal to shorten the immense distance between the layman on earth and the furthest recesses of the heavens. The arcane areas of science assume vivid shapes in our imagination via the works of this scientist.

Cosmos, close on the heels of his last success, *Broca's Brain*, is a 355-page stellar journey with the author as guide. The experience is overwhelming, informative and ultimately extremely rewarding.

The language is colourful and the book has numerous illustrations, paintings and sketches. Based on a popular television series, it encompasses more subject matter than a mere description of the stars and galaxies. More than anything else, it is concerned with the relevance and relation of the cosmos to experience, perception and activity on our planet.

The chapters on scientific history—from the time Erastosthenes of Alexandria first hinted that the world was not flat by his famous sick experiment, to recent explorations into the nature of elementary particles—are educative.

Equally rewarding are the parts where Sagan delves into the nature of comets which, he claims, replenish our earth with hydrogen. In one section, he even traces the sociological factors behind the different names given to stars and constellations in different parts of the world. Other odd facts are presented too, all in the company of an array of quotes, and numerous colour photographs and paintings.

The author's endeavour is to demythologise the realms beyond our vision. His success lies in presenting an admixture of scientific facts and a prose-style that allows one's imagination to soar through uncharted, unconfined vistas.

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FORESTS

● The world loses 7.3 million hectares of rain forest annually. Of this, 1.8 million hectares is destroyed in Asia and the Pacific. The loss in this region works out to 5,000 hectares a day. According to a joint study by the Food and Agriculture Organisation and United Nations Environment Programme, deforestation is the highest in South-East Asia. Indonesia leads the world with a figure of 5,00,000 hectares per year. In Malaysia, India, Laos, the Philippines and Burma, deforestation ranges between 1,00,000 to 2,50,000 hectares per year. India has lost at least five million hectares of forest during the last 30 years to agriculture, rehabilitation of persons and on account of the construction of multipurpose dams. At present 195 million of the 305 million hectares of the country's land area suffers from varying degrees of soil erosion and degradation.

● Over 1.5 million hectares are proposed to be brought under the country's social forestry plantation scheme during the current Plan with an estimated investment of about Rs 351.9 crores.

● Gross revenue from the forests for the period 1936-39 was Rs 2.59 crores on an expenditure of Rs 1.94 crores, thereby yielding a surplus of Rs 0.65 crores. In 1981, these figures rose to Rs 472.55 crores, Rs 317.82 crores and 154.73 crores respectively.

● India has 20 national parks, 197 wildlife sanctuaries and 24 zoological gardens.

● Investment in the forestry sector, has gone up from Rs 8.5 crores in the First Plan to Rs 220.5 crores in the Fifth Plan, and the proposed outlay for forestry sector in the Sixth Plan is Rs 692 crores. But in terms of the percentage of total Plan outlay, it has increased by only 0.24 per cent during the period and now accounts for merely 0.67 per cent of the total Sixth Plan outlay.

● The National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) estimates that the collection of minor forest produce can

You need facts to answer an objective-type question and to substantiate your points of view in an essay or during an interview. In the final analysis, the facts you present reflect the depth of your knowledge on a particular subject. In this issue we include some vital facts on forests to benefit those competing for the Indian Forest Service.

provide 1,000 million mandays employment by 2,000 AD against a level of 250 million mandays in 1970.

● The annual potential of oil seeds of tree and forest origin is estimated at 60 lakh tonnes, equivalent to 10 lakh tonnes of vegetable oil. At present only about 7 per cent of the total potential of oil seeds has been exploited.

● By using a bow saw or a cross cut saw in place of an axe, the loss of 12 million tonnes of fuel wood can be prevented every year.

● India has only 10 per cent of healthy forest area as against 33 per cent needed to sustain environment.

● According to the NCA, the country's estimated need for wood, including bamboo for paper industry, would be 68 lakh tonnes by 1985.

RADIO TELESCOPE

● The world's largest movable radio telescope located in Effelsberg has a diameter of 100 m and a weight of 3,200 tonnes. Its antenna has an area of 8,000 sq m and picks up cosmic radiation with wavelengths between 75 cm and 7 mm.

STATE POLITICS

● The longest tenure of the chief ministership of Rajasthan was held by Mohan Lal Sukhadia. He was the chief minister for 17 years except for a brief gap of 5 weeks.

● Bhajan Lal was the only chief minister to represent two different political parties in one term. He belonged to the Janata when he took over the chief ministership from Devi Lal in 1978 and continued as Congress (I) chief minister after Indira Gandhi's comeback in 1980.

● During Haryana's dirtiest days of defection, one MLA Hira Nanda Arya had switched his loyalty five times within a few days while another MLA, Gaya Lal, defected twice in a day.

● Ajay Kumar Mukherjee was elected as chief minister of West Bengal thrice but could remain in office for a total of about two years only.

● In Andhra Pradesh, all but one of the seven chief ministers had to quit office under unnatural circumstances. Sanjiva Reddy had to resign twice, the first time to take up presidentship of the Congress (in 1960) and the next time following the High Court's judgment against the legislation of nationalisation of certain bus routes. The Telengana agitation brought an end to Brahmananda Reddy's seven year seven month tenure (the longest), while P.V. Narasimha Rao had to step down because of President's rule. Chenna Reddy and T. Anjiah left as a result of disidence within the party.

UNTAPPED RESOURCES

● The total surface water available to India is estimated to be about 1,440 million acre-feet (an acre foot is a sheet of water one foot deep covering an area of one acre). But the country utilises 220 million acre feet of surface water which is only 15.3 per cent.

OIL PRODUCTION

● The output of OPEC nations, which reached a record 31 million barrels per day in 1973, has fallen steadily since the second oil price shock of 1979-80. Daily production level came down to 20 million barrels by the end of 1981 and is expected to remain at this level through 1982. The production by non OPEC countries, particularly Mexico, Egypt and the North Sea producers is continuing its upward trend and is expected to reach the level of 20 million barrels per day this year. The share of OPEC in the world oil production will thus be reduced to 50 per cent.

GAS DRAIN

● On an average, 1.8 million cubic metres of gas worth Rs 9.9 lakhs is being flared every day from Bombay High.

Compiled from *The Times Of India*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Indian Express*, *India 1981 & Business America*

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USA

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI

Exclusive and extensive information compiled in a convenient format—just for you. Vital statistics that include the country's industrial growth, population, religion, balance-of-payments position. . .

Situated in North America, the US is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on its west, the Atlantic Ocean on its east, Canada and Mexico on its north and south, respectively. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the US became independent from Britain on July 4, 1776. There were 13 original states, the number now being 50. Areas under American sovereignty, or otherwise associated with some type of US jurisdiction, extend through the Caribbean and almost across the Pacific. They include Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (UN trusteeship), Midway, Wake, Palmyra, Enderbury, Swan, Navassa, Baker, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston and Kingman Reef.

Area: 3,618,467 sq miles. **Largest state:** Alaska; **smallest state:** Rhode Island.

Longest river: Mississippi 2,348 miles. **Largest lake:** Lake Superior (Michigan) 31,800 sq miles.

Highest mountain peak: Mt McKinley (Alaska) 20,320 ft.

Capital: Washington D.C. (District of Columbia).

National flag: Nicknamed 'Old Glory' it consists of 50 white stars, each representing a state, and 13 red stripes, one each for the original 13 states.

National anthem: *The Star Spangled Banner*, written by Francis Scott Key on September 1814, was designated as the national anthem by the Act of Congress on March 3, 1931.

Climate: Varies from temperate to extreme. The second highest recorded temperature in the world comes from Death Valley, California—57°C on July 10, 1913. The fifth lowest temperature in the world was recorded in Prospect Creek, Alaska—62°C on January 23, 1971.

Time: Divided into eight standard time

zones: Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Yukon, Alaska-Hawaii and Bering. The time recorded in these zones is ahead of the GMT by 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 hours respectively.

Currency: Dollars; the symbol is \$. One dollar = 100 cents.

Government: Largest Western democracy. A federal government with the President as Head of State. Checks and balances are maintained through the division of power between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary at all levels: national, state and local.

The President and Vice-President are elected for a term of four years and can serve for a maximum of two terms.

Parliament: Known as the Congress, it has two Houses: the Senate (term 6 years) and the House of Representatives (term 4 years). Each state sends two members to the Senate. Representation in the House of Representatives depends on the density of population of the state.

National political parties: Republican and Democratic.

Judiciary: The highest court is the US Supreme Court which consists of a Chief Justice (at present Warren E. Burger) and eight associate justices, all appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

National defence: Personnel on active duty: 1981 *Army* 769,673, *Navy* 5,37,500, *Air Force* 5,63,506.

Population: 1980 *Total* 226,504,825. *Whites* 188,340,790, *Blacks* 26,488,218. *Spanish origin* 14,605,883. *others* 11,675,817. *population per sq mile* 62.7. *growth rate* 1960-1970 13.3%. 1970-80 11%. *birth and death rate (per 1,000)* 16.2 and 8.9 respectively.

Five cities having the largest population: New York 9m, Los Angeles—Long Beach 7.4 m, Chicago 7m, Philadelphia 4.7 m, Detroit 4.3 m.

Religion: Majority Christians. Protestants 72.8 m and Roman Catholics 49.8 m. Over 5.8 m are Jews.

National income: 1980 \$2,121.4 b. **Per capita income:** 1980 \$9,458. *highest* Alaska \$12,406. *lowest* Mississippi \$6,508.

Employment: 1980 *Total labour force* 106.8 m. *farm* 2.7%, *non-farm* 97.3%. **Unemployment:** 1980—7.1%. 1981—8.8% (whites 7.7%, blacks 17.3%).

Poverty: 1979—*Total number of poor* 25,349 (11.6%), *whites* 16,823 (8.9%), *blacks* 7,838 (30.9%), *poverty level* 1980—\$8,380 for a non-farm family of 4 and \$7,180 for a farmer's family of 4.

papers 293; *telephones* 718; *radio sets* 1,875; *TV sets* 589, *colour TV sets* 252, *refrigerators* 339, *dishwashers* 130, *cars* 498.

Gross National Product: 1981 \$2,922 b. (In constant 1972 dollars \$1,509.6 b).

Tax and savings: *Gross personal income* 1980 \$2,160.2 b. *tax and non-tax payments to government* \$338.5 b. *income available for spending and saving* \$1,821.1 b. *rate of personal savings* 5.6% (1970 8.1%).

Consumer Price Index: 1980 (1967=100) *Commodities* 234.1, *services* 270.9, *housing* 253.2, *all items* 247.0.

Federal government receipts and outlays: 1980. *Receipts:* Total \$572.6 m. *Break up:* *customs* \$7.48 m, *income and profits tax* 359.9 m, *revenue* \$192.4 m. *Outlays:* Department of defence \$136.4 m, *interest on public department* \$74.8 m, *all others* \$368 m. *Deficit* \$58.9 m.

Balance of payments: 1980. *Export of goods and services* \$340.9 b. *import of goods and services* \$233.9 b. *balance on goods, services and transactions* \$46 b.

Major exports: *Machinery and transport equipment* \$84.6 b. *food and live animals* \$27.7 b. *crude materials including soyabean oil, seeds and peanuts* \$23.7 b. *chemicals* \$20.7 b. *aircraft and their parts* \$12.8 b.

Major imports: *Minerals, fuels and related materials* \$79 b. *machinery and transport equipment* \$60.5 b. *food and live animals* \$15.7 b. *crude materials like ores and metal scrap* \$10.5 b. *chemicals* \$8.5 b.

Exports & general imports by area—1980: *Canada:* export \$35.3 m, imports \$41.9 m. *20 Latin American Republics:* export \$36 m, import \$31.2 m. *West Europe:* export \$67.5 m, import \$88 m. *Soviet bloc:* export \$3.8 m, import \$1.5 m. *Asia and Oceania:* export \$65 m, import \$88 m. *Far East:* export \$48.2 m, import \$65.9 m. *Africa:* export \$9 m, import \$33.6 m. *Total export to developed countries:* \$130.8 m, *total import from developed countries:* \$170.8 m, *total export to developing countries:* \$81.1 m, *total import from developing countries:* \$119.2 m. *grand total exports:* \$220.7 m, *imports:* \$252.8 m.

Agricultural output: 1980 6.6 b bushels. *Major crops:* wheat 2.3 m bushels, cotton 11.1 m bales of 480 lbs each, potatoes 361 m cwt, tobacco 1,772 m lbs. *Farm income:* 1970 \$54.2 m, 1980 \$137.7 m.

Five largest industrial groups (by production): *Machinery (except electric):* \$78.9 b. *instruments and related products:* \$72.9 b. *food and related products* (Continued on page 77)

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ASSAM

Most competitive exams, particularly the Civil Services, lay special emphasis on your intimate knowledge of India. This time we provide you an in-depth profile of Assam through facts and figures.

One-fourth hilly and three-fourth plains, Assam gets its name from the Sanskrit word 'Assom', meaning peerless. In another version, Assam is the anglicised form of 'Asom', the name given to it by Ahoms who conquered the state and ruled it for a long time.

One of the north-eastern states, Assam is bounded on its north by Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan, on the east by Nagaland and Manipur, on the south-east by Mizoram, on the south-west by Tripura and on the west by Bangladesh and Meghalaya.

Area: 78,523 sq km

Main river: Brahmaputra, 724 km in Assamese territory.

Climate: Humid and tropical in the plains, pleasant and sub-alpine in the hills. **monsoons:** normally in June. **annual rainfall:** 1,864.6 mm

It's an earthquake-prone area. They occurred in 1869, 1897 and 1950.

Music and dance: Besides a variety of tribal dances and folk music, Assam is well known for its Bihu dance and songs. Satriya Nritya and the Deodhani Nritya are two special dances of Assam.

Places of tourist interest: Kaziranga and Manas (wildlife), Sibsagar (historical spot), Gauhati (Kamaksha temple).

Languages: Assamese, spoken by 90 lakh people (1971 census), is derived from an eastern variety of Magadhan Prakrit. Dialects of Tibeto-Burman, Tibeto-Chinese



and Austro-Asiatic derivation are also prevalent.

Capital: Dispur.

Administrative units: 1971 10 districts, 23 sub-divisions, 72 towns and 21,995 villages.

Important towns: Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Silchar.

Population: 1980- 197 lakhs, **density** 1971-186 per sq km; **male population** 53%; **female population** 47%; **urban** 9%, **rural** 91%; **working population** 28%; **scheduled castes** (16) 6.2%, **scheduled tribes** (23) 11%; **birth rate** 1977 (per 1,000) 30.1, **death rate** 1977 (per 1,000) 12.9, **growth rate** 1961-71 34.7%; **literacy rate** 1971 **male** 37%, **female** 19%.

Employment: 1978 **Public sector** 3,17,398 (central government 69,192, state government 154,891) **private sector** 4,96,253.

State income: 1978-79 **At current prices** Rs 1,754 crores, 1970-71 **at constant prices** Rs 1,044 crores.

Per capita income: 1978-79 **At current prices** Rs 961; 1970-71 **at constant prices** Rs 572.

Agriculture: 1978-79— **Area under rice**

1978-79 **total foodgrains:** 23,02,000 tonnes; **rice:** 21,72,000 tonnes; **wheat** 69,000 tonnes; **pulses:** 42,000 tonnes; **sugarcane:** 1,60,000 tonnes; **jute** 8,99,000 bales of 180 kg. **Per capita production of foodgrains:** 124 kg. **Number of holdings:** 1976-77 -- 22,54,000, **average size of operational holdings:** 1.37 hectares.

Industry: 1977 **Units engaged in the manufacture of food** 1,018, **beverage, tobacco and tobacco products** 4, **cotton textiles** 21, **wood products** 396, **paper and paper products** 26, **chemicals and chemical products** 24, **machinery and machine tools** 79, **basic metal and alloys** 46, **non metallic and mineral products** 24, **electricals** 21; **gas and steam** 4. **Index of industrial production:** 1978 (base 1970=100) -- 134.6; **production of coal** 1979-- 5,84,000 tonnes, **sugar:** 7,602 tonnes, **matches:** 55,33,000 gross boxes, **fertilisers:** 2,47,000 tonnes, **jute textiles:** 2,998 tonnes, **petroleum products** 1978- 12,94,000 tonnes; **paper:** 16,508 tonnes, **plywood:** 2,34,29,000 sq m.

Tea: 1978 - **Production:** 29,91,55,000 kg, **area under tea cultivation** 1,92,427 hectares, **average yield per hectare:** 1,555 kg, **labour employed in tea production:** 1975 - 4,51,219.

Forests: Dense forests. **Total forest area:** 28,602 sq km, **reserved forest area:** 16,42,000 sq km.

Minerals: Oil. Half of country's crude, 4,684,000 tonnes in 1978, oil fields are in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of Upper Assam, refineries are at Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni with annual capacities of 0.5, 0.8 and 3.0 m tonnes respectively. **Coal:** 5,84,000 tonnes in 1979, **annual rate of production:** 5.5 lakh tonnes, **estimated coal reserves:** 1,000 m tonnes, **important coal fields:** Makum; smaller reserves at Jaipur Dilli near Namrup and in the Karbi Anglong district. **Limestone:** 1,43,433 tonnes in 1978. The state also has deposits of china clay, quartz, feldspar and possible sources of sillimite.

S.B.

USA

(Continued from page 75)

\$ 62.9 b, **chemicals and allied products:** \$ 61.5b; **transportation equipment:** \$ 57.1b.

Five largest industrial corporations: 1980--**Exxon:** sales \$103.1 b; assets \$ 56.5 b; **Mobil:** sales \$ 59.5 b, assets \$ 32.7 b; **General Motors:** sales \$ 57.7 b, assets \$ 34.5 b; **Texaco:** sales \$ 51.1 b, assets \$ 26.4-b.

Top five labour unions (with membership of over 1 million). **International**

Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehouse men and Helpers of America, National Education Association, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; United Food and Commercial Workers Union, United Steel Workers of America.

Foreign assistance: **Total post-war period economic assistance:** \$ 134.6 m, **military grants (net):** \$ 69.6 m; **net assistance:** \$ 204.3 m. **Assistance in 1980. Economic:** \$ 8.4 m; **military grants (net):** 1.5 m. **Net assistance:** \$ 10 m; **total**

contribution to international organisations: \$ 1.17 b.

Media circulation: 1980 -- 1,745 English language dailies with an average audited circulation of 62.2 m. **Largest circulated US newspapers:** *Wall Street Journal:* 1.9 m, *New York News:* 1.5 m, *Los Angeles Times:* 1m, *New York Times:* 0.9 m, *Chicago Tribune:* 0.8 m. **Largest circulated magazines:** *TV Guide:* 17.9 m, *Reader's Digest:* 17.9 m; *National Geographic Magazine:* 10.7 m; *Better Homes, And Gardens:* 8 m, *Woman's Day:* 7.7 m. [E]



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POINT

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NEW STEEL PRICING POLICY

The government has recently decided to abolish the system of administered prices for pig iron and all categories of steel produced by the integrated steel plants. Accordingly, prices of pig iron and other categories of steel are now being determined by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC). The government's prior approval is not necessary now though it will keep a watchful eye on the prices fixed by the committee. The JPC has now increased the prices for 36 per cent of the total tonnage planned to be produced in the current fiscal year, while 40 per cent prices will remain unchanged. A reduction has been effected on 20 per cent of the tonnage, while the remaining four per cent continues to remain outside the purview of the JPC.

It is believed that the decision to do away with the system of administered prices in steel is a progressive step and will ensure further financial strength to the steel industry. Prices will be determined, more often than not, on the basis of what the trade can bear which clearly means jacking up of prices from time to time as steel is already in short supply. The story of prevailing cement prices in the country in the wake of the dual pricing policy bears enough testi-

prices too.

At the same time, the new policy of pricing places a tremendous responsibility on the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) which owns the integrated steel plants. Now it has to set its house in order by maximising production, keeping the costs low, improving productivity and ensuring adequate supply in the market for consumers. To draw optimum benefits from the decision, the industry has to keep the costs under constant control and check. While J.R.D. Tata hailed the decision as a 'more realistic and result-oriented policy', there is a lurking fear that the entire additional gain of the industry as a result of higher prices will further consolidate the finances of the steel plants without any commensurate benefit transferred to the consumer.

The new policy is said to provide finances for renewal, replacement and modernisation of the industry. But then, with the stupendous amount of investment involved in expansion projects, whether this will fructify remains a million dollar question. In a country like ours where the supply of critical items like steel is too low as compared with the demand, we have to consider if the decision to unleash the forces of market demand and supply (which will be the deciding factor for JPC in fixing prices from time to time) is a wise one. The questions which arise are—How is the consumer going to benefit from the decision? Will steel output and productivity increase? Can optimum utilisation of plant capacity be ensured, and will the decision prompt new steel plants to be set up?

It is important to know that price escalation in steel will boomerang on all other manufactured commodities, worsening the spiral of inflation in our economy. Was the control on prices by way of administered pricing of pig iron and steel not a sound policy in the existing conditions of shortages and the galloping prices of manufactured articles? Experience shows that the freedom to fix prices and to change them from time to time encourages inefficiency, inertia and complacency on the part of the producer.

NAVIN CHANDRA JOSHI

WELFARE STATE?



Our Constitution is based on the philosophy of a welfare state, which necessitates that human beings be treated with dignity and care. But are we really a welfare state? Consider the actions of our state governments. The Supreme Court was "amazed, indeed shocked" to find that the Haryana Government was reluctant to give compensation to the wife of an old man killed by a rashly driven government vehicle. In UP, 40 fictitious institutions misappropriated Rs 40 lakhs allotted for Harijan welfare. In India's 1,200 jails, at one time, more than 1,00,000 prisoners (36,000 in UP and Bihar alone) were awaiting trial. Some have spent their whole lives waiting for justice. A total of 2,209 children below 16 were in jails throughout the country till June last year. An intensive study on how welfare and social justice are denied to the poor and the weaker sections will reveal numerous shocking examples.

These revelations set one thinking. Why are the funds meant for the welfare of the flood and drought victims not utilised? Or why are they diverted to non-welfare purposes? Who can the exploited Harijans turn to if the police and landlords are hand in glove? And what about the young dowry victims who are burnt alive or driven to death in countless numbers? What changes should be made in the society and the government to create an awareness of socio-economic problems among the masses? Can we achieve a welfare state with the existing motivations and infrastructure?

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ADWAVE/AEA/2060

The 747 Boeing 'Akbar' was flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet. The charming air hostess was serving breakfast. She unfolded the table and placed the tray 'Tea or coffee,' she asked. 'Tea,' the person sitting next to me replied. She poured tea and milk. He looked at her 'Is it O K?' she asked. 'Yes,' was his short reply. She turned away and started serving the foreigner sitting in the next row. She was pleasantly talking to him and smiling. My neighbour looked at me and complained that the air hostesses on Air India flights gave better treatment to foreigners and neglected Indians. What he forgot was that mostly Indians are rude towards the air hostesses who, in return are curt and cold to them. A foreign passenger, on the other hand, receives warm and friendly service not because of his white complexion but because of his courteous behaviour towards the air hostess.

Courtesy pays and, in fact, costs nothing. Courteous people are genial and easy to approach. They are amiable, and this is reflected in the comfort and ease with which others relate to them. For example, a pleasant doctor generates a lot of confidence in his patients. And some of the best liked teachers are those who are considerate towards their students. It is the key to professional efficiency, and professional satisfaction.

Courtesy came into being with civilisation. The caveman did not think twice before snatching a piece of meat from the weaker fellow. The practical virtues of courtesy were realised when polished behaviour, besides bravery and chivalry, became necessary for a gentleman to woo a lady. It soon became a part of civilised life.

It is difficult to define courtesy. In the lexicon, it is synonymous with affability, urbanity and civility. Broadly speaking, courtesy is a social behavioural trait associated with people having good manners. It adds a touch of sophistication and elegance to the personality. A courteous person easily puts others off, giving the impression of being difficult to get along with. Such

SMILE AND WIN

BY VASANTHA R. PATRI



behaviour naturally gets a negative response. If you wish to create a favourable impression, give others something positive to judge you with.

Urbanity and polish, twin traits in a courteous person, are the fruits of long nurturing and slow cultivation. These can be developed consciously: exchange greetings pleasantly, pay due attention to the person being talked to. Try not to be deliberately clever or witty while answering a simple question. For example, if your answer to the question 'Who is India's finance minister?' is 'The man who presents the Union Budget in the Lok Sabha', you are trying to be too smart. With a smart answer you are only deceiving yourself into believing that you have outdone the questioner when, in fact, you have left an impression of arrogance and ignorance.

On the other hand, courteous persons are not only liked, they are also able to get their work done more easily. Polite enquiries about the health of a family member, congratulatory remarks about a child's performance or attending the wedding of a junior colleague, are gestures always cherished and remembered.

The management of a well-known brewery treats its workers with courtesy and consideration, not only during working hours but also on social occasions. Every employee's marriage is attended by the company's vice-president who presents a gift on behalf of the management. The result: no strikes during its 30-year existence.

Certain personal habits like breaking a queue, spitting in public places, blowing one's nose noisily, not covering the mouth while coughing, yawning, etc., essentially show disregard and disrespect for others.

If you happen to bump into someone, excuse yourself and then move on. Don't act as if the incident never occurred. Again, if you are entering a room, hold the door for the person entering behind you instead of letting it swing back against him. If another person is holding the door for you, say 'thank you'. Even if you are in a hurry, there is always time for a little courtesy.

Another form of courtesy is recognising others' rights and privileges. This is more important if the person is a stranger. For example, when you receive a favour like a seat in a bus, remind yourself that the act deserves generous thanks because it is being extended by a stranger when it could have easily been withheld.

In Japan, courtesy is an integral part of the national ethos. India is at the other end of the scale. Even some of our top leaders behave boorishly. If we want to be placed in the comity of the affluent, developed and respected nations, each individual should extend a little courtesy to those with whom he interacts. In the process, we will discover that it is one of the key factors to success.

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May 3 Argentina rejects US peace proposals.

President Sanjiva Reddy arrives in Ireland on a 4-day state visit.

May 4 11 Chinese vice-premiers, including Huang Hua, dismissed.

Judicial probe instituted into Margis killings.

May 5 Army alert on eve of 24-hour Assam bandh.

Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq moves to unify Pakistan and Azad Kashmir's civil services.

Rajya Sabha approves new Finance Bill.

May 6 Argentina and Britain accept UN peace proposal.

262 held in Assam bandh.

National Security Act (NSA), 1980, invoked for another 3 months by Punjab Government.

May 7 Incident of sacrilege at Kapurthala temple.

May 8 Indo-Yugoslav accord on many issues during President Reddy's visit to Belgrade.

Processions banned in Kapurthala.

Iraqis pull out of Khuzestan in South-West Iran; Iran recaptures Hamid Hoveyzah.

US Vice-President George Bush and Chinese Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping hold talks on US arms sales to Taiwan.

May 9 UK resumes attack on Falklands. Polish authorities mount massive show of force in Warsaw.

Punjab calm marred by sacrilege in Nabha.

Israeli planes attack Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

US President Ronald Reagan proposes that the long delayed US-Soviet negotiations on limiting inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) begin in June.

May 10 Night curfew extended in Amritsar.

29 die in North Lebanon clashes.

North Yemen recalls its ambassador from Moscow in protest against alleged Soviet support to N. Yemeni dissidents.

May 11 Night curfew lifted in Amritsar and Patiala.

47 killed and 275 injured in fighting in Tripoli (Lebanon) between opponents and supporters of Syria.

May 12 Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government in Israel survives no-confidence motion on government's policies in occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

Dutch Government under Andries Van Agt resigns after split over budget deficit.

Iran troops close to Khorramshahr, last major Iranian city in Iraqi hands.

May 13 Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri drops demand for immediate sovereignty over Falklands and offers to start talks with UK.

Second assassination attempt on Pope's life in Fatima (Portugal); Pope unhurt.

Over 2,000 Poles demonstrate against martial law in Warsaw.

May 14 Pakistan Foreign Minister Lt Gen Yaqub Ali Khan rejects Mrs Gandhi's treaty of friendship.

May 15 India and Nepal sign new trade accord in New Delhi.

Chinese delegation arrives in New Delhi for talks on border and other bilateral issues.

May 16 Two Dal Khalsa members held for desecrations in Amritsar.

Pakistan welcomes Mrs Gandhi's joint Indo-Pak commission plan.

May 17 Satellite launched from Salyut-7.

Acts of sacrilege in Nahan and Nabha.

May 18 Begin loses majority in Parliament.

Argentina and Britain prepare for war. Soviet freeze on additional medium-range missiles in Europe.

Ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party claims victory in Dominican Republic.

May 19 About 55 million voters in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal to go to the polls today.

Saudi Arabia breaks off ties with Zaire over the latter's normalisation of relations with Israel.

Jammu bandh against act of sacrilege in Agatha village.

May 20 United Democratic Front (UDF) secures majority in Kerala.

Last minute UN attempts to avert war over Falklands as British task force begins hit-and-run raids on the islands.

South Korean Cabinet quits after loan scandal and police shooting incidents.

May 21 Political stalemate in Haryana; absolute majority for Left Front (LF) in

West Bengal.

May 22 H.N. Bahuguna registers impressive victory in Gerhwal Lok Sabha constituency.

Jyoti Basu elected LF leader.

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao arrives in Dacca with a 9-member delegation.

May 23 Bhajan Lal of Congress (I) sworn in as Haryana Chief Minister.

Baroda's heavy water plant shut down indefinitely following dispute with workers.

May 24 Ram Lal of Congress (I) takes over as HP Chief Minister.

UDF Ministry led by K. Karunakaran sworn in Kerala.

May 25 Attempt to blow up Delhi's Palika Bazar by PLA, fails.

Argentina calls for cease-fire and resumption of negotiations; cease-fire rejected by UK.

May 26 24 Pakistani opposition leaders arrested.

Pact with Nauru for Paradeep fertiliser plant.

May 27 Tripura extremists firm on "carrying out armed struggle" for sovereign state.

Britain receives \$ 880 million cash rebate from its European Economic Community (EEC) partners.

May 28 Pope John Paul II arrives in London on a 6-day visit.

India expects to get \$ 3 billion in aid from Aid India Consortium.

May 29 Sheikh Abdullah claims right to enact citizenship law, and releases a White Paper refuting Zia's claim to territories of Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Yasin, Poonial, Chitral, and Skardu.

CPI forms alliance with opposition for coming Presidential elections.

May 30 Power availability to double in 6 years.

Brig Ghansara Singh, last Governor of Gilgit, refutes Zia's claim that Gilgit did not belong to J & K.

May 31 Surendra Pratap Singh (alias Shampoo), son of UP Minister Bhanu Pratap Singh, shot dead in Bareilly.

June 1 Nine opposition parties write to the PM for consensus on Presidential nominee.

June 2 Assam leaders announce 20-day agitation programme.

A.R.



INDIA CHINA TALKS PROGRESSING

The four-day visit by the Chinese delegation led by Fu Hao failed to find a solution to the 20-year-old Indo-Chinese border problem. It seems that the Chinese were more interested in promoting bilateral contacts than taking up the crucial border issue. The Indian delegation, led by Eric Gonsalves, did not want the settlement of the border issue to be a pre-condition for improving Indo-Chinese relations in the fields of culture, commerce, science and technology. It, however, felt that the speed of normalisation and improvement of relations in these fields would depend primarily upon progress on the border issue.

China offered a "package deal": If India accepted the Chinese occupation of nearly 37,000 sq km of territory in Ladakh, China would be willing to accept the McMahon Line as the Indo-Chinese boundary in the eastern sector. India declined.

However, the talks were not futile. Bilateral trade and economic and scientific cooperation got a boost. A team of Indian scientists and technologists may visit China to

Bonds of friendship: External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao (left) with Fu Hao, the leader of the Chinese delegation.

investigate possible joint work in the fields of petroleum, biogas and the medical sciences. China has also expressed interest in importing from India power equipment, agricultural machinery, textile machinery, scooters, earthmoving equipment and more traditional items like leather, cotton, iron and steel, barley and tobacco. India has shown interest in importing chemicals and non-ferrous metals from China. Earlier, a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to China was ready to set up industries there or in other countries with Chinese collaboration. The industries which were identified include textiles, engineering, chemicals, paper, fertilisers and shipping.

It has been decided to hold the next round of talks in Beijing some time in November.

J & K BILL

CONTROVERSY PERSISTS

The disputed Jammu and Kashmir Bill, authorising the return of 'state subjects' now residing in Pakistan, has been held

up pending scrutiny by the Attorney-General. If the Attorney-General were to give an unfavourable verdict, and the state government were to adopt the Bill again, the issue of legal and constitutional validity would have to be settled in the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the state government is distributing a booklet which claims that the legislation proposes to undo the wrong done in 1947, when many Kashmiris fled to Pakistan in the wake of the "grim holocaust" of the Pakistani raid on Kashmir. It further claims that the Constitution empowers the state to resettle its permanent residents who migrated to Pakistan between 1947 and 1954.

Strangely, Kashmiris residing in other parts of India and interested in buying land in Kashmir, are required to prove their status as residents of the state for the last seven years. Why this discrepancy in the state government's policy, they ask. Legal opinion at the Centre, too, is against the Bill, not only for constitutional but also for security reasons.

MINI-ELECTIONS TRIAL OF STRENGTH

Sixty-six per cent of an electorate of approximately 55 million went to the polls on May 19 to elect 592 representatives to the assemblies of Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. By-elections were also held for seven Lok Sabha and 15 Assembly seats in 10 states. These elections proved to be the biggest trial of strength between the Congress (I) and the opposition parties since Mrs Gandhi returned to power in 1980.

The results in the State Assembly elections are as follows: West Bengal: the CPI(M)-led Left Front won with a huge margin and Jyoti Basu retained the chief ministership; Kerala: the Congress (I)-led UDF coalition took office and K. Karunakaran was appointed the chief minister ending the pre-election President's rule; Himachal Pradesh: the Congress (I) managed

sworn in as chief minister, Haryana: the Congress (I) did not win a majority, securing just 36 seats in the 90-member House and one less than the Lok Dal-BJP combine. But Bhajan Lal, as the leader of the single largest party, was called in to form the ministry.

This led to the eruption of bitter public controversy. For, the Governor, G.D. Tapase, after asking the Opposition leader, Devi Lal, to prove his strength by parading his followers before him, administered the oath of office to Bhajan Lal a day before Devi Lal was required to prove his majority. This resulted in a lot of mud-slinging, especially as Devi Lal succeeded in parading 45 MLAs before the governor on the scheduled day.

Piqued by the governor's decision, Opposition leaders made a representation to President Sanjiva Reddy calling for the dismissal of Tapase. Reddy expressed his dissatisfaction at the state of affairs in Haryana, as did the Haryana electorate. Like in the past, the Congress(I) has come to power on the strength of a minority vote.

Even in Himachal Pradesh, the Congress (I) lost heavily. But it gained some ground in the urban centres of West Bengal and in Kerala. The BJP, on its part, held on to, and recaptured, some of its areas of traditional support in Himachal Pradesh but did not do very well in other states. The Lok Dal in Haryana, on the other hand, made inroads into Congress (I) territory.

Part of the ups and downs in the fortunes of Congress(I) and the opposition parties can be mainly attributed to faction-fighting within parties, the formation of alliances and the existence or absence of electoral adjustments. Mrs Gandhi's rigorous campaigning in certain areas also led to some last-minute switches. In general, however, the results did not vary far from pre-election predictions.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS A BREAKTHROUGH

India and Pakistan have decided to resume talks after a period of three months. A joint announcement to this effect came shortly after Prime Minister Indira

Zia-ul-Haq towards the end of May. The Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, Natwar Singh, personally took the letter to Zia. Mrs Gandhi's message urged the Pakistan President to respond to India's proposal for establishing a joint commission and signing a friendship treaty to prepare the ground for lasting cooperation in the sub-continent. Her letter itself was in response to the one from Zia in February. It was sent shortly before India had decided to put off Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe's visit to Pakistan, following Pakistan's bitter remarks against India in the UN Human Rights Commission.

Matters were further aggravated when Zia remarked recently that Kashmir was not a bilateral issue. He equated Kashmir with Palestine and Namibia, thus adding to India's suspicions.

The decision to resume the dialogue should help remove mutual irritants. There have, in the meantime, been changes in both Pakistan's Foreign Affairs and New Delhi's External Affairs Ministry. The new Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan appears to enjoy Zia's trust and this can be of help to India. In a recent visit to some Muslim countries, Khan reaffirmed Pakistan's interest in concluding a no-war pact and improving relations with India.

PLA-MNF TERROR TACTICS

The Manipuri revolutionary group, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), struck for the first time in New Delhi on May 25. It planted 26 sticks of dynamite in the air-conditioning plant of Palika Bazar, an underground shopping centre in Connaught Place. These were discovered by an NDMC employee about 12 hours before they were due to explode. Three chits, with PLA written on each, were found beneath the explosives. The dynamite sticks were manufactured in Somia, where the Indian Explosives Ltd has a factory. These must have been pilfered and sold. In fact, Dhanbad and Ranchi have emerged as the biggest markets for the illicit trade in explosives in India.

The roots of PLA lie in the Revolutionary Government of Manipur

Singh in 1968. The present PLA is, broadly speaking, the "Chinese wing" of the Manipuri separatist movement. Its leaders were trained in armed guerilla warfare in Lhasa. It is now led by Kh Moni Kanta alias Laiba. The leadership, however, has been often challenged in recent times. Besides faction-fighting, the PLA has also received a severe hammering at the hands of the Indian army.

The PLA action in New Delhi came five days before the inauguration of the Manipur Bhawan in the capital. The Chief Minister, Rishang Keishing and several Congress (I) leaders were expected to be in town for the occasion.

An unrelated but equally reprehensible terrorist plot was unearthed on June 8 in Mizoram. The Mizo Supply and Transport Minister, Zairemthanga, announced that the outlawed Mizo National Front (MNF) had plotted to assassinate the state's Chief Minister, Brig T. Sailo. Documents seized from captured MNF rebels also revealed that there was a conspiracy afoot to issue a "quit Mizoram" notice to non-Mizos in the Union territory. The transport minister added, however, that the Mizos in general had realised that the MNF chief, Laldenga, wished to cash in on insurgency for his own interests. He felt that the younger generation, especially, was looking for tranquillity and stability in the region.

INDO-BANGLA RELATIONS TOWARDS BETTER UNDERSTANDING

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's two-day official visit to Dacca from May 22 was India's first high level contact with the new regime in Bangladesh. The major outcome of his visit was that both countries decided to set up a joint commission to promote economic and technical cooperation. The joint economic commission would be 'an umbrella organisation' through which economic cooperation between the two countries would be evolved.

Bilateral economic relations between the two countries have so far been limited due to irritants such as the disputes over the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and

NEW MOORE ISLAND. Without a solution to these problems, the joint economic commission can do little to better economic ties. In fact, such a commission had been in existence till 1975, and had become defunct thereafter with the worsening of relations between the two countries.

The joint statement issued at the end of Rao's Dacca visit, therefore, called for intensifying efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution to these problems. It has specifically mentioned the sharing of Farakka waters, the implementation of the land boundary agreement of 1974 and the finalisation of the terms and conditions of the lease in perpetuity of the Tin Bigha corridor as issues which require to be solved peacefully through amicable negotiations. The joint communique also stressed the need for a peaceful solution to the border problems involving the New Moore Island and the delineation of the maritime boundary.

Besides these problems, domestic politics in Bangladesh have been a major obstacle in the way of greater economic cooperation with India. Bowing to this pressure, General Zia-ur Rahman had shelved the plan of selling natural gas to India, even though New Delhi offered to share the cost of the proposed 325-mile-long pipeline from Sylhet to Calcutta which would involve \$ 400 million.

General H.M. Ershad, however, is less vulnerable to pressures at home. He is expected to revive the project for two reasons: First, Bangladesh's acute food shortage and consequent deterioration in the already depleted foreign exchange holdings make it necessary to increase earnings from exports. The need is all the more urgent because of the worldwide slump in jute and its products which comprise 75 per cent of Dacca's exports.

Secondly, there seems no way of bridging Bangladesh's widening trade gap (the deficit increased from 423 crore takas in 1973-74 to 732 crore takas in 1976-77) through conventional exports. Bangladesh also has an adverse balance of trade with India which amounts to approximately Rs 40 crores. Exploitation of estimated reserves of 11,000 trillion (possibly even 24,000 trillion) cubic feet of natural gas might provide the check to the widening trade deficit.

IMPROVING

Positive developments compete hard with bad news. Though inflation, as reflected in the wholesale price index movement, came down to zero last month as against 17.8 per cent in the preceding 12 months, consumer prices went up by about 9 per cent, compared to last year. They were expected to come down to 5 per cent by June end. Satisfactory monsoons and the ruthless implementation of restrictive fiscal and monetary policies have been largely responsible for controlling inflation.

The government launched a fire-fighting operation to improve the performance of the infrastructure. The constant monitoring of railway movement and coal and power production made a 9 per cent industrial growth rate possible. The toning up of the functioning of public sector undertakings has enabled them to reduce their losses.

A good agricultural season will definitely ensure supplies of raw materials to industries and a large market for manufactured goods. Though unseasonal rains in north India caused financial hardships to farmers, the overall picture of agricultural production is far from gloomy. Rains have helped the crops of sugarcane and pulses. The power position may also improve.

The foodgrain production has risen by three per cent, from 129 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 134 million tonnes in 1981-82. The situation with regard to cotton, jute and sugarcane is quite satisfactory and even edible oil seeds have recorded some improvement. The related industries will thus have no supply constraints. Besides a good agricultural season, the relaxation in credit supply and the new liberal industrial import policies are expected to promote further industrial growth.

Investment has also improved. The capital market has contributed about Rs 400 crores instead of the earlier annual average of Rs 100 crores. Exports are also expected to do better in the wake of increased production and a fresh export drive. The exports growth rate is now higher than the increase in imports which was

imports might go up again due to the liberal import policy. However, certain imports may come down because of an increase in indigenous production.

The world oil situation, marked by stable prices, has also brought some relief. The oil prices are not likely to cross the international average rate of inflation in the near future. This and the prospects of augmented oil production at home have lessened the anxiety on the balance-of-payments front.

RBI

EASING CREDIT CURBS

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has further liberalised bank lending by reducing the cash reserve ratio from 7.25 to 7 per cent from June 11. Earlier this year the cash reserve ratio was reduced by 0.5 per cent.

The liberalisation is aimed at easing liquidity pressures on commercial banks so that they can meet seasonal credit requirements, particularly the current rabi food procurement. To enable banks to do this, the RBI has decided to re-finance all food credits exceeding Rs 2,600 crores instead of Rs 2,800 crores.

The needs of industry and exports have also not been overlooked. With recessionary trends in many industries, the RBI has come under heavy fire for its tight money policy.

The industry had suggested a two per cent liberalisation in the mix of statutory liquidity and cash reserve ratio. According to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), credit needs of the industries are Rs 1,600 crores. The Rs 250 crore increase in bank lending may not be sufficient. It is feared that the latest liberalisation measures are mere peanuts. The government's view is that increased money supply would go against the International Monetary Fund (IMF) norms.

This easing of credit curbs—albeit in stages—indicates growing trust and cooperation between the government on one hand and industries and trade on the other. □



ISRAEL GUNNING FOR THE PLO

Only a spark was needed to embroil West Asia in yet another Israeli-PLO war. It came on June 3 when an Arab gunman shot down the Israeli Ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov, 52. Tel Aviv alleged the assassin was a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerilla and within hours retaliated with its fighters bombarding PLO targets all over central and southern Lebanon. The PLO struck back firmly with Soviet-made Katyusha rockets and long-range artillery shells bombarding towns and settlements in northern Israel. The two-day fighting demolished a shaky cease-fire between the PLO and Israel brought about by the UN and the US in July last year.

Code-named 'Operation Peace in Galilee', Israeli invasion forces launched an all out attack by air, land and sea the next day, brushing past the UN peace-keeping force. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting yielded Beaufort Castle, the major central sector Palestinian stronghold. The next day, Syria, which hadn't till then officially entered the war, engaged Israeli fighters in a dogfight over east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Its forces also foiled an Israeli move to take control of the snow range dotted with posi-

Death from the skies: An Israeli bomb hits a Beirut building housing the PLO security forces.

tions held by Palestinian guerillas, Syrian troops, Lebanese leftists and Shiite Muslim militiamen. The Israelis even failed to cut the Beirut-Damascus highway running through the mountain.

But on the Mediterranean coast, the Israelis scored a stunning victory. Amidst intense street fighting, Israelis captured the port of Sidon, the headquarters of the Palestinian leftist regional command for western Lebanon.

Beirut, under heavy attack, was eventually plunged into darkness when Israeli shells destroyed the main power line into the capital. Its international airport was closed, and PLO leader Yasser Arafat and other guerilla leaders were trapped. US presidential envoy Philip Habib, meanwhile, failed in his bid to stop the Israeli invasion.

Soon after, the US vetoed a UN Security Council resolution demanding immediate cessation of hostilities and an unconditional Israeli pullout from Lebanon. The US was alone in its veto. Suddenly came the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire arranged ostensibly by Habib after five days and one hour of fighting. The PLO said the truce was "under consideration"—tantamount to non-acceptance. The cease-fire left Israel in control

of 2,800 sq km of Lebanon—more than a quarter of the entire country.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzak Shamir refused to include PLO in the negotiations with all Arab countries including Lebanon and declined to compromise on Israel's insistence that there should be a 40 to 45 km zone free of Palestinian guerillas inside Lebanon across Israel's border. Step in step came PLO's conditional acceptance of the cease-fire. PLO said the cease-fire applied only to the 'frontline' on the southern fringes of Beirut, not to areas further south where Palestine resistant fighters are still said to be active. Less than 24 hours after the cease-fire, Israel renewed bombing of Beirut and Khalde.

Iran, meanwhile, condemned the cease-fire and unofficial sources add that 3,000 to 4,000 Iranians, mostly revolutionary guards, are being despatched to Lebanon to fight the Israelis. Also, the Presidents of Egypt and Iraq and the leaders of Arab Gulf countries have converged in Riyadh for an impromptu Arab summit. The Lebanese crisis overshadowed a visit, earlier in the month, by Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to Washington. He secured the biggest single arms transaction ever, between the two countries.

VERSAILLES SUMMIT QUEST FOR UNITY

Heads of government of seven major Western industrial nations—the US, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada—and the President of the European Economic Community met in Versailles on June 4. One major agreement—in fact a victory for the US—was credit restrictions on the USSR and its East European allies. Initially, France and West Germany were strongly critical of the move to tighten export credit to COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries, since it would have affected their increasing trade relations with Eastern Europe. In this light, it is difficult to comprehend why these two countries have made a turnabout and accepted the US proposal. The

only explanation is that only a verbal commitment has been made to the US which may not be acted upon. A study group within the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) will determine the nature and extent of these seven nations' trade with East Europe.

The US has been given its way by the other nations in anticipation of a possible lowering of high US interest rates which are playing havoc with their (West Europe's) economy and increasing unemployment. Although the US did not give this concession at the summit, it will now be under increasing pressure to do so.

The seven nations have adopted a programme of growth through technology which includes fixing of global targets and establishing a world technology market to facilitate technological cooperation between the developed and the developing nations. India has welcomed the move. It has also been agreed to stabilise the international monetary system with a view to arriving at economically correct exchange rates.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

VICTORY FOR THE MULLAHS

With the fall of the Iraqi-captured Khorramshahr to Iran on May 24 President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has lost every advantage he had gained as a result of his unexpected aggression into Iranian territory. With the recovery of this strategic city, the Iranians have expelled Iraqis from most of their territory.

Hussein had sent his invasion forces into Iran on September 22, 1980, with the object of forcing Iran to recognise Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway that divides the two countries.

But, as the war continued, Iraq faltered and failed to get sufficient material support from the friendly Arab nations. The \$ 22 billion aid from the oil sheikhs and the logistic support from Egypt and Jordan was not enough. Besides, Syria, Libya and South Yemen chose to support Iran who apart from manpower, had American weapons too.

Battlefield reverses have weakened President Hussein's hold over his country. This should please Iran which is hoping that Iraq's eight

million Shiite Muslims will instal a government of ayatollahs. Iran has been encouraging them to establish an Islamic republic in Iraq. But if Iran tries to invade Iraq it will be acting against its own interests as then the same people would support the faltering regime against such an aggression. It would also adversely affect the sympathy which Iran has got, especially in the Third World, because of its uncompromising stand in relation to the super powers.

Meanwhile, the prospect of an Iranian victory has caused deep concern to Saudi Arabia and its Persian Gulf neighbours. They fear that if Iran wins it will be encouraged to export its Shia fundamentalism which opposes monarchy. This would not be in the interests of the sheikh-ruled oil kingdoms like Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Kuwait. To counter this threat, Egypt proposes to set up an Arab-financed, American-armed and essentially, Egyptian-manned 'joint force'.

Even as Iranian troops moved closer to Khorramshahr, Arab states convened an emergency strategy session in Kuwait, just 50 miles from the battlefield. Iran has reacted sharply to this and has warned Kuwait to stay out of Gulf politics. For Kuwait, with a weak military, cannot check the forces of Islam in the event of an Iranian invasion. Thus, the Iran-Iraq war threatens to develop into a wider conflict.

A five-member non-aligned

Iraqi POWs being rounded up in liberated Khorramshahr.

peace mission is planning to make a fresh bid at Havana to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict. India is intensively making efforts to bring about a cease-fire between the two members of the non-aligned movement. There is no change in the venue of the non-aligned summit, scheduled to be held in Baghdad. But further military advances by Iran may jeopardise the summit plans. Iran does not want Iraq to host the summit and is keen to prevent Hussein from becoming the next chairman of the non-aligned movement.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

THE WAR THAT WAS

The Falklands war has decidedly swung in Britain's favour.

Only military options remain open after UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar failed in his last-ditch attempts to bring about a diplomatic solution. The newly requisitioned luxury liner, Queen Elizabeth 2, has landed some 3,500 guardsmen, Gurkhas, and Royal Engineers into the Falklands, swelling the number of the British troops to 7,000 against 6,500 Argentines holding out in the Port Stanley garrison. Many of the Argentines are airmen and sailors who wouldn't be of much help in ground-fighting. British marines have already seized the high grounds of Mount Kent, Mount Challenger and Two Sisters near Puerto Argentina, and its

pulling back to within 10 km of the town of Port Stanley—in a bid to soften up the garrison for the final assault that will be preceded by large-scale air-bombardment.

For this purpose British Harriers, replacing the ones lost in the war, are being flown directly from UK via the US-owned Ascension Island (for refuelling purposes). A make-shift airbase is being set up at the Goose Green airstrip—in British hands now—to take in the Harriers, and also helicopters and heavy-lift transport aircraft for bringing in more men and equipment. Meanwhile, sporadic Argentine air-attacks and deterrent artillery fire on British positions around Puerto Argentina and the San Carlos beachhead have continued. Reports indicate that no British casualties have resulted. Argentine military sources have, however, claimed that the air-attack has delayed the British offensive for want of supplies and air cover. A patched-up Goose Green airstrip may solve both these problems.

But there are other issues that have seriously discomfited the British. The major one is the rift between Britain and the US over UN moves to bring about a cease-fire in the Falklands. On June 4, the US joined Britain in vetoing a Security Council resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire. But soon after, it announced that it had wanted to abstain on the vote but was constrained by the Council procedures which disallowed a change in the vote once cast.

The faux pas occurred as these instructions were conveyed from France—where the US President Ronald Reagan was attending the Versailles Summit—to Washington “after the vote had been cast”. Despite reservations, and at the risk of alienating its Latin American friends, the US supported Britain in various forums and gave valuable and visible defence aid. The sudden shift has clearly upset Britain which feels isolated since major European powers have already opposed the continuation of the Falklands war.

And particularly galling to Britain is the American disapproval of the final assault on Port Stanley. The US Secretary of State Alexander Haig has publicly maintained that the US interests are now to stop

the war. The latest developments, on June 15, Argentine forces in the Falklands surrendered unconditionally after they were unable to resist the British advance to within four km of Port Stanley. An effective cease-fire between the two forces came into effect at 00.38 a.m. (IST) following talks between the military Governor of the Islands Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez and the Commander of the British land forces Maj Gen Jeremy Moore.

START TALKS LET PEACE REIGN

US President Ronald Reagan, after 18 months of dithering, has at last agreed to resume negotiations with his Soviet counterpart Leonid Brezhnev on limiting long-range nuclear weapons. The new round of talks are to begin in Geneva on June 29; the base for the talks will be the SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) treaty signed by the former US President Jimmy Carter and Brezhnev in June 1979, but unratified by the Reagan administration.

Reagan still objects to the SALT II treaty contending that it is “fatally flawed”, as it gives Moscow the advantage of its large array of land-based missiles. He had proposed drastic reductions in such weapons which Moscow rejected on the grounds that Washington would then stand superior with its larger arsenal of sea-based and air-based long-range nuclear weapons. It would cut through the very spirit of SALT II, and Moscow in

result, compromise. The Soviet Union has not rejected Reagan's May 9 proposals for a two-stage agreement to cut first the number of nuclear warheads and then their payloads. It has likewise not rejected Reagan's proposition to call the forthcoming talks START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks). As a quid pro quo, Reagan will “not under-cut” earlier agreements. But at the same time he hasn't said he will “abide by” SALT II.

Presidential counsellor Edwin Meese says that the Reagan administration will not “feel bound” by the treaty if it interferes with Pentagon's military plans. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's stated policy is that of living within the unratified treaty as long as the Soviets do the same. But, in fact, most American nuclear arms programmes, for the past 10 years, have been based on SALT terms and hence it would be nearly impossible to violate the treaty between now and 1985—when SALT II theoretically expires. But not so with the USSR. According to the International Institute of Strategic Studies, London, the Soviet Union has more than 2,500 strategic nuclear systems in service. A ratified SALT II would have forced them to dismantle 10 per cent of it by 1981 end.

CHAD REBELS TO RULE

The rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) led by Hissène Habré, a former defence minister, took over the Chad capital,

KING KHALED IS DEAD



King Khaled, 79, ruler of Saudi Arabia, the world's most powerful oil-exporting country, died of a heart attack in the summer resort of Taif on June 13. Since his accession to the throne in 1975, after the assassination of his brother King Faisal, King Khaled strove hard for his country's security in the troubled West Asia; his role in international affairs was also constructive. Crown Prince Fahd, 58, till now the day-to-day administrator of the desert kingdom because of the late king's chronic heart ailment, is the new king.

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Solution to the QUIZ and names of winners will be published in our September issue

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PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST-1

1. Name the city where the world's first traffic lights were installed
2. Which English word is most frequently used in conversation?
3. Who devised judo?
4. What is the study of flags called?
5. Where and when did the greatest recorded train robbery take place?
6. Name the country credited with the largest elections ever held in the world
7. In which year did the shortest recorded war take place? What was its duration? Who were the warring nation?
8. Who was the most decorated soldier in World War II?
9. Name the world's largest trophy for a particular sport
10. Which country was hit by the world's worst inflation during this century?

QUIZ CONTEST-1
COUPON

ment forces headed by President Goukouni Oueddei put up little resistance, although the President had refused to negotiate with the FAN leader. Western diplomatic reports claimed that Oueddei had been killed while French radio reports from Chad said that he had fled to Cameroun.

Internal faction-fighting had been going on in this former French province since its independence in 1960. French troops returned in 1969 and 1979 but failed to impose peace. In recent years, Col Muammar Gaddafi of Libya emerged as a peace-keeper in this region. He annexed the uranium-rich Douzon strip in northern Chad in 1973. In December 1980, Oueddei urged him to send troops to help bring about stability. Libyan troops withdrew only in November 1981 under pressure from the OAU (Organisation of African Unity), which sent its own peace force in December the same year. The OAU called for a cease-fire between the President and the rebels by February 28 and for elections in May or June. The peace force was to be withdrawn by the end of June. However, Oueddei upset the OAU's plans by refusing to negotiate with Habre. On May 21, at a conference in Zaire, Nigeria, Senegal and the host country threatened to pull out the OAU forces if the President remained intransigent. Col Gaddafi too refused to send any further troops into Chad. Habre took this opportunity to press his advantage and take over the capital.

HELSINKI MEET

NO RESPITE FOR THE POOR

The deliberations of the 'Group of 10' (G-10) and the 'Group of 24' (G-24) that preceded the meeting of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) interim committee at Helsinki showed that the North-South rift was complete. The G-24 sharply criticised the lack of interest shown by the G-10 in granting aid to the Third World.

The rich did not consider the role of IMF essential and rejected the suggestion of extending the IMF quota by another \$70 billion for aiding the oil-importing developing nations. These countries face a combined payments deficit

in 1982 and 1983. The G-10 felt that increased flow of money to the Third World would create unwanted extra money and accelerate inflation in those countries. The IMF, as well as the G-24, refuted the theory and felt that monetary policy alone would not check inflation. The poor held the rich responsible for their economic ills. The joint development committee in a communique noted with concern that prospects for the poorest developing countries were bleak as they faced stagnation, in some cases retrogression, in the coming years. It was in favour of increased foreign capital for developing countries.

The World Bank had announced in October 1981 that its subsidised capital of \$ 33 billion would be doubled. The G-10 refused to implement it and went to the extent of using their veto to prevent any increase in the lending power of the IMF. The US, in fact, has reduced its commitments to the sixth replenishment of the International Development Agency (IDA) by a third and threatened to reduce it further at the time of the seventh replenishment.

The Helsinki meet was a big victory for the Reaganites who favour reduced aid to the developing world. The developing countries will now have to resort to market borrowings, which are more expensive than aid. Interestingly, the US is funding a huge rearmament programme and its military expenditure is likely to go up from \$190 billion in 1981-82 to \$278 billion in 1984-85.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the US policy, the fact stands out that the US has no perspective on issues concerning development. Not only on aid, but also on the common fund for commodity price stabilisation, the approach of the industrialised nations other than the US appears to be flexible. The only lesson that the developing countries can derive from the Helsinki meet is that they must now set out their objectives clearly in a coordinated fashion at all international forums and in multilateral institutions and stall the counter-productive stance being taken by the present US administration.

L K SHARMA, RAJARAM PANDA,
S.E., A.A. S.A.R.

ABBREVIATIONS

DRDA—District Rural Development Agency
ECIL—Electronic Corporation of India Limited
EPFO—Employees Provident Fund Organisation
ETTDC—Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation
ICRC—International Committee of the Red Cross
MAPP—Madras Atomic Power Project
NEST—Nuclear Explosives Search Teams

AWARDS

The **Kalinga Prize** for 1982, awarded for popularising science, was presented to Apistides Bastidas, a Venezuelan science journalist at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris by the UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The award was instituted by Biju Patnaik and its earlier recipients include Margaret Mead, Julien Huxley and Bertrand Russell.

The **Golden Eagle Award**, given by the Council of International Non-theatrical Events (CINE) in Washington, and the **Silver Screen Award** in the 1982 Industrial Film Festival went to an Indian film on Taj Mahal.

Commander In The Order Of The Golden Ark, the highest Dutch decoration, was presented to Indira Gandhi on May 17 for her outstanding work in environmental conservation. The Order was established in 1971 by Prince Bernhard. Other recipients include Julius Nyerere, Sir Peter Scott and Norway's Prince Philip.

International Editor Of The Year Award was presented to Arun Shourie, Executive Editor of the *Indian Express*, by the *World Press Review*.

The **Cannes Film Festival Awards** for 1981 were presented to the following. The Best Film award was shared by *Missing*, an American film by Paris-based Greek director Costa Gavras, and *Yol* a Turkish film directed by Yilmaz Guney. The Best Actor award went to Jack Lemmon for *Missing* while the Best Actress prize was bagged by Jadwiga Jankowska-Cieslak of Poland for *Another Look*, a Hungarian film.

The **All India Critics Association Awards** were announced on May 30 in Calcutta under the following categories: Best Picture: *Chakra* (Hindi); Best Actor: Amitabh Bachchan (*Anusandhan*); Best Director: Aparna Sen (*36 Chowringhee*

Lane); Best Actress: Jennifer Kendal Kapoor (*36 Chowringhee Lane*).

Order Of Lenin Award was conferred on Kiril Moskalenko, Marshal of the Soviet Union, by the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on May 31.

APPOINTED

Vitaly Fedorchuk, KGB chief in the Ukraine since 1970 and a member of the Ukraine Party Politburo since 1973, as the new head of the KGB. He replaces Yuri Andropov, 67, who was elevated to the post of Secretary in the Communist Party's Central Committee on May 24, replacing in turn the late Mikhail A. Suslov, who was the second most powerful man in the Soviet leadership.

Stanislaw Kania, former Polish Communist Party Chief, (re-appointed) to the Council of State within seven months of his ouster in October 1981.

Lakhan Lal Mehrotra, India's Ambassador to Argentina currently accredited to Paraguay, with residence in Buenos Aires.

Saude Maria, Vice-President of the ruling revolutionary council as well as the Foreign Minister of Guinea-Bissau, as the country's new Premier.

Sir Edward Yonde as Hong Kong's 26th Governor.

Constantin Dascalescu as Premier of Romania on May 22, by the National Assembly, following the resignation of Ilie Verdet.

A. K. Khandakar, at present Bangladesh High Commissioner in Australia, as its High Commissioner to India.

Niaz-a-Naik as Pakistan's new Foreign Secretary, succeeding Riyaz Piracha.

Anne Krueger, a professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, as the first woman Vice-President in the 36-year history of the World Bank.

ELECTED

Mamadou Dimp, Senegal's Public Health Minister, as the new President of the World Health Organisation (WHO), replacing Meropi Volaki-Paraskeva of Greece.

Luis Alberto Monge as President of Costa Rica succeeding Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

Sekon Toure, Africa's longest serving leader, (re-elected) as President of Guinea for another seven-year term.

Petar Stambolic as President of Yugoslavia for a one-year term, replacing Sergej Kraigher.

Sheikh Tajumal Islam (re-elected) for the fourth term as President of the

Jammu & Kashmir Islami Jamiat-e Talaba, the militant youth wing of the Jamaat-e-Islami.

Sarla Grewal, Union Secretary for Social Welfare, as Chairman of the Programme Committee of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Fund, for 1982-83.

Belisario Betancur, of the Conservative Party, as new Colombian President.

VISITS

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, arrived on May 21, on a three-day state visit.

Hammer de Roburt, President of Nauru, arrived on May 25 on a six-day official visit to India.

Shaikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al Qassimi, the ruler of Sharjah, arrived on May 22 on a 12-day state visit. The Shaikh is also a member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates.

Lt Gen M.I. Wushishi, Chief of the Army Staff, Nigerian Army, arrived on a six-day official visit, on May 23.

DISCOVERED

Bodh Gaya inhabited before Buddha: Some red and black wares belonging to the iron age, unearthed at Taradih, close to the Mahabodhi tree in Gaya, reveal that the Bodh Gaya site was inhabited long before Lord Buddha's time.

Stone and marble tablets bearing inscriptions in Arabic and some unknown languages have been discovered at a cemetery in Jeddah. The tablets date back to over 1,000 years.

Two active volcanoes have been discovered on the little explored east side of the Antarctic peninsula by a Chilean geologist Oscar Gonzalez Ferran.

SCIENCE

An electro-chemical measuring method and instrument for the determination of nitrate ions in a reliable manner has been developed by the Radelkis Electro-chemical Instruments Cooperative in Hungary. The presence of nitrate ions in drinking water, above a certain degree of concentration, can be dangerous for both humans and animals.

Soyuz docks with Salyut: The Soviet Union launched a manned spacecraft Soyuz T-5 on May 13 to dock with its new orbiting station Salyut-7. The cosmonauts aboard are Anatoli Brezevoy and Valentin Lebedev, both aged 40. The task of the cosmonauts in the

scientific and technical research and experiments. Salyut-7 was put into orbit in April this year.

Cosmos-1370 launched: The Soviet Union on May 28 launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1370, which carries scientific equipment designed to continue space exploration.

Molniya-1, a Soviet communications satellite, was launched on May 29. It is designed to ensure the operation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication as well as to transmit programmes of the USSR central television to the stations of the Orbita network situated in the areas of the extreme north, Siberia, East Asia and Central Asia.

Myometer, a simple and reliable instrument for measuring nocturnal myopia, has been designed at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm. The new device is based on laser technique and is completely harmless.

New way of producing test-tube babies, involving insertion of the egg straight into the womb within an hour of fertilisation, with incubation taking place in the womb, has been developed by Professor Ian Craft of London's Royal Free Hospital. This new version will help eliminate most of the moral and ethical problems raised on this issue.

Soyabean can build proteins: Nohiko Kaizuma of Iwate University in Japan has determined that the globular mass in soyabean cells contains completed proteins, and traces of deoxy-ribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA) which can programme the building of proteins. Until this discovery it was believed that protein was made only in the mitochondria of animal cells and chloroplasts in plant cells, both of which are subcellular bodies surrounded by membranes.

Way to Mecca: A Swedish firm has designed a compass for Muslims indicating the direction of Mecca.

A substitute for blood has been developed by US Army doctors. The substitute is made from chemically altered haemoglobin and is highly stable. It can be stored in liquid form without refrigeration for 10 days and can be used without matching blood types.

Tibet causes monsoons: Soviet scientists conducting research in the field of meteorology with Indian co-operation are of the view that it is Tibet rather than the Indian Ocean which causes monsoon over South and South East Asia. According to the data processed, they believe that the high Tibetan plateau acts like a natural regulator of the air movements over the entire southern

Japan to North Africa. A vast area of low pressure is created over the plateau owing to large-scale air movements. This acts as a frontier separating air masses blowing from the sea to the land. Over East Asia, this giant circle of air reaches the Pacific, becomes moisture-laden to saturation point and then returns to India to bring the monsoon rainfall.

A new mapping camera that can photograph the earth from an altitude of 256 km and produce pictures that identify houses and buildings has been designed by Bernard H. Mollberg, a Johnson Space Centre engineer. Landsat satellite cameras resolve photographs down to 81 m, while this new camera can do so down to 14.4 m. The camera will provide scientists with the most accurate, detailed map of the earth ever produced when it makes a flight into space within the next two years.

Bioglass, developed by Larry Hench Co, can be used to replace damaged finger joints, teeth and even tiny ear bones. Bioglass is a mixture of quartz, silica sand, sodium oxide, calcium and phosphorus oxide.

ECONOMY

Record profit by public sector: The public sector as a group recorded a net profit of more than Rs 400 crores in the year just ended. The Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said the profitability ratio in the sector showed a sharp increase from 7.8 per cent in 1980-81 to more than 11.6 per cent in 1981-82. The profitability ratio of top private sector companies for 1980-81 was 11.4 per cent. Of the 169 public sector enterprises 70, however, incurred a net loss last year.

India admitted to ADB: India has been formally admitted to the membership of the African Development Bank (ADB) group of institutions at a plenary session of the annual meeting of the board of governors held at Lusaka Zambia.

Rupee devalued: The Reserve Bank of India devalued the rupee by 0.29 per cent on May 12. The new buying and selling rates have been fixed to give a middle rate of Rs 17 a pound against the earlier rate of Rs 16.95 fixed on May 10.

IDBI loans: The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) commenced granting foreign currency loans for import of capital equipment when it raised its first foreign currency borrowing of \$25 million (Rs 22.5 crores) as syndicated Euro-currency loan.

IMF admits Hungary: The governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

by opening Budapest's way to the World Bank. The only communist countries of Europe now belonging to both the IMF and the World Bank are Romania and Yugoslavia.

West German aid: West Germany is providing India with 360 million marks as low-interest development credits and 34.3 million marks in grants this year. India will thus remain West Germany's chief partner in development cooperation and its biggest recipient of financial aid.

Cement prices: The price of non-levy cement has been fixed at a maximum of Rs 60 per bag exclusive of sales tax and local levies by the cement manufacturers' association.

Agreement on setting up an International Jute Organisation: At a special ESCAP-sponsored session held at Bangkok in the third week of May, jute producing countries agreed to form the International Jute Organisation (IJO) for jute producers and consumers. There was consensus among the delegates on the question of the distribution of votes. The final round of negotiations among these countries will be held at Geneva towards the end of July. The IJO will have the authority to borrow from international agencies for investment in any of the producing countries, something that importing countries like the US and Japan had been opposing.

Power situation: An in-depth analysis of the power situation in India has been made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). Their findings reveal that Rs 1,900 crore worth of industrial production will be lost due to power shortages in the remaining Sixth Plan period. Only 13,500 of the targeted 19,666 Mw of additional power generation (a shortfall of 10 per cent per annum in power availability) will actually materialise in the Sixth Plan. The remedy suggested by FICCI is the setting up of captive power generation in the private sector, which the report proves is economically viable in the sense that the admitted higher cost disadvantage will be offset by increase in overall capacity utilisation in the industrial sector.

Exports increase, foreign reserves decline: India's exports have increased by 13 per cent but the foreign exchange reserves continue to decline. As on March 31, 1982, foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs 3,354.5 crores showing a 30.4 per cent decline over the March 31, 1981, figure (Rs 4,822.1 crores). It is now recognised that the reserves are decreasing at an alarming rate.

The largest single order ever won by an Indian company was bagged by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd (MECON). The Rs 200 crore order for design and supply of the sophisticated light and medium merchant mill for the Vizag steel project of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam was awarded to MECON against stiff international competition. The merchant mill will roll 7,10,000 tonnes of high quality bars and light section products annually.

OPEC fund for Ramagundam project: An agreement was signed on May 21 in Vienna providing for a loan of \$30 million from the OPEC fund for the Ramagundam power project. The loan brings OPEC fund's total grant to India to \$135.8 million at a time when India is moving towards liberalised investment and import-export policies.

Saudi crude for India: The Indian Government has signed a long-term contract with the Saudi Arabian Government by which the latter will sell India two million tonnes of crude oil annually. This is the first such arrangement India has entered into with an oil-exporting country. Besides the government contract, India will continue to get 1.4 million tonnes of Saudi crude oil through the American oil company, Exxon.

EVENTS

Shakdher proposes ban on defections: The Election Commissioner S.L. Shakdher proposed a ban on defections, as they vitiated the practice of democracy in the country. He said that if a person wanted to join a different party from the one on whose ticket he had won the poll, he should resign first and then contest elections afresh.

AIR to Akashwani: After a brief rechristening as Akashvani, the national broadcasting network All India Radio (AIR) has been allowed to retain its more familiar name. This decision annuls the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry's recommendation to use the name given by Rabindranath Tagore, which Vasant Sathe had accepted. The reason for the reversion is the snowballing protest in Tamil Nadu against using the name Akashvani.

Youngest college graduate: Ja Luo, a 12-year-old Taiwanese immigrant, became the youngest college graduate in US history when he was awarded a bachelor of arts degree at Boise State University. This child prodigy took only three years to complete the four-year American History course.

Oxford to admit 10-year-old: Oxford University has decided to admit the

1,300-member advisory body called Congregation overwhelmingly overruled mathematician Mathew Ginsberg's objections to Ruth's admission.

Thoroughfare named after Nehru: An important thoroughfare in Accra, the capital of Ghana, has been named after the late Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in recognition of his contribution to the cause of peace and stability in the world as a founding father of the non-aligned movement.

New naval academy: The government has approved the setting up of a new naval academy at Ezhimala near Cannanore in Kerala. The academy will train 500 naval officers annually in all aspects of the service.

Spain admitted to NATO: Spain became the 16th full member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on May 30.

Cyclone hits Orissa: A devastating cyclonic storm swept the Orissa coast on June 3, affecting nearly 68 lakh people and killing 157. Paradeep and Kendrapara bore the brunt of the storm which spread over 98 blocks of seven districts including Cuttack, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Puri and Kojhar.

New port at Nhava Sheva: The Union cabinet has sanctioned the construction of the new port at Nhava Sheva across the Bombay harbour at a total cost of Rs 592 crores. The port, which will provide the much needed relief to the congested Bombay port, would use advanced mechanisation of handling facilities for receiving containers and bulk cargoes. There will be two separate terminals for this purpose.

The first sperm-bank baby weighing four kg was born in a small American town. The sperm bank is the brainchild of Robert Graham, 74, an optometrist, who founded it in April 1980, "to increase in a civilised way, the number of offspring of our Nobelists in science".

Bustard declared Rajasthan's state bird: The Rajasthan Government has declared the Great Indian Bustard as the state bird in an effort to conserve this species. The birds number only about 1,000 at present.

Fifty per cent to be urbanised by 2000 A.D.: It is estimated that by 2000 A.D., 50 per cent of the world's 6,000 million people will be urban. There will be about 60 cities, each with more than five million people, with Mexico City leading with 31.6 million and New York City fourth with 22.2 million. Calcutta and Bombay will rank fifth and

respectively. India has been reelected to the UN Human Rights Commission for another three-year term beginning on January 1, 1983. The 43-nation Commission is a subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council. Besides India, Bangladesh and Cyprus were also elected to the Council.

Science and technology meet: Representatives of 54 countries attended the 4-day meeting of the Group of 77 heads of science and technology agencies in New Delhi. The meeting paved the way for the establishment of joint training institutes in different regions and cooperative research projects to meet the specific requirements of developing countries. The meeting concentrated on identifying specific projects for which funds may come from interested countries within the Group of 77.

Belize became the 157th member of the UNESCO on May 10.

The National Bank of Pakistan has become the first bank from the Third World countries to open a representative office in Beijing.

Microwave link between India and Sri Lanka: India and Sri Lanka have established communication links between Ratmalana and Madras airports on the microwave line. Sri Lanka received equipment worth \$ 2.8 million from the UN Development Fund for this purpose.

DIED

Rajni Patel, 67, Congress(S) Working Committee member and noted lawyer, of liver cancer on May 3 in Bombay.

D. Devaraj Urs, 66, former Chief Minister of Karnataka, following a massive heart attack in Bangalore on June 6. His political career began in 1941 when he became a member of the Mysore Representative Assembly. He was elected to the Mysore Legislative Assembly in 1952, and remained its member till his death. He was the state minister for Labour, Transport and Tourism (1962-1967) and at various periods state minister for Animal Husbandry, Information and Publicity, Fisheries and Sericulture. He was elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party after the 1972 assembly elections (which he did not contest) and assumed the chief minister's office on March 20, 1972.

Radha Raman, 78, former Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi, following a heart attack on June 8.

Neil Bogert, 39, founder of Casablanca records and films, of cancer in Los Angeles.

ARNAB ROY

ATHLETICS

Alexandra Deverinskaya (USSR) set a world record in the women's five-km walk held on May 2 in Moscow. She covered the distance in 22 min 30 sec.

BASKETBALL

India finished last in the ninth Asian Women's Basketball Championship held in Tokyo on May 4. South Korea, China and Japan bagged the top three positions.

The 13th Asian Men's Basketball Championship will be held in Hong Kong in 1983.

DECATHLON

Daley Thompson of Britain compiled a total of 8,707 points to set a new world record in decathlon on May 23 in Goetzis (Austria). He bettered the previous record, held by Guido Kratschmer of West Germany, by 58 points.

BOXING

Alexis Arguello (Nicaragua) retained the World Boxing Council (WBC) light-weight title defeating American Andy Gangan in Las Vegas on May 22. Arguello knocked out Gangan in the fifth round.

Cuba won five of the 12 gold medals in the World Amateur Boxing Championship held in Munich on May 15. The Soviet

Union and the United States picked up three golds each, while Bulgaria managed just one. The next championship will be held in Rome in October 1983.

TENNIS

Nine Asian countries—Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, China, Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines—and the territories of Hong Kong and Macao have formed a new tennis association, the East Asian Tennis Association (EATA), to promote the sport in the region. While these countries will retain their Asian Lawn Tennis Federation (ALTF) membership, the new association is aimed at simplifying arrangements for holding tournaments in the region.

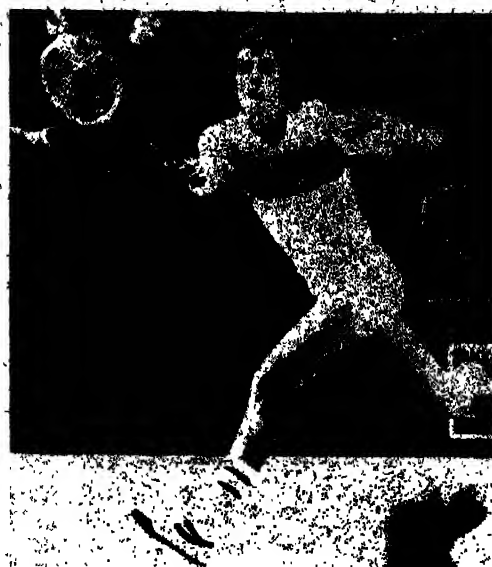
Following are the results of the major international tournaments held in May:

Bjorn Borg defeated Peter McNamara 6-1, 6-4 in the finals of the four-man tournament held in Calro on May 1.

Van Winitzky outplayed Chris Lewis 6-4, 6-4 in the finals of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament in Hilton Head Island (South Carolina) on May 1.

Rosie Casals and Wendy Turnbull trounced Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith 6-3, 6-3 in the doubles finals of the United Airlines Tournament of Tennis Championships held in Haines City (Florida) on May 2.

Ivan Lendl thrashed Eddie Dibbs 6-1, 6-1 to win the WCT tournament held in New York on May 9. The first prize boosted



Lendl: Richie Rich.

Lendl's earnings for 1982 to \$10,88,560, surpassing the record of annual earnings totalling \$10,08,742 set up by John McEnroe in 1980.

Top seeded Chris Evert Lloyd outclassed Hana Mandlikova 6-0, 6-3 in Perugia on May 10 to lift the Italian Women's Tennis Championship for the third successive year.

The United States clinched the World Team Tennis Cup in Dusseldorf on May 10 defeating Australia by a margin of 2-1. Gene Mayer beat Kim Warwick 7-6, 6-2 and Eliot Teltscher downed McNamara 6-4, 7-6. But Mayer and Sherwood Stewart lost the doubles to the Australian pair, McNamara and Mark Edmondson 1-6, 2-6. This is USA's first win since the inception of the tournament in 1978.

Vijay Amritraj was declared winner in the Gunze World Tennis Tournament on May 16, in Kobe (Japan). Sandy Mayer pulled out of the finals because of a sprained ankle. Earlier, Vijay had defeated Lendl 7-6, 3-6, 7-5 in the semi-finals. Tracy Austin and Pam Shriver won the women's doubles title in the same tournament defeating Kathy and Leslie Allen 7-5, 6-4.

Vitas Gerulaitis overcame Stefan Simonsson 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 to clinch the Grand Prix title on May 16 in Florence.

Chris beat Andrea Temesvari 6-3, 6-0 in the finals of the International Women's Tennis Tournament held in Lugano (Switzerland) on May 16.

WORLD CUP FOOTBALL



Naranjito



Billy

The International Football Federation (FIFA) was formed in 1903.

The first World Cup was held in 1930 at Montevideo (Uruguay) in which 13 teams participated. The host country won the inaugural cup. The championship could not be held in 1942 and 1946 due to World War II. Like the Olympics the World Cup is a quadrennial tournament, but unlike it,

it is open to professionals also.

The World Cup celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year—24 teams will participate in the 12th Championship to be held in Madrid (Spain). The matches will be played in 13 different stadia. The final is to be played on July 11 at the Barnabeu Stadium which has a capacity of 91,000. Naranjito (Little Orange) is the mascot of the games while Billy is the official mascot of FIFA.

In 52 years the 11 World Championships have been won by only six nations: Brazil (thrice); Uruguay, Italy and West Germany (twice each); England and Argentina (once each). Argentina, the hosts of the 1978 World Cup, are defending their title despite the Falklands war.

this year. Guillermo Vias and Jose Luis Clero, both Argentines, will also skip the tournament due to the Falklands crisis.

BADMINTON

Debutante China ended the supremacy of Indonesia in the Thomas Cup by winning five of the nine matches in the finals which concluded at London's Royal Albert Hall on May 21. Indonesia had been dominating Thomas Cup, winning seven of the last eight tournaments.

The International Badminton Federation (IBF) has decided to organise the World Badminton Championship in Copenhagen in May 1983.

The controversial spin service, 'Sidekick Serve', has been banned by the IBF. The ruling will be effective from September 1. The serve, named after the Malaysian brothers who pioneered it, has been used extensively by Malaysian and Chinese players.

SOFT BALL

Delhi won the tenth National Soft Ball Championship, held in Pune on May 31, defeating Uttar Pradesh 8-3. Punjab beat hosts Maharashtra 3-2 to lift the women's title.

OLYMPICS

New Delhi has offered to stage the 1992 summer Olympics. Stockholm, Sydney, Paris, Nice, Barcelona and Budapest will also be bidding for the same. The 1984 Games are to be held in Los Angeles (USA) and the 1988 in Seoul (South Korea).

WEIGHTLIFTING

South Korea weightlifters won the eight of the nine categories and set four new Asian records at the Korea-Japan goodwill weightlifting meet on May 15.

VOLLEYBALL

China won the four-nation men's volleyball tournament held in Zagreb on May 16, by beating hosts Yugoslavia 3-0. Yugoslavia finished second, Olympic champions Russia third and Hungary fourth.

HOCKEY

Sujit Kumar will captain the Indian junior hockey team in the second junior World Cup tournament scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur in August.

Mahindras of Bombay won the Aga Khan Cup by beating holders Army Services Corps (Jullundur) 3-1 in the finals held in Bombay on May 23. Mahindras are the first team from Bombay to win the cup since 1968.

CRICKET

All-rounder Imran Khan will lead the 16-member Pakistan team to tour England this summer.

Argentina will not take part in the forthcoming qualifying tournament for the 1983 World Cup because of the Falklands issue.

Gundappa Viswanath has been adjudged the best sportsman of the year (1981) by the Tamil Nadu Sports Journalists Association.

Glenn Turner (New Zealand) became the first cricketer in 33 years to score more than 300 runs in a day in England. He scored 311 runs with 39 fours and two sixes, in an innings that lasted 242 minutes. It was Turner's 100th first class century.

CHESS

World Champion Anatoly Karpov shared the first prize with Ulf Andersson in the Philips and Drew International Chess

Tournament held in London on April 30.

Agnieszka Brustman won the title in the first World Chess Tournament for girls under 20, which concluded on May 8 in Senta (Yugoslavia). Rohini Khadiolkar finished ninth.

Subhash Kapoor of Delhi and Shyama Mehta of Maharashtra won the men's and women's title respectively in the first National Chess Championship for the deaf which concluded in Delhi on May 30.

TABLE TENNIS

The 37th World Table Tennis Championships will be held in Tokyo from April 28 to May 9, 1983. The last championship was held at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

India finished fifth and seventh respectively in the women's and men's sections of the sixth Asian Table Tennis Championships which concluded on May 30 in Jakarta. China, Japan and North Korea took the first three places.

The promising junior national table tennis player Parthiv Vyas, 19, died in Bombay on May 30. He was suffering from intestinal gangrene.

According to the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), the singles and doubles events will be included in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

FOOTBALL

Mohun Bagan lifted the sixth Federation Cup for the third time in succession by defeating Mafatlal Club on May 2 in Kozhikode.

Aston Villa of England beat Bayern Munich of West Germany to lift the European Cup of Football Champions which concluded on May 26 at Rotterdam. K.C.

ENGLISH

(Continued from page 37)

parasite.

1. To find distribution costs less acceptable than production costs is, according to the author

- (a) funny
- (b) strange
- (c) immoral
- (d) unjust

2. The author's attitude towards the wholesalers is one of

- (a) understanding
- (b) suspicion
- (c) fear

(d) admiration

3. Production costs are related to

- (a) materials and machinery only
- (b) materials and wages only
- (c) materials, machinery and wages
- (d) the above three and management

4. The phrase *shop operations* in sentence two refers primarily to

- (a) buying and selling
- (b) window-dressing
- (c) shop repairs
- (d) shop maintenance

5. *They* in sentence three refers to the costs

- (a) of production
- (b) within the factory
- (c) of distribution
- (d) of shop operations

6. The word nearest in meaning to the italicised word *reward* in sentence five is

- (a) profit
- (b) return
- (c) price
- (d) encouragement

Answer key

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| (q) 9 | (c) 5 | (p) 7 |
| (p) 8 | (e) 2 | (q) 1 |

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Nandika Prakash, Bombay

Your vocation guide must have had good reasons to counsel you to take up commerce in school. You could branch out to Cost and Works Accountancy or Chartered Accountancy after that. Though these two professions do not require formal mathematical qualifications for entrance, a good knowledge of maths is necessary to be a success on the job. For more details on these careers, look up our October '81 issue (*Career Counselling*)

But if you still feel inclined to take up a career in computers or machines, then pursue it. Mathematicians are required in the field of electronic computers and openings for them exist in central and state governments, railways, insurance firms, airlines, banks and in some large business houses. Besides the various IITs, computer training facilities are available at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay-400 005. Courses are also conducted by the University of Bombay. The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Calcutta, the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi and the Department of Statistics, Computer Centre, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, also conduct courses on computers. While the minimum qualification for the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the ISI Calcutta is M.Sc., those having a bachelor's degree in mathematics, science, arts or engineering are eligible for the last two. Incumbents with lower mathematical qualifications can become junior machine-room operatives such as key punch operators, verifiers, sorters, tabulators, etc.

Well-known firms dealing with various types of computers also conduct courses primarily for persons employed by their clients.

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Since you're also interested in machines, why not take up engineering? Biology is not necessary for this; your optional subjects could be Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Mechanical Drawing. Here too, a good mathematical base has its advantages.

Who are actuaries? I understand that their career is connected with Mathematics. And since I am very good in this subject I'd like to have more information about this profession, the age limit, how to apply, the employment opportunities, etc?

Kamal Rajhans, Delhi

Actuaries are mathematicians who design insurance and pension plans, determine the insurance premium rates and contract provisions for each type of policy offered.

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Though no single course is available in India which might qualify one in the actuarial science, the University of Bombay offers a diploma course in B.Com. which covers some of the actuarial subjects. To be a qualified actuary, one must pass the Fellowship Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or of the Faculty of Actuaries, Edinburgh, Scotland. The examination leading to the fellowships of these institutes consists of four parts—the preliminary, intermediate, associate and fellowship exams. A person passing the associateship exam of one of these institutions is also sometimes allowed to join the profession. These exams are conducted in Delhi, besides some other major cities. The preliminary and intermediate exams are conducted twice a year in April/May and September and the remaining exams once a year, in April/May. The candidates should be 16 years of age, prefe-

rated are also eligible) with a high proficiency in Mathematics.

Application forms may be obtained either from the Honorary Secretary, Institute of Actuaries, Staple Dun Hall, High Holborn, London, W C 1, or from the Actuarial Society of India, C/o Life Insurance Corporation, Central Office, Yogeshwari, Jeevan Bima Marg, Bombay-20. Completed forms alongwith the required fee should reach 10 weeks before the commencement of the exam.

The exams usually take seven years to complete and may be passed in stages. Correspondence courses are also available for all exams, except the preliminary. The exams are difficult, stretch over a long period and hence attract very few people. Qualified actuaries, however, have no difficulty in getting jobs, more so with the spurt in insurance business. Actuaries can also take to private practice by setting up a consultancy service on investment and share market.

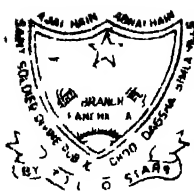
I have completed M.Sc. in Chemistry and want a job in an African country, preferably Nigeria.

Sukhinder S. Bath, Morinda

There are several ways of going to an African country. You can get yourself registered at the Foreign Assignment Section, Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi-110 001. Also scan through the dailies for vacancies in different African countries. Several times the recruitment is made through agencies. You can send in your bio-data and they will let you know when a vacancy arises, subject to your suitability for the job. □

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Name of examination	Date of examination	Subjects to be examined in
1. Clerks' Grade Examination (SSC)	4th July	English, G.K. and typing test
2. Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination (UPSC)	13th July onwards	English, G.K., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Psychological tests
3. Indian Forest Service Examination (UPSC)	25th July onwards	English, G.K. and two optional subjects
4. Grade 'C' Stenographers Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (SSC)	5th August	Not specified
5. Engineering Services Examination	8th August	General English, General Studies and candidate's Engineering subject
6. UDC Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (SSC)	10-11 August	Not specified
7. Stenographers' Examination (SSC)	5th September	Stenography test of dictation
8. Assistants' Grade Examination (UPSC)	5th October onwards	Essay, English, Arithmetic and G.K.
9. Inspectors of Central Excise, Income-tax Examination (SSC)	10th October	General Studies, General English and Arithmetic
10. Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1982 (UPSC)	November/December	General Studies, English, an Indian language and two optional subjects
11. National Defence Academy Examination (UPSC)	26th December	English, G.K. and Mathematics

ESSAYS

(Continued from page 33)

cattle population, industrialisation, construction of irrigation and multi-purpose projects and most of all the need for agricultural land has eaten into India's forest area. Added to this is the problem of illegal felling of trees for commercial reasons. Regeneration has miserably failed to keep pace. The denudation of forests is a grave threat to the country. Experts have already forewarned the possibility of large parts of the country becoming deserts in about 50 years time unless urgent steps are taken. For a major economic and environmental transformation of the country about 50 million hectares of land should be afforested as early as possible. In China 70 million hectares of land was

afforested in just two decades following 1950. This is only five million hectares less than India's entire forest area.

There is an urgent need to adopt policies which would not only conserve our existing forest area but would add to it significantly and rapidly. For too long a time now, forests have been regarded as commercial propositions in this country. Their worth has been equated to the value of their products. This has resulted in both legal and illegal felling of trees. While big commercial interests have exploited these resources, the government has somehow felt that the tribals and the rural poor who live around the forests are the ones responsible for their destruction.

Thus, the proposed Indian Forest Bill which the government

seeks to present before the Parliament in the near future completely alienates this class and places the task of conservation of forests in the hands of forest guards who have been given corruptible criminal law powers against the poor and traditional users of the forests, the traders, who have occupied themselves with ruthless timber plunder from the forests for a long time now, and the politicians, whose lack of concern is becoming increasingly clearer. Afforestation in the country should be planned and executed entirely with the participation of those people who know their forests and have grown with them, viz. the tribals and the rural poor. The forests should look after their needs and they in turn should preserve and expand them. That is what social forestry should be all about. ■

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Gallery Of Greats

GEOFF BOYCOTT

They say expectant mothers from neighbouring counties cross the border to Yorkshire to give birth to babies—for only those delivered on the Yorkshire soil are born cricketers.

And so was Geoff Boycott...born in Yorkshire and born a cricketer. For who could think it possible of a lad born (on October 21, 1940) in a miner's cottage in Fitzwilliam, whose father was nothing but a pit-face worker, who couldn't even give public school education to his son. Unlike his contemporaries Messrs Cowdrey, May and Dexter, Boycott had nothing but a will to succeed against all odds.

He made his first class debut in 1962 and his Test debut in 1964 against Bob Simpson's touring Australian side with a sound knock of 48.

In 1967, he scored an unbeaten 246 against India at a tortoise pace and was dropped from the side for slow scoring. By 1968, he had become the first choice as England's opener, but his slow batting became an eye sore. Against New Zealand he took three and a half hours to score 47 runs in the Lord's Test in 1969. Ian Botham admits he once ran out Boycott because he wasn't scoring fast. Boycott's slow plodding is attributed to his obsession with building up a huge total.

In the 1970-71 tour of Australia under Ray Illingworth, however, Boycott played a significant role. He scored 657 runs in the series, and helped England regain the Ashes. In the 1970-71 county season, he aggregated a record 2,503 runs with an average of 109.12, the only English cricketer to achieve this distinction in eight years.

In 1974-75, he declined to go to Australia because he did not consider the

The great moment: Congratulations follow as Boycott crosses Sobers' world record for maximum runs in Tests.

skipper Mike Denness a Test-class batsman. From 1974 to 1977 Boycott went into self-exile missing 30 Tests—obviously sore over the selection of Tony Greig as England's skipper.

The ambition to lead England has been consuming him ever since he hit big-time cricket. But after being made the vice-captain he was relegated to the ranks. "Even the Yorkshire Ripper got a fair trial in the dock but I've never been given a single chance," said Boycott. The reasons why he hasn't been named captain are many. He is accused of being selfish and self-centred when it comes to cricket. For he is more bothered about his own performance and has no time to spare, say some critics. He has often been involved in many run-outs in which he was not the stranded partner.

Boycott, however, refused to be bogged down by these controversies and returned to Test cricket in 1977 with a bang, scoring consecutive 100s against Australia in Tests at Trent Bridge and Leeds—the latter being his 100th century in first class cricket.

1978 was, however, a year Boycott wouldn't care to remember...his mother died of cancer. Immediately on its heels came his dismissal from his eight-year-old captaincy of Yorkshire, after the county failed to win any major championship under him. Later, it was disclosed by the

county's cricket committee that Boycott was not wanted by Yorkshire players, either as captain or player, after a voting session had taken place. "I doubt if anyone could really appreciate just how dispirited and confused I felt at that moment. My mind was in a whirl. Even now I find it difficult to sort out the threads..." Boycott recalls in his book *Put To The Test*. Then he was stripped of England's vice-captaincy. "It was the sort of thing you would not do to a stray mongrel dog in the backstreets of Leeds," said one newspaper. Boycott couldn't have agreed more.

If anything haunts Boycott, it's the inability to score runs. Says Tony Greig, "I have never seen any other Test batsman make 130, go back to the dressing room for a glass of squash, mop his brow and then ask, 'Is there anyone who would like to have a bowl?' Just the thought of that makes me tired, but that's Geoff Boycott all over."

Boycott himself said, "Everybody used to say I just purely loved batting. Well I did. I believe in Gary Player's theory on golf that when you put in you get out. You have to work at it, and believe me, I worked at it." Indeed, Boycott's defensive technique is almost impregnable. He is an excellent judge of swing, plays spin competently and in spite of the battering he's received, handles pace steadily.

was announced, international cricket was taken by storm when the Indian Government announced that it would not allow any cricketer with South African connections to tour India. Boycott, of course, has played for North Transvaal in the 1971-72 Currie Cup Competition in South Africa and regularly coaches there. After a lot of running to and fro and public statements by Boycott about his anti-apartheid views, the tour was cleared by the Indian Government.

It was during the Third Test at Delhi that Boycott broke the world Test aggregate record of 8,032 runs, set up in Port of Spain on April 5, 1974 by Sir Gary Sobers. Boycott's record came in the 190th innings of his 107th Test. Sobers achieved the record in his 160th innings in 93 Tests.

"I think I am a fine player, but not great. This achievement does not necessarily make me a better player than Don Bradman, Gary Sobers or Viv Richards, or thousands of other batsmen for that matter," said Boycott modestly.

And this is not the only milestone in Boycott's 17 years of Test cricket. Along with Ken Barrington, Colin Cowdrey and Ted Dexter, Boycott has scored centuries against all the Test playing countries, including South Africa. In the second innings of the Centenary Test vs Australia on September 2, 1980, Boycott became the third English batsman after Walter Hammond and Cowdrey to cross the 7,000 mark. Also, when he scored 62 runs in the first-innings of the same Test, he equalled the world record of 38 fifties (excluding centuries) held by Cowdrey. He also holds the world record of scoring a 50 and 100 in a Test on six occasions. The world record for the most number of century partnerships, 45, stands against his name.

Boycott cut short his tour to India and returned midway amidst rumours of clashes with Fletcher although the official reason given by the manager was ill-health.

Soon after he returned, Boycott left for South Africa to play matches there, in spite of repeated warnings, along with 14 other English 'rebels'. The Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) then banned the 15 rebels from Test cricket for three years and also from playing for their counties against the Indian and Pakistan teams in England this year.

Boycott will be in his mid-40s by the time the ban is lifted and it's quite improbable that he will regain his place in Test cricket. Even if he does, the chance that he will ever lead the team is a far away dream.

Kavita Chhibber, New Delhi

HOBBY HINTS

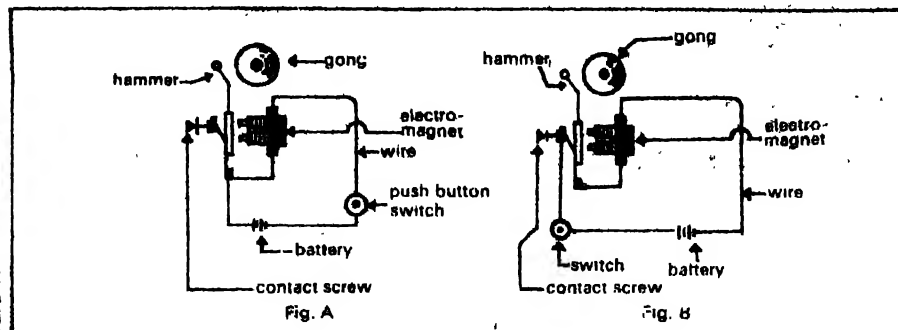
ELECTRIC BELL: How to convert a 'vibrating bell' to a 'single-stroke gong'.

Many times you might have been rudely awakened by a visitor with a fascination for keeping his fingers pressed on the

button by converting your ordinary and very irritating 'vibrating bell' into a 'one-stroke gong'. Have you got your screw driver ready? Start off on the basis of the circuit diagram given below.

Fig. A shows the circuit diagram for a single-stroke gong; fig. B shows the original circuit of the 'vibrating bell'.

Vimal M. Parmar, Berhampur



CALENDAR GAME: How to find out the day of a given date in any month in 1982.

Here's a compact calendar for 1982. Identify each month by a number:

January 4	February 0	March 0
April 3	May 5	June 1
July 3	August 6	September 2
October 4	November 0	December 2

And number the days as follows: Sun=0, Mon=1, Tues=2, Wed=3, Thurs=4, Fri=5, Sat=6.

Method: To the date of the month add the number of the month. Divide by 7. The remainder left is the day of the week. Given below are two examples:

(i) May 10. To calculate the day, add 6 to 10 (=16) and divide by 7 ($16 \div 7$). The remainder is 2 which is Monday.

(ii) March 25: Add $25 + 0 = 25$ and divide by 7. Remainder is 4, which is Thursday.

Sunil Anand, Dehra Dun

HAVE 'EM SHINY: To remove stains from aluminium utensils, etc, rub them with half a lemon, wash and dry as you normally do.

Remove stains on marble by rubbing the entire surface with lemon and salt. Give the stains an extra hard rub. Keep it for five to ten minutes. Wash the surface with

ATTENTION PLEASE

Readers will appreciate that it isn't always possible for us to verify the applicability of hints published in this column. So, why don't you try them out and let us know how good and practicable these hints are?

mild soap and water. Dry with a soft cloth.

Wrap your furniture polishing cloth in an old nylon stocking. The nylon serves to bring out just that much more sparkle in your furniture.

P. Roy Johnny, Cheruvannur (Kerala)

RECORDS: If you use your records frequently or if you have had them around for a long time, wash them once in a while. Nothing rough—just fill a basin with mild detergent (not soap) and cool water. Use a cellulose sponge, press lightly and work along the grooves to loosen grime. Then rinse under cool running water. Stack them in a rubber-edged dish dryer and leave them to dry.

Sanjeet Dabral, New Delhi

WARNING!

I wish to bring to your notice that the hobby hint about the water heater (Mini-Mag) in the April '82 issue can prove to be extremely dangerous if tried by amateurs.

My reasons are that the carbon rods of the exhausted batteries are very short in length which means there is a possibility of the wooden piece getting wet. Thus, there is always a danger of short circuit which can blow out the fuse. This can also happen if the rods are not fixed properly. Besides, there is the danger of receiving a severe shock as the current is sent directly into the water.

The water heater can function only if a small amount of electrolyte (NaCl) is present.

Kurian George, Baroda

STRANGE, ISN'T IT?

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will. When he is little the big girls kiss him and when he is big the little girls kiss him. If he makes a lot of money, he is dishonest; if he is poor, he is a bad manager. If he needs credit, he can't get it; if he is rich, everyone wants to do something for him. If he is religious, he is a hypocrite; if he doesn't go to church, he is a hardened sinner. If he is affectionate, he is a soft specimen; if he doesn't care for anyone, he is cold-hearted. If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe age, he is an old fogey. If he saves money, he is a tightwad; if he spends it, he is a spendthrift. If he has money, he is a grafter; if he hasn't got it, he is a bum.

Anonymous

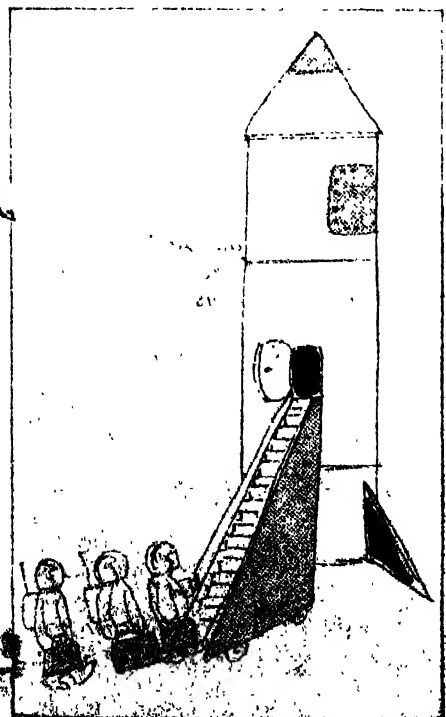
Q TO MOON

Passengers waiting for the Pan Am flight to the moon are requested to line up for reservations. You will be sent up in the order of your registration.

So far over 93,000 Americans have reserved their seats to make the space trip.

The huge Pan American Airways is accepting the reservations and issuing cards guaranteeing their owners tickets as soon as they are put up for sale.

So, hurry up and plan your next vacation on the moon!



Courtesy German Features



A CAR FOR DAREDEVILS

Here's some good news for the daredevil motor-racing enthusiasts.

Porsche, the sports car manufacturers of Stuttgart, West Germany, have developed a new look scale model (Porsche C) after months of research. The real life car is expected to go on the tracks in this year's racing season. The model belongs to a new international category in which nine manufacturers are in the fray for racing honours. The car will hopefully mark a comeback for long-distance motor racing. Last year, Porsche won 15 national championship titles in Europe, America, Canada and Australia.

THE TALE OF TWO RIVERS

French scientists have analysed what must be the most remarkable river in the world—the Ink River in Algeria. Its name is not symbolic. It merely states the truth, which applies not only to the colouring of the water but to its chemical composition as well. This is a strong stream of real, permanent ink. The Ink River originates from two sources, one of which contains a considerable amount of iron salts, while the other abounds in lead oxide. It is the combination of these two substances that makes fine ink. The liquid is thick enough to be used for writing.

Another remarkable river is the Engari Niuki in East Africa whose waters taste like very diluted bitter beer. Yet there is no alcohol in it. The natives boil it before drinking to get rid of the chemicals it contains. However, it seems to have no effect on animals, who drink it as if it were ordinary water.

Shiv Rains, Jammu

Pen Friends



Chinmoy Chakraborty (18), P-9, New Raipur Road, P.O. Garia, Calcutta 700 084 (Playing football, reading, collecting photographs, penfriendship).

K. Lal, No. 11, 3rd Cross, Nehru Nagar, Bangalore 560 020 (Films, photography, radio, penfriendship).

Suresh V. Gudaganavar (21), Lokur Building, R. No. 14, U.B. Hill, Dhara-war-1, Karnataka (Penfriendship, reading, cricket).

B.K. Bhowmik (24), 5/142, Bidhan Colony, Calcutta 700 075 (Penfriendship).

Pradeep Kumar Wats (20), B-5/36 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110 029 (Travelling, penfriendship, movies).

Aswini Kumar Nanda (20), Govt Tenement, Quarter No. 5, P.O. Charbatia, Distt Cuttack, Orissa 754 028 (Penfriendship, exchange of views).

Bimalendu Bhusan Pandey (21), C/o Ramnath Pandey, Ratanpura, Chapra, Saran, Bihar 841 301 (Penpals, reading, travelling, journalism).

Nilanjan Basu (21), 176 B, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta 700 029 (Hypnotism, cars, travelling, enjoying life).

Debajyoti Ghosh, C/o Madhab Ch. Ghosh, Dak Bungalow Road, P.O. Karimganj 788 710 (Sports, music, penfriendship, travelling).

B.K. Jhaver, C/o R.D. Joshi & Co., Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore (Penfriendship, reading, novels, movies).

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

- Blotting paper absorbs ink due to capillary action and the fine pores in it. Ink enters these capillaries due to its surface tension.
- The siphon doesn't work in a vacuum because there is no atmospheric pressure to push the liquid up.
- 9/10ths of the mass of an ice-berg is always under the surface of water.
- Gold melts at 1862°F or 850°C.
- Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because clouds are poor conductors of heat that radiates from the earth's surface.
- A ball rises higher on the hills than on the plains because on the former there is less gravity and a rarefied atmosphere compared to the latter.
- The mercury column falls rapidly during storms due to a fall in the atmospheric pressure on account of the increase in humidity.
- Bats can fly in the dark because they emit ultra-sonic waves. These waves reflect back from obstacles and guide them on to a path of safety.
- The filaments of a bulb are made

Heating

- One ampere (unit of current) means that 6×10^{18} electrons are passing through a conductor in one second.
- Air coming out of a punctured tyre is cool because of the Joule-Thompson Effect. According to this if air or gas is permitted to expand from a region of high pressure to low pressure, it suffers a fall in temperature.
- LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) produces temporary hallucination. It is also used for medicinal purposes in cases of mental disorders.
- The study of human control and functions of electrical or mechanical systems designed to replace them is called Cybernetics.
- Anthropology is the study of men.
- Benjamin Franklin invented the bifocal lens. It has two foci: the upper lens to see distant objects and the lower one for near objects.
- Insulin was discovered by F.G. Banting and J.J.R. Macleod.
- Mercury is the heaviest fluid at room temperature.
- Kalology is the study of human beauty.
- Dermatology is the study of skin and its diseases.

Vimalendu Verma, New Delhi

PROVERB PUZZLE

If you can discover from where to start, you can discover five well-known sayings. One follows the other in regular order. Each letter is used just once.

E	B	A	N	T	A	M	S	A	R	E	G	R
L	W	O	U	L	D	R	I	D	E	W	H	E
T	S	W	A	Y	T	H	E	S	T	O	E	A
T	R	A	A	T	C	H	E	D	C	N	N	T
I	A	S	H	I	C	K	E	N	O	E	T	A
L	G	R	E	H	T	C	O	S	N	I	H	T
Y	G	A	R	C	O	D	U	B	S	F	E	C
A	E	E	A	R	N	O	N	E	T	W	C	R
L	B	W	Y	U	O	Y	T	F	A	I	A	O
P	S	G	E	H	T	E	R	O	N	S	T	W
L	E	N	I	P	P	I	R	D	T	H	S	I
L	S	R	O	H	E	R	E	W	S	E	A	N
I	W	E	C	I	M	E	H	T	Y	A	W	G

Raajesh Pandit, Sonapat

Answers

Start with D (column 7, row 7) and you get the following proverbs (a) Do not count your chickens before they are hatched; (b) Constant dipping wears away the stone; (c) If wishes were horses beggars would ride; (d) When the cat's away the mice will play; (e) Little bantams are great at crowing.

Careers



CANCER

Ever seen a moon-child skip along the seashore, his wild lunar laughter echoing in the gentle breeze? A beach on a full moon's night is the Cancerian's natural haunt. Everything about the lunar-born is ruled by the moon. As it waxes and wanes, the moods of a Cancerian change from ecstatic joy to deep depression.

Like the crabs on the beach this human crab can withdraw into his shell at the slightest hurt—only to strike back later to take his revenge. Crabs never go directly for what they want. But before you can rush and grab the prize the Cancerian will beat you to it in an elusive, secret way. He might be reserved, but he likes to be at the top of any career he chooses.

If a Cancerian works for you, he really works—for the simplest reason in the world, security. The Cancerian's common sense and desire for security makes him good at handling money. A lot of successful bankers have been found to be Cancerians.

The imaginative moon-child is loaded with artistic talent. He's also a wizard with the camera. He is good at manufacturing, commercial and mechanical jobs.

A Cancerian is a type of mental archaeologist, always digging for more fascinating facts—whether it's a person or a place. Though a typical crab never likes to disclose his private life, he'll love to draw yours out—especially if it's a sob-sob one. But he'll sincerely sympathise, so you won't really resent the interference.

FAMOUS CANCER PERSONALITIES



Sanjeev Kumar



Ernest Hemingway

JULIUS CAESAR
RINGO STARR
GINA LOLLBRIGIO
INGMAR BERGMAN
HENRY VII

Harinderjit Kaur, New Delhi

ROCK TIDINGS



● CBS, the international record company will soon become part of the Indian music scene. The joint-venture company, CBS Gramophone Records and Tapes (India) Ltd will be releasing music by their artistes, including Michael Jackson, Barbara Streisand, Billy Joel, Bob Dylan, Shakti and Biddu, which will hit the record stores any day.

● CBS has signed some 2,200 artistes in 52 countries to an exclusive worldwide contract. The company has an office at Nariman Point, Bombay, and an air-conditioned factory at Aurangabad equipped with fully automatic machinery including a computerised disc-cutting lathe.

● Janis Joplin, the undisputed queen of



Above: Al DiMeola: *Rendezvous* with success. Left: Biddu (with wife Sue): *Coming home* via the CBS network.

rock'n'roll died 12 years ago, but an enterprising San Francisco producer, Elliot Mazer, has managed to bring out a new live album of hers featuring nine previously unreleased tracks. The album, *Farewell Songs*, involved digging into practically every available gig that the late star sang at, and took Mazer about eight years to compile

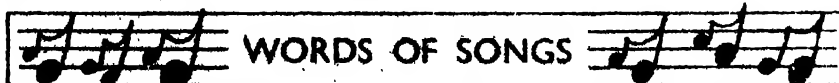
Starr has taken time off to release an album—*Stop And Smell The Roses*. It was actually completed in 1980 and was originally entitled *Can't Fight Lightning*. Eminent pals like Harrison and McCartney Hon Wood and Harry Nilsson can be found guesting on this effort.

● Superfast fingers, guitarist Al DiMeola's *Electric Rendezvous* is yet another assertion of the extremely progressive direction this fusionist is moving in. The album also features keyboardist Jan Hammer and Steve Gadd.

Melody, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

Freeze Frame
J. Geils Band
Beauty And The Beat
The Go-Go's
Ghost In The Machine
The Police
I Love Rock 'n' Roll
Joan Jett & The Blackhearts
4
Foreigner
Tattoo You
The Rolling Stones
Quarterflash
Quarterflash
Shake It Up
The Cars
Bella Donna
Stevie Nicks
Private Eyes
Daryl Hall & John Oates



IT'S A HOLI-HOLIDAY sung by Boney-M

Dig a dee doo, dig a dig a doo, hi dee hi dee ho
Dig a dee dee doo, dig a dee dee, hi dee hi dee ho
Dig a dee dee doo, dig a dig a dee dee, hi dee hi dee ho
Dig a dee dee doo, dig a dig a dee doo, hi dee hi dee ho
There's a place I know where we should go, hi dee hi dee ho
Won't you take me there you lady fair, hi dee hi dee ho
There's a brook nearby grass grows high, hi dee hi dee ho
Where we both can hide side by side, hi dee hi dee ho
Chorus
Hooray, hooray, it's a holi-holiday
What a world of fun for everyone, holi-holiday
Hooray, hooray, it's a holi-holiday
Sing a summer song and skip a long
Holi-holiday, it's a holi-holiday
There's a country fair not far from there, hi dee hi dee ho

On a carousel's a ding dong belt, hi dee hi dee ho
On the loop we'll doop we'll swing and swoop,
hi dee hi dee ho

Chorus repeat
Well I'm game, fun is the thing I'm after
Now let's all live it up today
Get set for love and laughter
Well let's go, time isn't here for wasting
Life is full of sweet-sweet things I'd like to do some tasting
Chorus repeat
In countryside we'll take a ride, hi dee hi dee ho
With the stars ashine and lots of time, hi dee hi dee ho
Back of your old car we might get far, hi dee hi dee ho
In summer breeze we'll feel at ease, hi dee hi dee ho
Chorus repeat
It's a holi-holiday

Anita Saxena, Chandigarh

Note: Since this is a readers' column, we are not responsible for any errors in the words.

Lighter Side

Our teacher was once boasting about his degree in the class: "I am a Ph.D. You all know that. Can anyone tell me what it stands for?"

Said a back-bencher: "Passed high school with great difficulty."

Anand & Mukund Raichur, Baroda

Good
Bad
Tall
Short
Ugly
Pichai
What?
C: Pichai, sir.
I Nonsense!
C: Sense.
I: Get out!
C: Come in.
I: You are rejected!
C: I am selected! And sir, when can I join?

Anil Kumar Varshney, Agra

Kenwords-9

BY HOSEY MISTRY

ACROSS

- Transcendental meditator, Mahesh Yogi (9).
- Meeting ends with thanks (5).
- You can have a tippie of feni here (2, 3).
- Drive for an opera writer (5).
- Minister starts with golling term (6).
- On side inventor (6).
- Remains fought by cricketers (5).
- The darling at Montreal (5).
- A rope musical (5).
- Without social class (9).

DOWN

- Weasel with fluid in the middle (5).
- Sardar detectors (6).
- Fireplace with a French end (5).
- Argentine leader rape Nujon (4, 5).
- Country with a male in between (8).
- A tenor fiddle (5).
- River rising in the Himalayas (5).
- West Indies cricketer is a German to start with (1, 5).
- Golfer's assistant comes up (5).
- Fencing equipment full of directions (5).

- At what age and in which year did Prakash Padukone become the National Badminton Champion?
- What is the weight and diameter of a table tennis ball?
- Dressage is associated with—
- Where were the equestrian events of the 1956 Melbourne Olympics held?
- Who captained England when India won its first ever official cricket Test at Madras in 1952?
- Where was the Asian Games torch lit during the first Asian Games held in Delhi in 1951?
- Name the five American boxers who after being Olympic gold medal winners went on to become professional heavyweight boxing champions.

Closing date: July 15.

Prizes: Sports books worth Rs 50 each from Rupa & Co., New Delhi to the first two all-correct solutions received.

Sports Quiz Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

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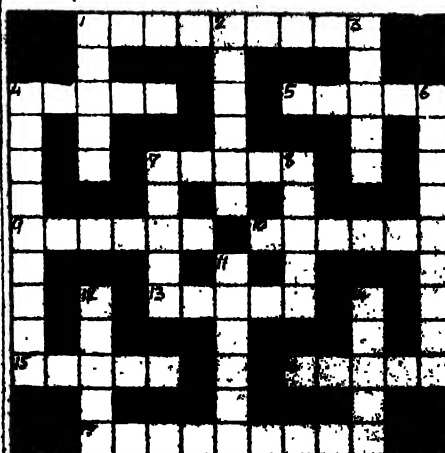
Prizes: Three valuable books—*Quotations in History*, *A Sentence Dictionary & Dictionary Of English Phrasal Verbs And Their Idioms*—from Rupa & Co., New Delhi to the first two all-correct entries received instead of the New Webster's Dictionary from Surjeet Publications.

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KENWORDS COUPON

Solution in September issue



SPORTS QUIZ COUPON

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-7

- Rodney Marsh.
- Twice—1962 & 1968.
- At the 1960 Rome Olympics.
- F.R. Spofforth (Australia).
- In 1930 in Uruguay.
- Winners—Uruguay; runners-up—Argentina.
- A dog named Pickles.

Winners of SPORTS QUIZ-7

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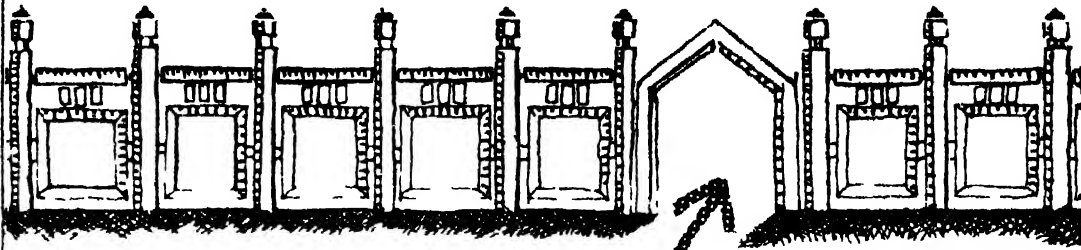
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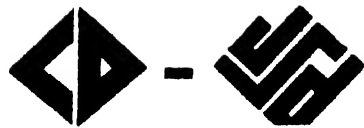
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VER: Avinash Pasricha
independence, India set out on the
to self-reliance. How well has it
done? See article on page 25.

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Follow The Father

One of the main shortcomings of our education system is lack of creativity. Emphasis is laid only on book learning.

However, it is heartening to note that there are a few exemplary teachers who have tried to break the tradition. One such teacher is Fr Lawrence D'Souza of St Aloysius College (high school) in Mangalore. He is also the moderator of the local UNESCO club. Fr Lawrence says that a symposium is the best way of learning things. For instance, to make the study of Geography interesting, he conducts symposia like, 'Crops of the world', 'Minerals of the world', etc. Each student selects one crop or mineral, gathers material on it and speaks on the given topic. Fr Lawrence takes a group of students every now and then to visit tile, cashewnut, soap and other factories. On one occasion they even visited the city prison not only to know about the living conditions of the prisoners but also to entertain them with skits, etc. These and other such creative methods of learning should be introduced in schools and colleges.

Michael R. Patrao, Mangalore

Best Letter: Rs 40

Learning Is What Matters

Language riots (*Current Events*, June '82) have been erupting frequently in various states leading to great loss of public property and life.

Haven't the Indians heard of the early Romans who realised the advantages of understanding Greek, an international language known to many of their adversaries, and made sure that their children learned to speak and write in Greek even before they were able to express them-

selves well in Latin?

The logical inference is that the accent should be on a language in which most material on a given subject is available. We should be prepared to learn as many languages as required to forge ahead successfully in today's competitive world.

It will be better for the country if we try to be more practical than parochial.

K. Karamcheti, Dehra Dun

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Two Viewpoints

In the *Focus* article *India's Foreign Policy* (June '82) Partha S. Ghosh presented a limited view of this vast subject. It is widely believed that India's policy of non-alignment has been a major political success. Yet, India is steadily losing ground as a non-aligned leader. Many Afro-Asian countries have bitterly resented India's strange reluctance to condemn the blatant Soviet aggression on another member state, Afghanistan.

Our West Asian policy is based mainly on economic, and not political, considerations. Though we have left no stone unturned in pleasing the Arabs by sharply denouncing Israel on every pretext, it is very unlikely that, in the event of any future Indo-Pak war, the Arabs will remain neutral, and not support their Islamic brother, Pakistan. 1971 has taught us this.

Indrajit Sinha, Calcutta

Non-alignment is a means not an end in itself. Hence, India's stand on Afghanistan does not tarnish its non-aligned image. In fact, its national interests demanded that India shouldn't overreact. Otherwise India might have lost a time-tested friend without gaining anything from the West.

Pramod Kumar, New Delhi

Whither Samaritan?

Apropos the letter entitled *Good Samaritans* (Feb '82) by D.S. Sandhu, I'd like to point out a few things.

Sandhu informed the readers that he was a trustee of some charitable trust which would like to help those students who wished to be assisted on a repayment basis free of interest.

I wrote two letters to Sandhu enquiring about the criterion and mode of help they would render. Three months have elapsed but I haven't received any reply.

I'd like to know whether Sandhu wrote the letter out of sheer fancy or did he

think that writing such fine things would boost the students' morale. Will he be kind enough to explain the matter?

Rakesh Pandey, Allahabad

Good To Know

Know Your India and Know The World (June '82) were informative as well as interesting. Information about places of tourist interest alongwith a brief historical background and geographical account of the states will be of added help.

G. Prasad Rao, Nagpur

Giving the country's national flag will make the feature more useful.

D. Manokar, Annamalai

An Eye-opener

This letter is in response to *After School, What?* (April '82) and P.S. Gopalakrishnan's letter in the June '82 issue.

Training imparted by various CA firms is in most cases, sub-standard. Indeed training is a misnomer; it is hard work for a measly (statutory!) minimum amount of Rs 100-200 p.m. for which the firms may recover anything upto Rs 1,500 from the client. Poor monetary reward and the hiatus between theory and practice regards standards of audit work is driving many disillusioned final-year students into Industrial Training where they may be paid upto Rs 700 p.m.

The study-material provided by the Institute is also sub-standard. Errors (both printing and otherwise) abound. The material is not at all designed to prepare the student for the style of questions asked in the exams.

Even career prospects are not as rosy as they are made out to be. The training is designed for an audit job and not for an industry job with the result that one may have to wait up to two or more years before qualifying for a decent job.

A CA student

Errata

Careers: Hoteliering (May '82) gave the wrong address for the Food Craft Institute, Hyderabad. The correct address is: Food Craft Institute, CTI Campus, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-500 768.

Yamuna Ranga Rao,
Principal, FCI, Hyderabad

The *Sports* column (July '82), accredited to K.C., was prepared by Dibang.

The errors are regretted—Editor

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Heads Ticks...



Thirty-five years ago, the two-century-old British rule came to an end in India. We were a backward nation then. Today, we are among the top ten industrial nations in the world.

"What is the secret of your country's success?" was a question I was often asked during my visit to the US. While appreciating India's achievements, quite a few also asked: "Why couldn't you do better when you had the potential?"

My invariable answer to the first was: We have a positive and infallible faith in democracy and planned our economic development with the objective of establishing a sound and broad infrastructure in the country.

India opted for the democratic form of government when the colonial rule ended on August 15, 1947. The democratic Constitution, adopted on January 26, 1950, entrusted power to the people. Though democracy was alien to the Indian political milieu, the people of India accepted it enthusiastically. The democratic system may not be as spectacular a success in India as in the UK or the US, but the continued political stability in itself proves that it has not been a total failure.

Now about the growth of the economy. Though India had a glorious past what we inherited was a deformed, dependent and undeveloped economy. The Indian

economy had mainly stagnated in the first half of this century. During the first 50 years, increase in the per capita income was hardly 15 per cent—0.3 per cent per year.

The economic and social landscape, however, changed beyond recognition during the post-independence period. Over the years, the net national product has almost trebled—from Rs 17,469 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 50,507 crores in 1980-81. The increase in per capita income, however, was merely 49 per cent—1.6 per cent per year—because of the 89 per cent increase in our population during 1951-81. Foodgrain production, which makes roughly two-thirds of the total agricultural production, was more than one and a half times in 1980-81 (130 million tonnes) compared to 1950-51 (51 million tonnes). Industrial output also increased at an annual average rate of 6 per cent during 1950-80.

Another more important achievement is that our total present industrial capacity in a number of major items is now equal to or higher than in some of the most advanced industrial countries of Europe in the inter-war period.

You cannot be your own judge. So let me quote from a recent book, *Economic Development Of A Small Planet*, by two internationally known economists Benjamin Higgins and Jean Downing Higgins: "India's main achievement since World War II has been the building up of a diversified industrial structure largely through indigenous effect." They, however, found our achievements in agriculture less impressive—"yet if one takes into account that methods were mainly traditional, the increase is an achievement."

In retrospect, the performance of the Indian economy over the last 35 years has not been a dismal failure. Yet, it could have been much better. Then why isn't it? The following story which

the Brazilians tell about themselves aptly answers the question:

When God was creating the world he discussed his plans with Angel Gabriel. God told Gabriel that He would give Brazil the greatest rivers of the world. He added that He would give Brazil the greatest minerals in the world. He would give them the greatest pampas in the world, the greatest forests, some of the greatest harbours, etc. At this point Angel Gabriel interrupted: "These people will take over the world." God smiled a wry smile and said, "Wait till you see the people I put there."

Though we are the tenth industrial power in the world, India is the ninth poorest country in the community of 181 nations, in terms of per capita GNP, in spite of our rich natural resources. On the contrary, Japan, which was a poor country around 1930, is today the world's third richest nation. This when their natural resources compared to India are just peanuts. Why could Japan do it and not us?

The reason is that most of us look at vital problems from our personal points of view and not in terms of the nation as a whole. This self-centred approach is mainly responsible for corruption, indiscipline and inefficiency in almost every walk of life. Unless we become a disciplined and dedicated lot and believe that individuals can benefit, only if the nation does, we cannot become a rich and self-sufficient country.

The present issue of our magazine focuses on two vital aspects of the country—democracy and economic development. Due to lack of space we have not been able to cover as much as we wanted to.

More in our forthcoming issues.

R. K. Mahalan.

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Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **anagram**: A: word formed from an abbreviation B: shortened form of a word C: pompous or high-sounding word D: a word made by rearranging the letters of another word
2. **sanguine**: A: gloomy B: hopeful C: broadminded D: ancient
3. **nave**: A: a structural support B: innocent C: small depression in the middle of the belly D: central part of a church
4. **impertinent**: A: dull B: disrespectful C: imperfect D: ignorant
5. **pertinacious**: A: determined B: excessively respectful C: greedy D: offensive
6. **distraught**: A: suspicious B: distracted C: dissatisfied D: haggard
7. **strenuous**: A: powerful B: steady C: energetic D: durable
8. **artifact**: A: superficial knowledge B: a genuine art object C: an object made by human beings D: an admirer of beauty
9. **ethereal**: A: realistic B: surrealistic C: of unearthly delicacy D: in delicate health
10. **zenith**: A: the lowest point B: musical instrument C: the highest point of fame D: the line at which the earth and sky seem to meet
11. **epidemic**: A: relating to medicinal drugs B: spreading rapidly C: situated on the cranium D: concerning skin diseases
12. **subversive**: A: faulty B: tending to overthrow something C: likely to inflict pain D: acting in a subordinate capacity
13. **irrevocable**: A: incapable of being changed B: that which cannot be criticised C: that which cannot be put into practice D: constant
14. **diverse**: A: irregular B: at a tangent C: unusual D: of different kinds
15. **psychiatry**: A: the study of occult powers B: the study and treatment of mental illness C: science and study of the mind and its processes D: the study of nervous system
16. **conspicuous**: A: insignificant B: outspoken C: easily seen D: important
17. **renovate**: A: to clean B: restore to good condition C: weed out D: formulate
18. **doctrine**: A: explanation of facts B: body of teachings C: legal paper D: experiment
19. **emanate**: A: to flow forth B: seep C: throw out D: embrace
20. **staple**: A: dependable B: any starchy food C: strength D: a principal commodity

(Answers on page 31)

FOREIGN WORDS

1. **bon jour** (Fr): good day, good morning.
2. **bon soir** (Fr): good evening.
3. **coup de maître** (Fr): masterpiece
4. **che sara, sara** (It): what will be, will be
5. **dies irae** (L): day of wrath—used of the judgment day.
6. **eureka** (Gk): I have found it—motto of California.
7. **excelsior** (L): still higher—motto of New York.

8. **ma foi** (Fr): my faith!, indeed.
9. **raison d'état** (Fr): reason of state
10. **repondez s'il vous plait** (Fr): reply, if you please, commonly used as RSVP
11. **rem acutetigisti** (L): you have touched the point with a needle; you have hit the nail on the head
12. **homme d'affaires** (Fr): man of business, business agent
13. **lapsus linguae** (L): slip of the tongue
14. **n'est-ce pas?** (Fr): isn't it so?
15. **post obitum** (L): after death
16. **et tu Brute** (L): Brutus, exclamation attributed to Julius Caesar on seeing his friend Brutus among his assassins.
17. **par avion** (Fr): by airplane—used on airmail
18. **sine die** (L): without a day appointed—without any definite date, indefinitely
19. **laissez faire** (Fr): let individuals be left alone; a policy of non-interference by the state
20. **a rivederci** (It): I'll meet again—used as a formula of farewell

Also: Fr: French; G: German; Gk: Greek; It: Italian.

QUOTABLE QUOTES



A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Children begin by loving their parents. After a time they judge them. Rarely, if ever, do they forgive them.

Oscar Wilde

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be.

Thomas Jefferson

Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration.

Thomas Alva Edison



He who can, does. He who cannot, teaches.

G. Bernard Shaw

Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Lord Acton

Well done is better than well said.

Benjamin Franklin

All generalisations are dangerous, even this one.

Alexander Dumas

Our characters are the result of our conduct.

Aristotle

"Presents", I often say, "endear Absents."

Charles Lamb

DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

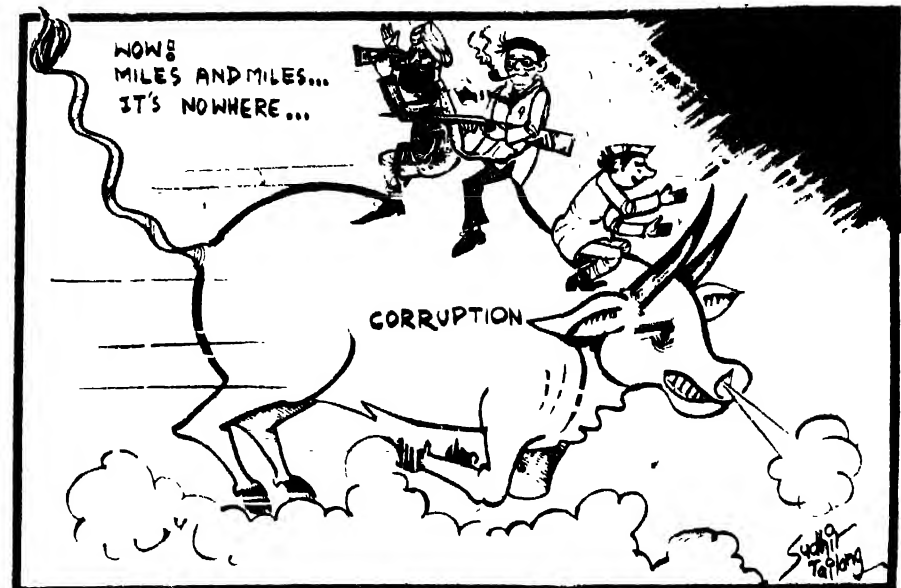
SURVIVING

BY V.R. JARUGUMILLI

Before the Second World War most of the Asian and African countries were under Western colonial domination. Besides subjecting these countries to limitless economic exploitation, Western imperialism posed a grave threat to their ancient civilisation and culture. The instinct of self-preservation in these colonies made leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohd Ali Jinnah, feel the immediate need to put an end to slavery. Consequently, anti-imperialist movements emerged in all these countries, though nowhere as intense as in India. The leaders directing national movements, however, realised the necessity and value of certain Western values and institutions like nationalism, liberalism, secularism, socialism, the right to self-determination and industrialisation.

The colonies began their independent existence by declaring their ambition to become democratic nations. They gave themselves Constitutions, or began to work on Constitutions patterned on those evolved in the West, with representative assemblies founded on free elections and universal suffrage, with freedom of press and other civil liberties. Almost the entire South Asia and several other countries of the Afro-Asian region adopted democracy as the form of government. However, except in Japan and India, the system broke down in most of these countries.

The democratic system has been functioning in India for three and a half decades and it is time to assess its achievements and shortcomings, merits and demerits. Some observers feel that democracy has not functioned well and its future is bleak. Their pessimism



is based on the current political scene in India and the changes it has seen during the last few years. Why has democracy not performed as efficiently as it was expected to? How does one explain the mess the Indian political system has got into?

There are some who believe that we were never fit to adopt the democratic system of government. They feel that values and institutions necessary to operate a democratic system efficiently developed over a long period of time in the Western countries. In some the period extends to more than a century. In India, democracy did not grow from the country's own political and spiritual climate. It was introduced by a small elite, educated abroad and hardly able to communicate with the masses, a large part of which were mentally bound by age-old traditions and outlook. It is also said that a certain minimum level of economic growth is essential for a successful democracy. We are way behind the successful democratic nations of the West in this respect too. This explains why the system failed in most of the Asian and African countries and why almost all of them have already succumbed to dictatorial regimes. The proponents of this line of thinking feel that India

may soon slide into some kind of authoritarian rule.

The very fact that India has survived as a leading democratic power for 35 long years clearly indicates that misgivings about the suitability of the system to our conditions is baseless. Lack of liberal education and the poor economic condition of the masses have in no way prevented them from reacting appropriately to the existing political situation--and this is what is required of them.

Politics in India operates at two levels: that of the ordinary citizen and that of activists, legislators and those aspiring to gain power. The two play their roles differently. The latter is mainly interested in acquiring and retaining power. The members of this group usually do not have to face the sufferings and the disadvantages that the masses are subjected to. The former, however, has proved to be more responsible and has reacted according to the needs of the time. This has been proved twice. It first happened in 1977 when following the imposition of Emergency and the consequent curtailment of human rights, the electorate unhesitatingly voted out the Congress Party and installed a Janata Government at the Centre. Secondly, in 1979, they realised that only the quest

power when they found that a government ridden with internal bickerings and major dissensions could not govern the nation. Even in the recent mini-general elections, the Indian voter displayed remarkable maturity by punishing those who had not come up to their expectations and rewarding those who did. Masses, therefore, cannot be held responsible for any failure of democracy in the country.

If it has failed, the fault must lie at the level of activists, political parties and their members. An essential requirement for a successful democracy is an organised and disciplined ruling party which is fair and above board, and an objective and honest opposition. The opposition must criticise with responsibility and the ruling party must reply to the criticism not by suppression but by argument.

Unfortunately, barring the leftists, all parties in India subscribe to a similar kind of ideology. Their appeal to the voter, therefore, is not based on any commitment or programme but on pure rhetoric. The hapless voter has to choose between a smug ruling party and a vituperative opposition, both trying to reach him through mere catchy slogans. Consequently, when one party has to shout out the other, violence emerges as a natural concomitant, giving rise to political murders, kidnappings and street brawls. Today, such happenings are an integral part of our political system. Weapons have become a political necessity in many of the states. West Bengal saw 35 murders between March to May, 1982 and in Kerala, during the 21-month rule of the Marxist-led coalition, as many as 1,987 political clashes involving 81 political murders were reported. In states like Haryana, Bihar, UP and Punjab, musclemen are an almost indispensable factor in politics. Aspiring chief ministers hold their MLAs in camps with gun-toting guards around them.

The ruling party is itself not free from these shortcomings. It has its own quota of de-throned chief ministers and disgruntled ministerial aspirants. With the help of their supporters, these people go to the extent of working against

contesting against the official nominees as rebels. Indiscipline of this nature is rewarded by the party not only by accepting these rebels back in its fold if they happen to win the election, but on occasions giving them ministerial positions.

Democracy calls for fair play and respect for norms. But these days a member who is rejected by the electorate for the Lok Sabha is accommodated in the Rajya Sabha and then inducted into the cabinet. A chief minister found indulging in corrupt practices is removed and then may be made a governor. Worse still, in many states persons without any calibre and with questionable reputations have not only been made ministers but also allowed to continue even when there were substantial criminal or corruption charges against them. Instances of sons or brothers or near relatives of ministers being involved in cases of rape, smuggling or murder are not unknown. The elected representatives of the people forget about the people they represent as soon as they win the election and keep their distance till the time of the next election. Ministers consider themselves a privileged class and behave like rulers rather than representatives of the people.

A disturbing development during the last few years has been the growth of the personality cult in the country. Contrary to the spirit of democracy, the personality cult induces absolutism in the democratic structure. Political parties have developed around only one leader. Mandates are sought in their name, open declarations of loyalty to them are made from time to time and all powers to nominate chief ministers or office-bearers of the party (rather than electing them) are voluntarily given to them.

The opposition parties have, if anything, been worse in their performance. They need to analyse why, even with the rising tide of mass discontent with the ruling party, none of them have been able to extend their base beyond two or three states. They have been far too busy trying to exploit communal or casteist feelings for narrow political advantage. Each opposition party boasts of one

sequently. All these leaders have king-sized egos and in any equation with the other opposition leaders would like to corner the limelight. When they came to power in 1977, the Janata Party had to face this problem and it was the major factor responsible for its disintegration. Integrity and loyalty to values and norms is as difficult to come by in the opposition as in the ruling party. They have also been bending the rules of the game to suit their convenience. When Charan Singh was invited by the President to form a government at the Centre in 1979 even though he did not have a majority in the Lok Sabha, the Lok Dal jumped with joy. But when Tapase, the Haryana Governor, more recently invited Bhajan Lal to form a government it was termed by them as 'murder of democracy' and their wrath went to the extent of abusing and manhandling the governor.

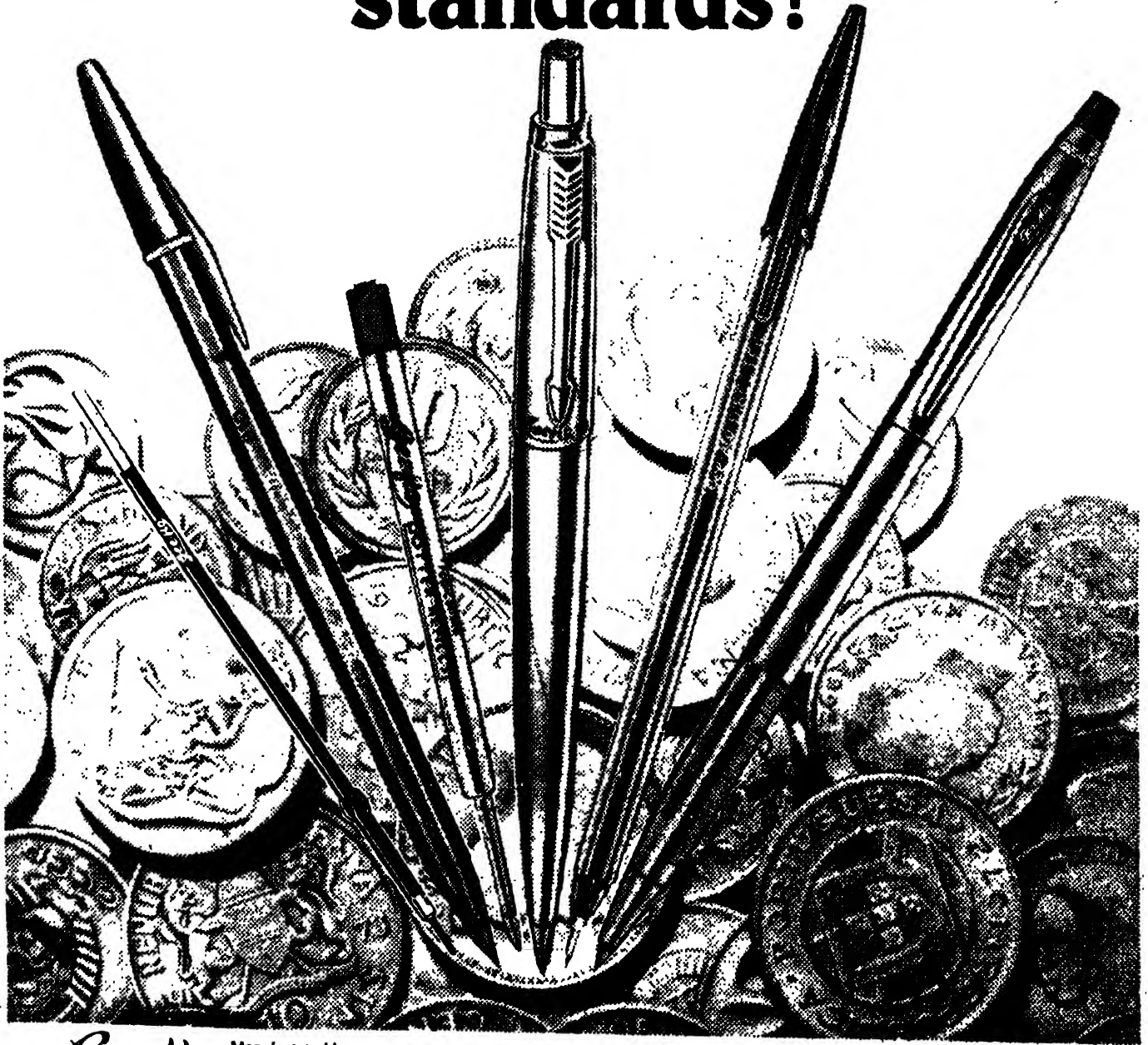
An offshoot of the politics of this level is the phenomenon of defections. While people were known to leave one party and join another even earlier, it was always due to genuine differences with the party and on matters of principle. Today, however, defections are purely in pursuit of power, influence and wealth. For a ministerial berth, a chairmanship, some hard cash or similar temptations there are MLAs who offer themselves for sale to the prospective chief ministers. In the event of no party emerging with sufficient majority the importance and value of these MLAs increases multi-fold. Without any scruples these elected representatives keep crossing the floor in pursuit of a higher price. There are instances of an MLA crossing floors four times during 24 hours and another changing parties six times in 36 hours.

Defectors were christened Aya Rams and Gaya Rams several years ago by the then Home Minister Y.B. Chavan. A few years later, however, Chavan himself defected from Congress(S) to Indira Gandhi's camp after obviously finding it difficult to live in political wilderness. He has just been rewarded with the Chairmanship of the Eighth Finance

(Continued on page 17)

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period of five years. To be eligible the presidential nominee should be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years, a registered voter in a parliamentary constituency and should not hold office of profit in any government. The President is voted to office by an electoral college comprising elected members of the two Houses of Parliament and of the State Legislative Assemblies. Members of Assemblies of Union territories are not eligible to vote. Nominated Members of Parliament and of State Assemblies also cannot vote. (In the 1982 elections Assam participated only through its MPs as the Assam Assembly was dissolved some time back.) The election is through proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, i.e., a voter does not cast a single vote but gives preferences (like 1,2,3) to different candidates. Article 55 of the Constitution maintains parity equality between states as a whole and the Union.

The value of the vote of an Assembly member is arrived at by dividing the population of the state (according to the 1971 census in this election) by the number of seats in that state's Assembly, and by further dividing the quotient by 1,000. The value of an MP's vote is obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to members of State Assemblies by the total number of elected members of both Houses of Parliament. The total value of MLA votes in the 1982 elections was 543,415. The break-up in different states was: Andhra Pradesh 148, Assam 116, Bihar 174, Gujarat 147, Haryana 112, Himachal Pradesh 51, Jammu & Kashmir 83, Karnataka 131, Kerala 152, Madhya Pradesh 130, Maharashtra 175, Manipur 18, Meghalaya 17, Nagaland 9, Orissa 149, Punjab 116, Rajasthan 129, Sikkim 7, Tamil Nadu 176, Tripura 26, Uttar Pradesh 208 and West Bengal 151. The total number of elected MPs in both Houses at present is 774. The total value of the votes of all MPs is 543,348.

The history of presidential elections is very interesting. It is generally believed that the Prime Minister can nominate the President of his choice. This, however, is not fully correct. Even Jawaharlal

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

BY DILIP CHANDRA

Though a nominal head of state the President symbolises the country's commitment to the democratic process. He, therefore, has to see that unity of the country and integrity of the Constitution are maintained.

Nehru, despite his unique hold over the country and the party, could not get his choice nominated for presidency. This happened twice. In 1950, Nehru wanted C. Rajagopalachari to be the first President. In 1957, he wanted Rajendra Prasad (the first President) to step down so that S. Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President, could succeed him. Both times he was checkmated. Morarji Desai, the Janata Prime Minister, wanted Rukmini Arundale to be the President. He was also overruled by the party.

The presidency is a constitutional office symbolising the country's sovereignty and commitment to the democratic process. The issue of presidential powers is therefore, very important.

According to the Constitution, the Prime Minister has a final say in political decisions and policy matters. The President, therefore, should not become a rival focus of power. This, however, does not mean that he is merely a nominee of the party in power. He assumes office by taking the oath to "serve, protect and defend the Constitution" and not any individual or party, to the best of his ability. He, therefore, has to see that the unity of the country and the integrity of the Constitution is maintained. He can do so without disturbing the balance of power. The Constitution provides him a number of presidential powers. He can withhold assent to parliamentary enactments; address or send messages to either or both Houses; and can direct them to consider any matter that he chooses to place before them.

tial powers has always been a subject of controversy. This controversy was first initiated by Rajendra Prasad in 1960. He had differences with Nehru on the Hindu Code Bill, and did not agree with Nehru's concept of a "rubber-stamp President". He wanted presidential powers to be precisely defined. His view was that an elected President should have more powers than a hereditary monarch. This view could attract only a few believers. It was widely accepted that since the support of the majority party was needed to become the President, he owed his office to it.

The 42nd Amendment enacted during the Emergency confirmed the President as a figurehead. The Janata Government reaffirmed it in two ways: forcing B.D. Jatti, the acting President in 1977, to sign the proclamation dissolving nine State Assemblies; and by reiterating the 44th Amendment, which stated that the President was bound by the advice of the council of ministers. Though he could refer back to the council, for "reconsideration", the issue on which he differed, he had no option but to sign on the dotted line.

Despite his limited powers the role of the President becomes vital when no party or coalition enjoys a clear majority. This happened in mid-1979 when the Janata Party broke up and the Desai Government fell. President Sanjiva Reddy acted independently and was able to give a new turn to Indian politics.

Although the Indian democracy is 35 years old, we have failed to set up healthy precedents as far as Presidents go. There is also no convention on electing the Vice-President as the next President. Only two Vice-Presidents, Radhakrishnan and Zakir Hussain, were made Presidents. V.V. Giri was denied a ticket by the ruling party as well as the Opposition. He contested as an independent candidate and won on "conscience vote".

In the absence of healthy conventions and a clear-cut division of power, a good President would be one who could develop a harmonious relationship with the Prime Minister. The country is passing through a very critical phase, and we cannot afford the luxury of schemings at the highest level. □



Dr Rajendra
Prasad



Dr Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan



Dr Zakir
Hussain



Varahagiri
Venkata Giri



Fakhruddin
Ali Ahmed



Dr Neelam
Sanjiva Reddy

DR RAJENDRA PRASAD

Born December 3, 1884, in Saran Distt, North Bihar, married to Kamleshwari Devi. Education: Chapra Zila School; Presidency College, Calcutta, received M.A., M.L., LL.D. degrees. Career: Initiated into the Swadeshi cult by his elder brother; organised Bihari students in Calcutta and formed the Bihar Students Conference (1908); joined the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1911; elected to the All India Congress Committee (AICC) in 1912. First met Gandhiji in 1915 at Calcutta and joined his Champaran Agrarian Movement; defied the Rowlatt Act and participated in Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation movements; imprisoned on several occasions; elected President of the AICC at Bombay session (1934), and to the Parliamentary Board (1937); last arrested in 1942 and released in 1945. Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Indian Interim Government (1946) and in the first Indian Government after independence (1947), President of the Constituent Assembly (1946-50); elected President of India (1950). Retired as President in 1962. Publications: *India Divided*, *Atma Katha* (autobiography). Died February 28, 1963.

DR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Born September 5, 1888 at Tiruttani, Chittoor Distt, Madras, married to Sivakamamma. Education: Lutheran Missionary School, Tirupati, Vellore College, Madras Christian College, choice of Philosophy as Hons subject purely accidental, received K.T., M.A., D. Litt., Litt D., D.C.L., LL.D. and F.B.A. degrees. Career: Initial stages, mainly teaching, lecturer and assistant prof in Presidency College, Madras, Prof of Philosophy in Mysore University (1918-21); Prof of Philosophy, Calcutta University (1921-31 and 1937-44), Haskell lecturer in Comparative Religion, Chicago University (1926), Hibbert

ALL THE PAST PRESIDENTS

lecturer in University College, London and Manchester (1929); Spalding Prof of Eastern Religion and Ethics, Oxford University (1932-52). Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University (1931); Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University (1942), Chancellor of Delhi University (1953). Appointed President of UNESCO (1952); Honourable Fellow of British Academy (1962); Representative of Calcutta University at Congress of Philosophy, Harvard University, USA (May 1962). Ambassador to the USSR (1949-51), elected Vice-President of India (1952-56 and 1957-62), President of India (1962-66). Received hundreds of distinctions including knighthood (1931), Bharat Ratna (1954), Goethe Plaque (1959); Honourable Member of the Order of the Merit, Buckingham Palace (1963). Publications: *Ethics Of Vedanta & Its Material Presupposition* (1908); *Reign Of Religion In Contemporary Philosophy* (1920), *Indian Philosophy*—two volumes (1923 and '26), *The Philosophy Of The Upanishads* (1924 and '35); *Kalki or The Future Of Civilisation* (1929), *The Philosophy Of Rabindranath Tagore* (1918); *An Idealist View Of Life* (1932); *Eastern Religions And Western Thought* (1939). In 1952, the Library of Living Philosophers published a massive volume on *The Philosophy Of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan*. Died April 17, 1975 in Madras.

DR ZAKIR HUSSAIN

Born February 8, 1897 in Hyderabad, in a Pathan family of Qaiumganj, Farukhabad, UP, was a bachelor. Education: Islamiah High School, Etawah;

MAO College, Aligarh, for M.A.; while still a student, responded to Gandhiji's call for boycott of government administration schools and colleges; with Hakim Ajmal Khan and others founded National Institution, Jamia Millia Islamiah at Aligarh on October 29, 1920. Received Doctorate in Economics from Berlin (1926) and became Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia, Delhi (1926-48); was Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University (1948-56); Chairman of World University Service, Geneva (1955-57); Indian Representative, of Executive Board of UNESCO (1956-58); nominated member of Rajya Sabha (1956); Governor of Bihar (1957-62). Vice-President of India (1962-67). Elected as President of India (1967). Awards: Padma Vibhushan (1954); Bharat Ratna (1963). Publications: Translation of Plato's *The Republic* and Cannon's *Elementary Political Economy* into Urdu. Died in office on May 3, 1969.

VARAHAGIRI VENKATA GIRI

Born August 10, 1894 at Berhampur, Ganjam Distt, Orissa; married to Saraswati Bai. Education: early studies at home; followed by Khallikote College, Berhampur, National University, Ireland, Dublin; Barrister at Law. Career: Inspired by de Vallera and Irish Trade Union Movement; followed Gandhiji's call for non-cooperation; formed All India Railwaymen's Federation (1923), was twice President of Trade Union Congress (1926 and '42); attended International Conferences on Labour and Trade Union in Geneva; participated in Second Round Table Conference in London as workers' representative (1931); Minister for Labour in Madras (1937, 1939 and 1946-47); Indian High Commissioner to Ceylon (1947-51), Union Minister for Labour (1952-54) but resigned on a labour issue; Governor of Uttar Pradesh (1957-60), Kerala (1960-65) and Mysore (1965-67); Vice-President of India (1967). In 1969, denied Congress nomination for presiden-

Publications: *Industrial Relations; Labour Problems In Indian Industry; Jobs For Our Millions*. Died June 24, 1980.

FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED

Born May 13, 1908, Delhi; married to Abida Ahmed, who is an MP. Education: Government High School, Gonda; St Stephen's College, Delhi; St Catharine's College, Cambridge and Inner Temple, London; called to Bar at Inner Temple, London. Career: Joined INC (1931); Minister for Finance and Revenue, Assam (1938-39); detained (1942-45). Advocate-General, Assam; Member of Rajya Sabha (1952-53). Minister for Local Self-Government (1957-62); Minister for Finance, Law, Commerce, Development and Panchayats (1957-66). Minister for Irrigation and Power (1966); Minister for Education (1966-67). Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs (1967-69). Minister for Internal Trade and Company Affairs (1969-70); Minister for Community Development and Cooperation (1970-74). Played crucial role during the split of the Congress Party in 1969. Elected President of India (1974). Died in office on February 11, 1977.

DR NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY

Born May 19, 1913, at Illur, Anantapur Taluka, Andhra Pradesh, married to Nagaratnamma. Education: Schooling at Adyar, Madras; joined Arts College, Anantapur; left college to join freedom struggle with Gandhi. Career: Took part in Civil Disobedience Movement (1931); imprisoned frequently between 1940 and '45, elected to Madras Legislative Assembly (1946) and to Congress Assembly (1947); Minister for Prohibition, Housing and Forests, Madras (1949-51), elected to Rajya Sabha (1952-53), Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra (1953), first Chief Minister of newly-constituted Andhra Pradesh (Nov 1956-Dec 1959). President of INC (1959-62); again Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh (1962-64); Union Minister for Steel and Mines (1964-66); Union Minister for Transport, Aviation and Shipping (1966-67); Speaker Lok Sabha (1967-69); resigned to contest presidential election in 1969 against Giri and was official candidate of Congress Party supported by all old stalwarts of the party, but disapproved by the Prime Minister. PM Mrs Gandhi's candidate Giri won. In 1977 Reddy was brought in by the then ruling party as a presidential candidate and was unanimously elected President of India on July 25, 1977. Term ended on July 24, 1982.

D.C.

(Continued from page 13)

Commission. The recent spate of defections in the Haryana Assembly makes a very amusing study. A gentleman who, having won as a rebel Congressman, had taken a vow never to go back to the Congress Party during his lifetime, was back into the party in a week's time. Another legislator, reportedly incarcerated in a hotel by Devi Lal, and who had been a significant supporter of the Jat leader, scaled down a pipeline from his second floor room and joined Bhajan Lal. A Harijan leader is said to have jumped out of the window from Jagjivan Ram's place where he had been staying, to rush over to the side which promised him a better future. Unscrupulous and blind pursuit of power is the name of the game.

Politics is affecting the Indian judiciary too. Democracy provides different kinds of freedoms to the people which whenever violated are restored by the courts on appeal. The independence of judiciary is an important feature of our Constitution. To ensure the freedom of the individual and to give him protection from the tyranny of the government the Constitution provides for a Supreme Court which is free from the executive or political influence and which ensures that the executive adheres to rules. During most of the last 35 years the Indian judiciary has done commendable work and there has never been any doubt or complaint about its impartiality. But lately, there have been attempts to undermine the position of the judiciary and make it subservient to the ruling party. The supersession and transfer of judges from one state to another are steps which could impinge on the impartiality of the judiciary. It is absolutely imperative to thwart any attempt to suppress the rule of law or the judiciary, if democracy is to survive in the country.

The development of regional political parties is another disturbing factor. While the DMK and the AIADMK are regional parties of longer standing and were based on genuine differences on grounds of culture and language, there has been of late a spate of regional parties which only seek to exploit the popular sentiments of

further their own political ends. Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Kranti Ranga in Karnataka, the likely formation of a regional party by Patels in Gujarat are all examples of parties formed by people who have either lost their political importance and want to win it back or of those who want to come into political limelight.

To combat these divisive trends is the responsibility of not only the ruling party but also all the opposition parties. This development comes at a time when separatist tendencies are emerging in Punjab and have created major problems leading to suspension of democracy in Assam and considerable concern in Manipur. This calls for an understanding between the ruling party and the opposition on matters of national interest. The current atmosphere does not, however, hold out much hope for such an understanding.

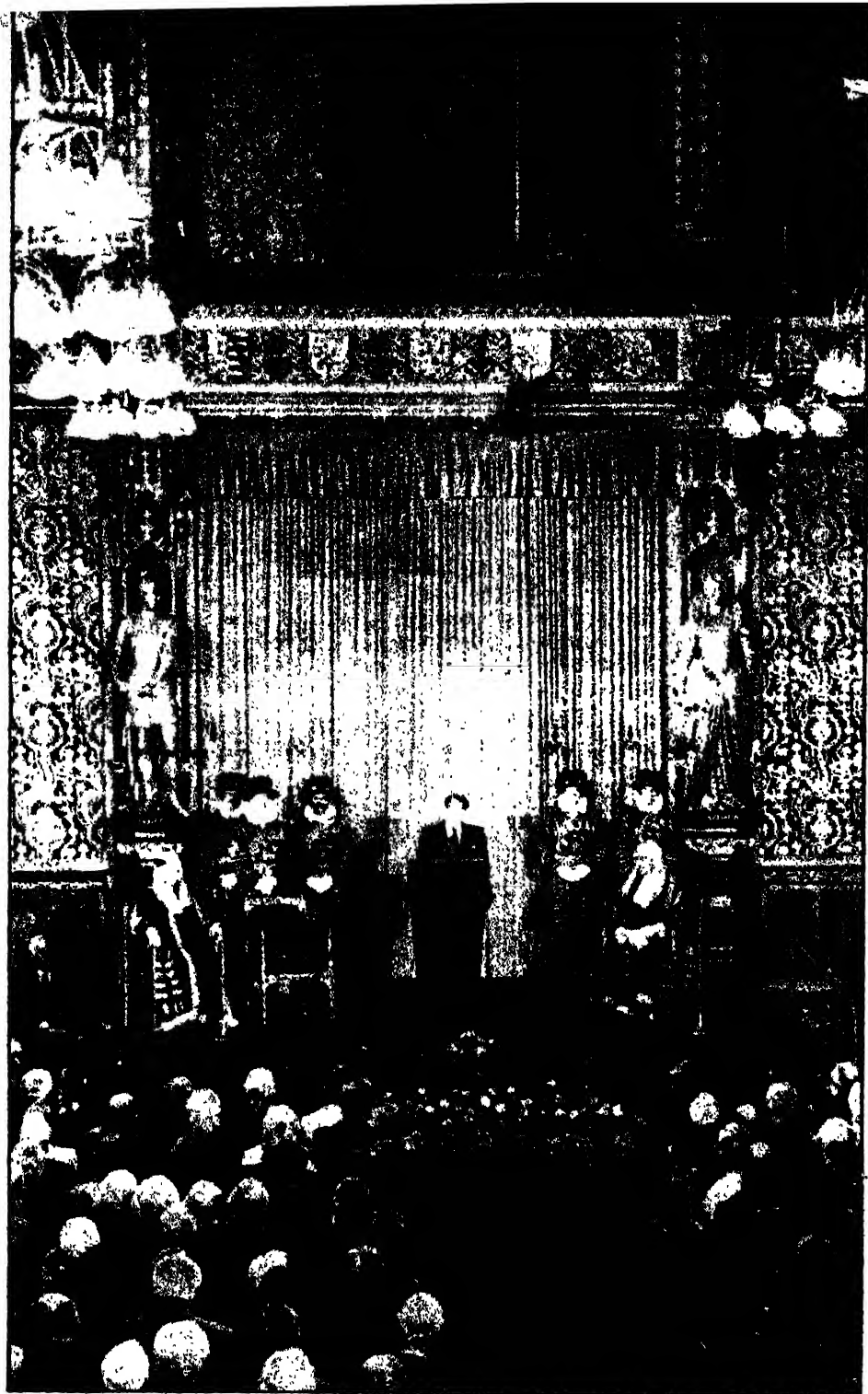
Thus, the state of democracy in India at the moment makes depressing reading. But is the situation without hope? Besides the maturity of the electorate, we have a vigilant press which has been concentrating increasingly on exposing the dirty doings on in the corridors of power. It is also a great blessing that the government at the Centre has not only tolerated such dissent but has permitted it in spite of protests from within its own ranks. The press has been responsible for the removal of some corrupt men from seats of power recently and for making some others lie low.

It is the professional politician who has degraded the democratic process in the country. The battle for its survival should now be taken back to the people. They should be educated about their rights, duties and the dangers confronting them. They should be told about their responsibilities and the manner of discharging them. There was a time when the country had a number of independent and public spirited persons and citizens' bodies. The independent persons have all but disappeared. Citizens' bodies should be revitalised to keep a check on the politicians and their manipulations. The professional politician should mend his ways, not only for the sake of the nation and democracy, but for his own sake too, as his own stake is closely linked with them.

NEWS IN PIX

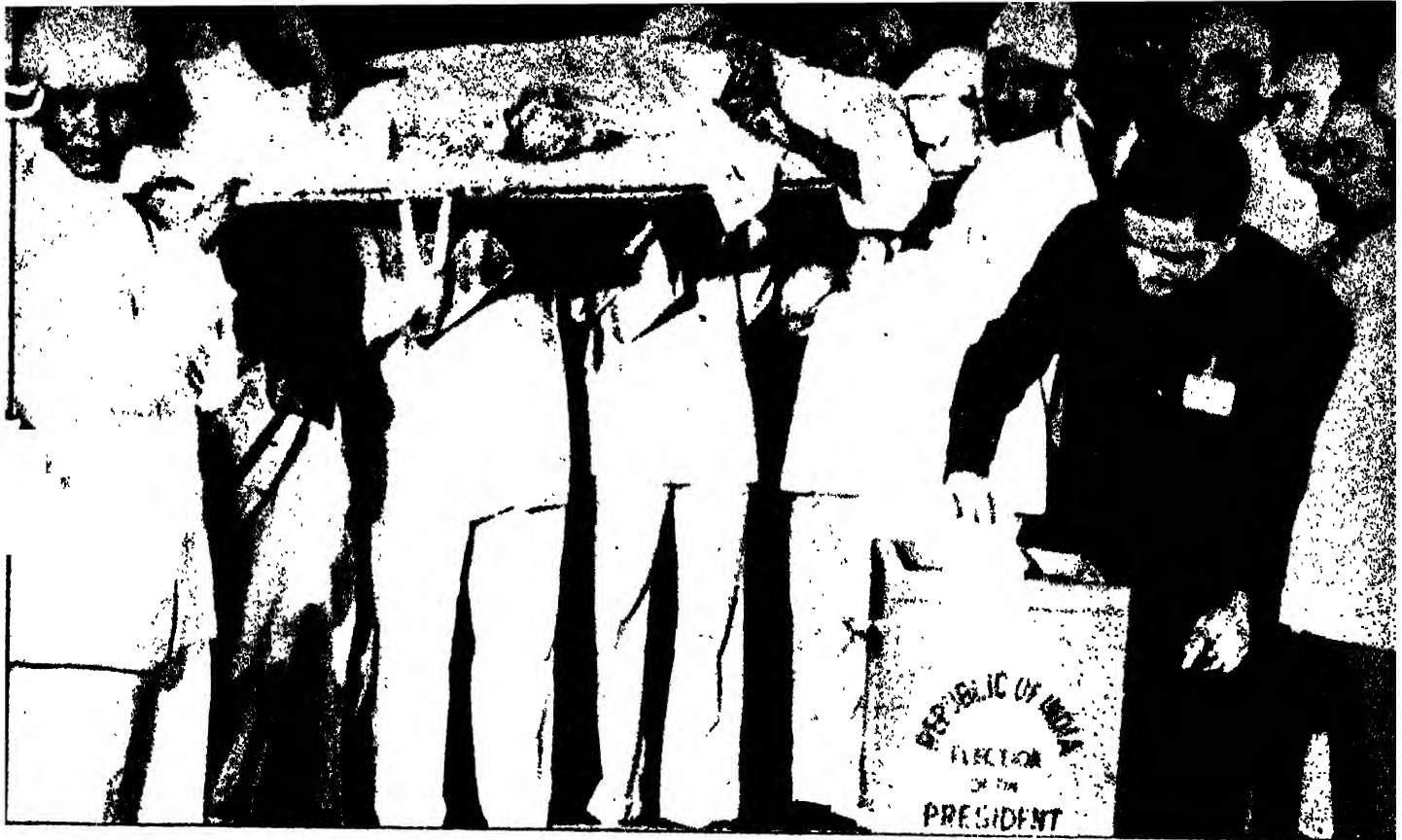


Above: Where Have All Our Children Gone? Mothers of missing Argentine men and women march past the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires on the eve of the arrival of Pope John Paul II on June 10. The mothers' group says 30,000 persons have 'disappeared' in Argentina since 1976 and want the Pope to intercede with the government.



Above: Booster For The West: Addressing members of both Houses of the British Parliament from the Royal Gallery dais in the Palace of Westminster on June 8, the US President Ronald Reagan, in a 35-minute Churchillian speech, reasserted the moral superiority of the West, committed America to the reduction of nuclear weapons and went on to denounce what he called Russia's totalita-

rianism. Reagan's 10 days of ceremonious summitry were uncereemoniously upstaged by Israel's blitz on Lebanon. He asked Israel to "bring its forces home". Reagan is the second non-British head of state to be accorded the honour of addressing 'the mother of parliament'. The first was Gen Charles de Gaulle of France in 1960.



Top: The Election Of A President: Madhav-
rao Scindia, Congress (I) MP, recently
injured in a road accident, being brought
on a stretcher on July 12 to cast his vote.
Congress (I) nominee, Zail Singh, was
elected President, defeating the
Opposition nominee H.R. Khanna by
4,71,428 votes. Above: The Pledge He
Kept: UP Chief Minister V.P. Singh
voluntarily quit office following the massa-

cre of Yadavas and Harijans by dacoits,
in Mainpuri and Dastanpur districts.
"Why should they suffer for my failures?"
he asked in his resignation letter. He had
earlier offered to resign after the outbreak
of communal riots in Moradabad and
later when 22 Harijans were killed in
Deoli in December last year. The UP
Assembly Speaker Sripat Mishra has
succeeded him.

Above: The Rubber Stamp Summit: The
first NATO Summit in Bonn since 1978 was
a cut and dried affair. NATO leaders wel-
comed Spain as the 16th member of the
alliance, made short, lack-lustre speeches
and issued a pre-prepared communique
endorsing US arms-control proposals
but asking the alliance members to in-
crease defence spending in general, non-
binding terms. Posing in front of the
Bonn Palais Schaumburg are from left
(first row) Thorodson (Iceland), Schmidt
(West Germany), Reagan (USA), NATO
General Secretary Luns, Margaret That-
cher (UK), Spadolini (Italy); (second row,
from left) Balsemao (Portugal), Mauroy
(France), Colombo (Italy), Haig (USA),
Trudeau (Canada) and Genscher (West
Germany).

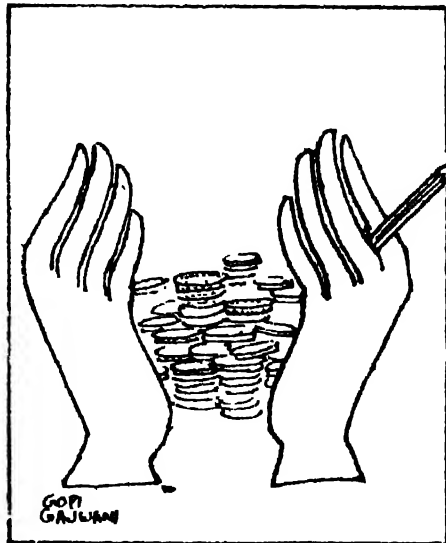
Life Insurance

LIC spells insurance for life—not just as a policy but also as a career. So if you're public-spirited, can mix well with people and are eager to make money, why not give it a try?

Life insurance—the light in your life. This LIC motto is just as applicable to its employees as to its policy holders. As one of the best-paid government jobs, Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) attracts a large number of ambitious youngsters. Before you let yourself be tempted by Mammon, how about trying to know a little about what life insurance is all about, the organisation and the kind of work it involves.

Life insurance is essentially a long-term contract between an individual and the corporation. The company has to pay a certain sum to the beneficiary of the insured in case of his death, or to the insured himself if he has survived a certain stipulated number of years. The insured, in his turn, has to pay certain sums at stated intervals as premiums according to the terms and conditions of the policy.

Income, age and social status of the people are some of the factors which determine the importance of saving through insurance. As insurance plans offer more benefits than other forms of savings, a large number of middle-class people prefer to save through this scheme. The added advantage of tax rebates on insurance money also attracts the upper class. One of LIC's major advantages is that in case of death, the full assured sum is paid by the insurance company irrespective of whether the life policy has matured or not, whereas in other savings deposits total accumulated savings alone are made available. The amount is also not as easily withdrawable as in a savings deposit and the instalments are small. Life insurance therefore combines savings with protection of life and is



in itself an investment.

As the only institution of its kind in India, LIC enjoys a unique status. It was formed in September 1956, with the amalgamation of 243 insurance companies. To handle insurance funds all over the country LIC has a large administrative network divided into five zones—north, south, east, west and central—with its head office in Bombay. Each of these zones are further subdivided into divisional offices, branch offices, sub-offices and development offices.

Savings in LIC are mainly secured through development officers and agents who use films and exhibitions to spread the message. It requires two different sets of people for an even flow of work. While the sales staff works towards increasing the business, the administrative staff has to ensure regular service to the people reminding them of their premium dates, disbursing funds at the required time, clearing loans and facilitating the building of residential

houses through 'own your house' schemes. It is also their job to invest the amount vested with them in safe but income-yielding securities.

The LIC Divisional Manager Bansi Lal Malhotra and Senior Zonal Manager Vishwa Nath Bhargava are both of the opinion that success in LIC is mainly due to very hard work and honesty, to the extent that sometimes the families get neglected. In normal course it takes at least 20 years to reach the top positions in the administrative section. The career graphs of these two senior managers show that they started from the lowest rank of Assistant. According to them, those joining LIC should be very patient because promotions are slow and depend mainly on the service tenure, i.e., on seniority. Moreover, 'Once in LIC, always an LIC man'—as it is not possible to change to another organisation, for the simple reason that there is no other rival organisation of this kind.

The agents and development officers, once on the way to success, are quite satisfied with the terms and conditions of LIC. They, however, feel that only about 10 per cent of those recruited are really successful as the work involves a lot of sales talk and convincing customers. Both men and women have been successful as agents. Annapurna Rao secured a business of Rs 21,95,000 in 1981 and is earning approximately Rs 5,000 p.m. Vijay Nath Whai, a government contractor, became an LIC agent in 1969. Today he earns Rs 6,500 a month. J.R. Arora is a development officer. He managed to secure a business of Rs 1.18 crores during 1981. All of them have offices of their own with a telephone and car as perks.

LIC has an important role to play in the course of the country's economic development. The message of insurance needs to be spread further, especially in the rural areas, which constitute a major section of the society and are totally devoid of insurance cover. Energetic, patient, hardworking young men and women are what LIC is looking for. □

FACT SHEET

Take up a job with LIC and they say your career is insured for life. Attractive perks and commissions make LIC employees one of the highest paid in the country. With offices scattered all over, LIC offers employment opportunities to a vast number of people—in both the administrative and the sales sectors.

Those interested in administrative jobs shouldn't go by the basic pay offered by LIC—total emoluments, including DA and other allowances come to a lot. However, its salary structure, which hasn't been revised since 1974, is under revision. Which means even better salaries are possible soon. For the sales staff, the sky is the limit. Via commissions, agents and development officers can hope to earn Rs 2 lakhs in a year, which is much more than the Chairman's salary.

Like other public sector organisations, LIC too advertises its posts in the leading dailies and *Employment News* as and when the vacancies arise. Local jobs are, however, advertised in the local/regional papers.

Administrative Staff Assistant

Nature of work: Clerical. His work brings him in contact with the public and the field staff. In his dealings with the public, he works according to set guidelines.

Aptitude: Above average abilities, the will to earn and gain experience.

Requirements: Ten plus two with minimum 60 per cent marks is a must. Also eligible are intermediates and graduates.

Recruitment: Done on the basis of a written test and interview. Not all those who apply are called for the test. Elimination of applicants begins at this very stage. Merit is the only consideration. However, in the final selection, all the three categories (school-leavers, intermediates and graduates) are equally represented. The test comprises English (descriptive) and Arithmetic. Those who secure 50 per cent or above marks in the test



are called for the interview. Assistants are also called for the test through the Employment Exchange.

Training: Six weeks.

Salary & prospects: Total emoluments come to around Rs 690 p.m. in the Rs 175-585 scale. Between three to five years of placement, the Assistant takes internal department exams. If successful, he is promoted to Section Head and then to Higher Grade Assistant (see table on page 23). Here, his work becomes supervisory. He is in charge of four to five assistants. As Higher Grade Assistant, he is assigned tasks that are difficult in nature. After working for about 15 years as an Assistant, he can expect to join the ranks of officers. He starts as an Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO).

Assistant Administrative Officer

Nature of work: Supervisory. He is a Class I, first-line supervisor in a branch or higher office. Work involves tackling policy-holders' problems and dealing with the field staff.

Aptitude: An AAO must possess qualities of leadership, the ability to get along with people, the ability to bear the strains and tensions that a public job involves.

Requirements: A bachelor's/master's degree with minimum 50 per cent marks. Minimum age 21 and maximum 28.

Recruitment: Apart from being promoted from the post of Higher Grade Assistant, AAOs are also recruited directly through a compet-

itive exam which consists of written tests and interview. The objective-type written tests include reasoning ability, English language with special emphasis on grammar and vocabulary, general knowledge and current affairs and numerical ability. Besides these, the candidates are also tested in essay and precis writing in English. The level of the interview is as high as the Civil Services and PO interviews.

Training. The successful candidate is appointed as Apprentice Officer who is given theoretical/practical training for one year. During this period he is paid a stipend of Rs 1,100 p.m. On completion of training he is appointed as AAO on probation for one year. This depends on his performance as apprentice.

Salary prospects: In the Rs 530-1,050 grade, an AAO's total salary comes to Rs 1,600 p.m. approximately. After completing seven to eight years of service, he is promoted to Administrative Officer (AO) and placed in the Rs 700-1,300 grade. With perks, at the maximum basic, his pay packet comes to about Rs 2,700. He can even take up field jobs and be eligible for more perks including conveyance and telephone. All further promotions to senior posts are based on merit-cum-seniority. An AO takes a minimum of 10 years to become an Assistant Divisional Manager. Next is the Divisional Manager. Most people near retiring age by the time they

Every AAO can definitely hope to rise to this post. A selected few are promoted to the rank of Senior Divisional Manager. Even less come up to the post of Zonal Manager—a very senior post. The remaining posts are in the management cadre—Executive Director, Managing Director and the Chairman of LIC. Appointments to these posts are usually made from within the corporation. The present Chairman is from LIC.

Sales Staff Agent

Nature of work: His main job is to spread the message of insurance and secure business for LIC by selling its policies. This means he has to be familiar with all the LIC policies, their benefits, rates of return and premium payable by the insured on each of these policies. He can work on a freelance basis or full time. Initially he has to devote six to eight hours to become familiar with his work.

Aptitude. He must have some local influence, flair for public service or social work; the ability to convince people about the advantages of life insurance and the desire to earn well. This last specially because an Agent's income is not fixed—he can stagnate at Rs 300 a month or jump to Rs 3,000 a month in three years time depending on the number of people he insures. So the more he mixes with people, the greater are his chances of a large income.

Requirements: Matriculate to become an Agent in urban areas. And middle-class pass for appointment in rural areas. The latter is also required to pass certain tests within three years which are administered by the divisional offices to test his proficiency.

Recruitment: He has to approach the Controller of Insurance for the licence which will enable him to act as an insurance agent. The branch offices are authorised to issue these licences after an interview with the branch manager. An Agent is rejected only after a year if he is not able to fulfil the minimum expectations, i.e., he should insure at least 12 lives on one lakh of business in a year. Agents are also recruited through Development Officers who are not supposed to sell policies directly.

Training. He is trained for four to five weeks, training classes are

held at all divisions of LIC. Special training is given by the Development Officer for about four weeks.

Salary & perks: He is not on the LIC payroll. His income is only through commissions calculated in terms of number of policies, sum assured and the first year's premiums. The rates of commission vary with the premium-paying period and different classes of assurance. Besides commission, he is entitled to free term insurance upto Rs 10,000 and gratuity upto a maximum of Rs 30,000. LIC also provides him with financial assistance at a lower rate of interest for housing facilities under its mortgage plans. Although agency work is very difficult and very few are successful in the long run, if the Agent sticks to his profession, he can earn about Rs 36,000 to Rs 40,000 in a year in five years time while working only four to five hours a day.

Yet another commission due to an LIC Agent is the Hereditary Commission. If he has worked for three years and secured the prescribed business, then in the event of his death, LIC continues to pay the commissions due to him to his legal heirs for so long as his policies are alive. If an Agent stops working after five years, he continues to receive the commissions due to him till his policies are alive. An LIC Agent need not confine himself to LIC alone. He can also take up general insurance.

Prospects He is promoted to Development Officer which is a Class II officer's post. However, he may not opt to become one. In any case very few Development Officers like to be promoted further to Branch Managers as they lose their commissions which are considerable.

Career Agent: In 1971-72, LIC started the Career Agents' Scheme under which Career Agents are appointed in urban and rural areas. The former is a full-time job and the latter part-time.

Requirements A graduate or matriculate (with 60 per cent marks) with some college education or some work experience. He should be in the 22-30 age-group.

Recruitment. Selected on the basis of an objective-type test, details of which are advertised in the papers. In the case of rural Career Agents, the announcement is carried only in local newspapers.

roots in the village and should not hope to migrate to the city. He can even be an under-employed person, i.e., have his own business. Not so the urban agent who cannot do any other work during his stipend period.

Training. He is trained into a professional LIC agent in three years time.

Stipend: During the first year of his training period, the urban Career Agent is paid a monthly stipend of Rs 300; in the second Rs 250 and in the third Rs 200. For the rural Career Agent's two-year training, it is Rs 125 in the first and Rs 100 in the second. Besides, during this period, he is also eligible to commission and other allowances given to ordinary agents. LIC also assists him to purchase a scooter. Total earnings for the urban Career Agent come to around Rs 2,000 p.m. in three years and about Rs 300-500 p.m. for the rural Career Agent in the same period. The latter is offered protection by LIC in the sense that no other agent is appointed in his area.

After completion of their training, they are treated on par with other LIC agents.

Development Officer

Nature of work He is expected to collect premium amounts which are at least five times his total annual salary. Recruiting agents and training them is also part of his job. He has no fixed hours of work. However, it involves touring.

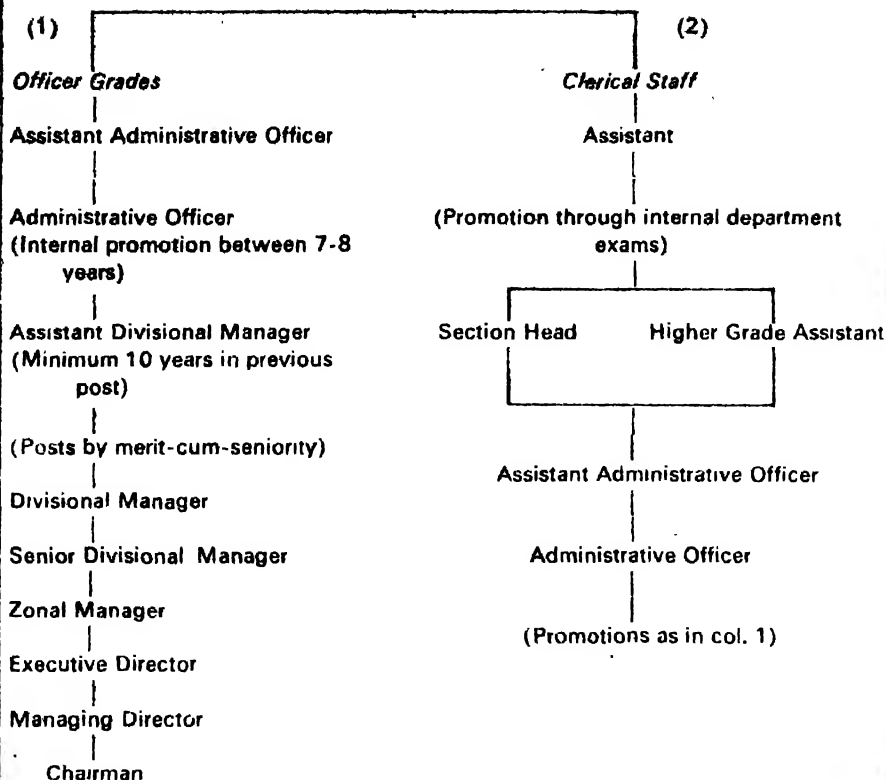
Aptitude: He should be an extrovert, public-spirited, be able to mix with people and possess the eagerness to make money.

Requirements. Graduate. Age limit—21 to 26 years and 31 years for those with sales experience.

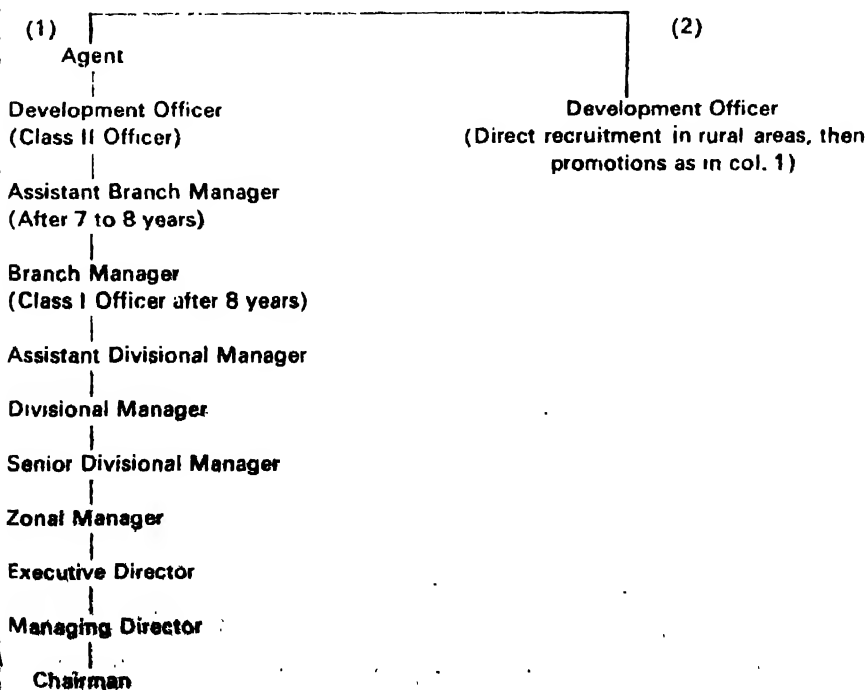
Recruitment: At one time, he was recruited directly, without his having been an agent at all. But since the last six years there has been no direct recruitment in urban areas; however, this process continues in the rural sector. At present, as stated earlier, selection for this post is made from LIC agents. This is done on the basis of an objective-type test comprising numerical ability, general knowledge and English. The test can be taken either in English or Hindi.

Training: On selection, he is appointed as Apprentice Development Officer and trained for one

ADMINISTRATION



SALES



has got the hang of selling policies. Apprenticeship can be curtailed if he is inefficient. After completion of it, he is placed on probation for one year.

Salary & perks: Unlike the Agent, he is paid a regular salary besides being entitled to the commission and other perks applicable to the Agent. There are vast opportunities for the Development Officer to supplement his income through additional incentives on exceeding his premium collection by a certain scale. Beginning with a total monthly salary of Rs 780, he can earn upto Rs 5,000 to 10,000 a month if he is hardworking. LIC provides him with a car and telephone; he may even maintain his own office if successful.

Prospects: This is supposed to be the best job going in LIC as a Development Officer is not bound down by regular working hours. His future is very bright—after seven to eight years he could become an Assistant Branch Manager (Development)—a Class I post—which would bring in more facilities. For further rise up the ladder, see adjoining table.

Thus, both sales and administration are rewarding fields in LIC. With perseverance, diligence and patience, both can take you to the top.

Incentives: LIC has several incentive schemes for its sales staff to spur them on to greater efforts. Ace agents are admitted to professional clubs at different levels—Chairman, Zonal Manager, Divisional Manager, Branch Manager and so on. Entry to these clubs is based on a prescribed number of policies insured by the agent. It's considered very prestigious to belong to the topmost club—the Chairman's. One of the advantages of this particular club is the interest-free loan for car provided to the agent. Also, the members are given airfare to attend the meetings of the club. Other perks (for different clubs) include telephone, free stationery, etc.

Other incentives are periodic competitions organised for the sales staff and mementoes worth Rs 1,000 to 1,500 given in one year to the most active agents.

So, what's stopping you? Who knows you might be the rupees-two-lakh-a-year man?

PREETI SINGH with S.K. MARWAHA

POINTS TO PONDER

How logically can you argue? Do you digest whatever the papers feed you or do you think about the issue—its pros and cons? The interviewer tries to judge your reasoning ability, aptitude and views more than your textbook knowledge. "Points To Ponder" will cover topics that raise relevant questions to help you think and reach your own conclusions. So get ready to exercise your grey cells!

ARE BRIDES FOR BURNING?

There has been an alarming increase in the number of dowry related crimes in the country. For 1980 the Delhi police recorded 394 cases of bride burning. In May alone, 58 women were burnt alive in various parts of the capital.

The recent cases of Bharti Nirula (20), Geeta Malik (28), Rama Maheshwari (25) and Usha Rani (20) made headlines, but there are umpteen others which get hushed up by in-laws in collusion with the police, by parents not wanting adverse publicity or under pressure from society. Due to lack of evidence several cases are not even registered.

Dowry has now become India's number one social problem. What can you say for a society in which 17-year-old girls are being either brutally slashed to death or put on fire because their parents could not provide a refrigerator, a scooter, a TV set or money for investment in business? Despite legal and social sanctions this evil practice continues to persist.

Though initially a universal phenomenon, dowry has become peculiar to India. In the Middle Ages, many marriages were contracted in England because of the property the wife would bring with her. "Mother-in-law came along with the dowry" is an old English phrase. However, with economic

education, marriages-for-dowry became negligible in the West. India did not follow the developed world and dowry has today become an institution in the Indian matrimonial system, accepted by most as inevitable.

Dowry poses a multi-faced problem: social as well as economic. It has become a status symbol and no marriage can be thought of without it. In fact, parents who do not give handsome dowries to their daughter are looked down upon by the community.

The economic aspect of dowry is the crisis of expectations. Every person, even the lowest paid, wants a TV set, fridge, scooter, cooler, etc. When he cannot manage these himself he expects the bride's father to satisfy his desires. The businessman is always in need of cash for investment. And when the rate of interest is high in the market, he finds in-laws a good source for financial aid. It is unfortunate that even daughters want dowries.

The dowry menace poses several questions: How is dowry different from blackmail? Why should those who torture their wives for not bringing enough money from their parents not be punished for blackmail? Why are people, particularly the women, so apathetic towards young girls who demonstrate with banners crying: "From the darkness of the womb to the silence of the grave: a woman's life"?

Why is the police so careless that it takes action only when social pressure builds up? Why do the courts take a lenient view and grant anticipatory bail to those responsible for killing brides and free husbands even when convinced of their guilt? Why are parents willing to offer their girls to those who are involved in this monstrous crime of burning their wives? Three wives of a Delhi-ite died of burns in a period of seven years.

What are 7,000 voluntary organisations, getting aid from the Central Social Welfare Board, doing? Organising seminars? Why don't the neighbours, who normally know what is happening, act in advance and with the help of police and voluntary organisations prevent a young death? Why do we all wait for the tragedy before even raising a voice?

ARMS... TO WHAT END?



Malkhan Singh (kneeling) surrenders arms before the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh (second from right).

After committing 68 murders, more than 200 dacoities and scores of kidnappings during the last 20 years, Thakur Malkhan Singh, the most dreaded desperado in India, surrendered before the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh, a few days back. The earlier major surrender was in 1972, when more than 500 dacoits laid their arms before the late Jayaprakash Narayan.

At the time of his surrender, Malkhan seemed not the least repentant as he unequivocally declared: "I have not done any wrong to anyone. I had to take to the ravines to get justice... I have no regrets." He was given VIP treatment at the 'surrender ceremony' attended by the chief minister, top officials and important leaders.

The surrender poses certain questions: Does a dacoit surrender basically due to a change of heart or is it an act of desperation in the face of the tightening police dragnet? Since the surrender always follows certain assurances of leniency and consideration from the administration, does it not amount to encouragement of large scale crime? Is it justice to let a murderer of 68 persons be let off with a mere life sentence while those who've committed one or two murders are hanged to death? What about those members of the gang who do not surrender? Can we presume that they would not maintain any liaison with their erstwhile leaders? □

A woman who says India will wake to life and freedom... we end today a period of ill-fortune and India discovers herself again..." The first Prime Minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru, was addressing the Constituent Assembly on the night of August 14-15, 1947. On that night India, a semi-feudal, stagnant and backward economy, inherited grave economic problems from her colonial past.

The consequence of the British rule was that the Indian economy, during the first 50 years of this century, moved forward at a snail's pace. The average annual growth rate of per capita income was less than 0.5 per cent. At the time of independence, the average per capita income, which was less than Rs 250, was unequally distributed. The 350 per cent increase in the industrial output was countered by a mere 25 per cent increase in agriculture.

With independence, the country got an opportunity to wipe out the economic consequences of the British rule. A giant-sized nation, after two centuries of idleness and inactivity, set out to establish a modern welfare economy with stress on self-reliance.

The following three decades have witnessed significant progress. India has become the world's tenth industrial power. However, if analysed in aggregate terms, the growth still looks dismal. Even today millions of Indians live in abject poverty and do not get the essentials needed for human survival. This dual nature of the Indian economy, modernity with backwardness, is a result of stagnation, running into several centuries. The period of development is of a much shorter duration.

Before we analyse the economic development in India we must understand the nature of the economy. India ranks second in the world in terms of population, after China, and seventh in terms of land area. The population, 361 million in 1951, reached 684 million in 1981. About 78 per cent of this population lives in India's 576,000 villages and 72 per cent of the labour force gets its sustenance from agriculture, which generates only 42 per cent of the national income.

A PROGRESS REPORT

BY RACHNA NARULA

The three decades following independence have witnessed significant improvement on the economic front. Today, India is the world's tenth industrial power. However, analysed in aggregate terms, the growth still looks dismal.

The country is made up of regions that are extremely heterogeneous in terms of resources, climate, language and infrastructure. We are rich in natural resources and are endowed with a large variety of non-renewable resources like iron ore, coal and manganese. Among the renewable reserves, the most important—water and forests—are available in ample quantities. Large resources are still unexplored.

A 35-year period is sufficiently long to evaluate the performance of any economy. For that purpose we can divide the post-independence era into two periods: upto 1964-65 and after 1967-68. The two years, 1965-66 and 1966-67, were exceptional because of bad drought conditions and the Indo-Pak war. Hence the period 1965-67 can be excluded while analysing the progress of the economy since independence. The first 14 years recorded stable economic growth, with an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent. For the first three Five Year Plans the annual increase in the growth rate was as follows: 3.66 per cent during the First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56); 4 per cent during the Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61); 4.4 per cent in the first four years of the Third Plan (1961-62 to 1964-65). A heartening feature during this period was that upto 1962-63, the real Net National Product (NNP), calculated at constant prices and the money NNP, calculated at current prices, increased roughly in step, indicating an era

even falling prices. Since then a wide gap has arisen between the two, indicating an increase in the rate of inflation.

The situation in the agricultural sector, however, was not very bright during this period. Between the years 1951-52 to 1964-65, total agricultural, foodgrains and non-foodgrains production grew at annual rates of 3.42 per cent, 2.75 per cent and 4.79 per cent respectively. The total agricultural output increased by about 70 per cent. The volume of foodgrains production reached the level of 88 million tonnes in 1964-65 from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51. This increase, however, did not keep pace with the high rate of population growth (over two per cent per annum). As a result, food imports, mainly from the United States, went up to 10.4 million tonnes in 1966, as against an annual average of only a third of this quantity in the previous 15 years. The per capita availability of cereals and pulses together went up from 395 grams per day in 1951 to 480 grams per day in 1965. Though the availability of cereals had increased by about 16 per cent, that of pulses had declined by 27 per cent during this period.

From a stagnant 0.5 per cent prior to 1950, the average agricultural growth rate went up to 3.4 per cent during 1951-1964. Agricultural output gained an upward trend not so much due to any fundamental change in its production base as by the configuration of a number of independent factors. The most important factor was favourable monsoons along with the expansion of acreage and the completion of a number of major irrigation projects.

The industrial sector showed a great improvement. Both large-scale and small-scale industrial output expanded rapidly and there was considerable import substitution. From almost nothing, a very useful capital goods producing sector was built up—a remarkable technical achievement for a poor country.

India started off in 1950 with a small but significant industrial sector, all of it in the private sector. During the next 15 years the industrial sector showed rapid improvement, especially after 1957,

import controls. Throughout this period, traditional industries such as food processing and textiles did not develop as fast as the relatively newer industries such as iron and steel, machinery production, petroleum and chemicals.

India's main achievement during this period has been the building up of a diversified industrial structure, largely through indigenous effort. Between 1951 and 1965, the output of capital goods industries rose 14 per cent annually, while the output of basic goods industries rose at the rate of 9 per cent. These indicators reflect a growth in the iron and steel, mining and power generation sectors, and the achievement of virtual self-sufficiency in supplying equipment for rail and road transport communications. The annual output of basic and capital goods industries was nearly four to five times as high as in 1950.

More important than rates of growth is the increase in production of some important industries. Steel production in the mid-'60s was running at 6 to 7 million tonnes, or six times above the 1950 figure; this exceeded what France, Italy or Japan each produced in the inter-war period. The expansion in engineering output was even greater. Cement production at 10 million tonnes a year was higher than at any time in the Soviet Union upto 1950, and in UK, Germany, Japan or Italy during the inter-war period. Chemical, electrical and engineering industries, nearly non-existent in the pre-1950 India, had made their appearance and were growing rapidly.

The era of stable economic development came to a shattering end during the drought years of 1965-67. During 1967-68, except for wheat, all the major indicators of economic performance—real national income, per capita availability of foodgrains and industrial production—showed signs of either stagnation or significant deceleration. Only population and the price level showed remarkably vigorous growth.

During the 14-year period (1966-67 to 1980-81) the average annual growth rate was almost the same—4.8 per cent. However, the Plan-wise performance

rate of 4 per cent, which went down to 3.4 per cent during the Fourth Plan period and again went up to 4.2 per cent during 1974-75 to 1980-81. Though a look at the annual growth rates does not indicate a poor performance during the second period compared to the first, three facts prove that the performance was better during the first 14 years than during the last 15 years.

First, there was greater steadiness in the annual growth rates during the first period. This has serious welfare implications for a moderately higher but unstable growth causes more harm than a relatively lower but steadier growth.

Second, during the first period the increase in real national income was mainly due to higher industrial growth while a significant growth rate during the second period was because of bumper agricultural crops. This is important because benefits of improved agricultural output of the recent period have not led to a high industrial growth rate.

Price Rise

Third, the first period showed a high degree of price stability compared to the second one. During the First Plan period prices declined at an annual rate of 3.7 per cent and in the following 10 years (1956-57 to 1965-66) increased at the rate of 6 per cent per year. The highest price rise was 13.8 per cent in 1956-57. The latter period witnessed a much higher rate of inflation. The 10-year period of 1967-68 to 1976-77 observed an annual price rise of 8.2 per cent; during 1970-71 to 1980-81 the annual price rise was 15.5 per cent. The highest price rise was in the year 1974-75 (25.2 per cent). Incidentally, it may be pointed out that even during the two abnormal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the annual price increase was 7.6 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively.

The progress on the agricultural front was also not better. The foodgrains output, 89 million tonnes in 1964-65, went up to 130 million tonnes in 1980-81. Thus, it increased by 38 million tonnes during the first 14 years and 41

years. If the figures of the last 15 years are taken, then the increase was merely 34 million tonnes, much less than the first period. Thus, the Green Revolution failed to raise the overall rate of growth of agricultural output in the country above the level achieved in the 15 years prior to 1965. And if the focus be extended to include cash crops, for which the growth rate shows a significant decline, the overall growth rate of agricultural output drops to even less than 3 per cent per annum.

One of the most disappointing aspects of the performance of the Indian economy since the mid-'60s relates to the deceleration in the growth of output in organised industry, accompanied by sluggish investment, vast under-utilisation of capacity and very meagre increase in employment in organised industry. The average annual rate of growth of industrial output during the first 14 years was 7.4 per cent. During the last 15 years, the annual growth rate dwindled to about 4 per cent including a 12.2 per cent increase in 1976. If this is excluded the average would fall to 3.4 per cent.

In terms of availability of basic goods, the first 14 years were better for the people. Per capita availability of mass consumption goods—cereals, pulses, sugar, cotton cloth and edible oils—had registered, by and large, a steady increase upto the mid-'60s. The period also experienced significant increase in employment in non-farm activities. The period since the mid-'60s, in contrast, has seen a steady decline or stagnation in the overall per capita availability of wage goods and very negligible employment growth. This implies that the situation relating to poverty has obviously deteriorated during the recent period.

However, several positive developments have taken place during the last two decades. In fact, very few countries have achieved the self-reliance India has in the basic, heavy and defence industries. Over the last 35 years we have converted a stagnant and backward economy into a dynamic and progressive one. What we need at this stage is consolidation of what we have achieved till now.

COMPOSITIONS

The right way to write them

BY RAJUL BHARGAVA & R.P. BHATNAGAR

In an earlier issue you were told that the secret of good composition is good structure. Further, that methodicalness is what contributes to a well-structured composition. Part of methodicalness lies in having largely one important thing to say (one theme) in one paragraph (this brings about *unity*), in properly sequencing the developing or supporting details (this results in *logical order*), in making each following sentence clearly related to the preceding one(s) (this leads to *cohesion*) and in preserving the inner consistency of views, facts or ideas (this creates *logical coherence*). You were also told how two sentences or two paragraphs can be made to read as though one was related to the other (inter-sentential and inter-paragraph cohesion), through the use of certain lexical, grammatical and logical devices (commonly called *cohesive devices*). The more important among these devices alongwith the meaning relationships they signified were listed in our June issue.

We will now practically demonstrate how compositions are actually written. This will mainly require learning those ways or techniques that help us develop our themes or ideas. Most writers, in a majority of cases, use one or a few out of some ten or so developmental techniques, and getting to know them will enable us to make use of them in our own compositions.

But before we discuss these techniques it is useful to know that compositions are usually in one of these five forms: description, narration, argumentation, reflection and evaluation.

Here is a brief example of each:

Description: She wore a diamond necklace worthy of royalty. Her gait was regal too and the tone in which she spoke had a certain imperious character about it. Her looks, her bearing, her speech

—all were majestic.

Narration: It was a little before five in the morning when strange sounds started coming. Jitendra listened carefully and having assured himself that it wasn't a hallucination, got up to raise the alarm. The sounds grew fiercer and with that increased the pounding of his heart.

Argumentation: The theme of women's liberation is best left to be thrashed out by women themselves. For even with the best intentions male champions of feminist freedom are more likely than not to be misunderstood by those very persons who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of their crusade.

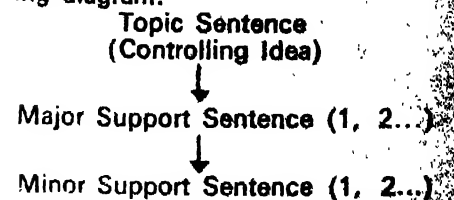
Reflection: Who can be said to be practising true non-violence? Is it an easy concept to define? The very enormity of its scope may be a deterrent to easy understanding. For, carried to its logical conclusion non-violence would be co-extensive with life. But does such a thought bring us any nearer to the proper definition of non-violence?

Evaluation: Even when the most rigorous standards are applied, Indian talent in scientific research is second to none. Given the same facilities and resources that their counterparts in England and America have, Indian scientists will excel in all those fields where at present the West boasts of an exclusive record of supreme achievement.

We are now in a position to take up the various standard ways in which good writers often develop their themes or ideas. The general principles governing theme development are more or less the same for a paragraph and an essay. It is, however, better from the learning point of view to illustrate these principles with the help of paragraph writing.

You know how each paragraph is built around a principal idea

The principal idea is the **controlling idea** of the paragraph since all **supporting sentences**—both **major** and **minor**—serve only to develop the controlling idea. We can represent it by the following diagram:



Each topic sentence is followed by a number of supporting sentences some of which are major and others minor. The latter lend indirect support to the controlling idea by, in some way, elaborating or clarifying the major sentences.

Look at the following example:

Ours is the best college canteen. It is very modern and clean inside. It serves fresh juices and hot snacks throughout the day. A variety of seasonal fruits are available for juice and the snacks include both north Indian and south Indian items. The juice and snack counters are 'manned' by young girls, who are models of service with a smile.

The topic sentence containing the controlling idea of the paragraph is, 'Ours is the best college canteen'. The second sentence is a major support sentence because it develops the controlling idea by giving a reason why ours is the best college canteen. The third sentence is another major support sentence for it gives one more reason in support of the controlling idea. The fourth and the last sentences are minor support sentences, which directly support the second and third major support sentences and also indirectly support the controlling idea in the topic sentence.

The above pattern is common to all developmental techniques or ways of developing themes or ideas in a composition. The following techniques are the most frequent: example, time arrangement, space arrangement, general-and-specific, statistics, process description, classification, definition, cause-and-effect, comparison-contrast, analogy.

In the next issue, we will discuss these techniques in detail. □

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**MAKING 1982 A YEAR OF
FUN AND GAMES**

ROAD ACCIDENTS

● In India, more people die in road accidents than due to epidemics, tidal waves and malnutrition. In 1980, as many as 24,085 people lost their lives in 1,47,000 road accidents. The country has an accident rate of 35 and a fatality rate of 55 for every 1,000 vehicles—both being the highest in the world. The US, with a far higher number of vehicles and fewer pedestrians, has an accident rate of only 14 per 1,000 vehicles and a fatality rate of just 3.3. Even Japan, with a higher density of population and more vehicles has low accident and death rates of 10 and 1.4 per 1,000 vehicles respectively.

● Delhi heads the world's metropolises in the number of road accidents. Last year 631 persons died in the capital in various road accidents and the state-owned Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) accounted for 169 of these deaths.

NUCLEAR POWER

● A quarter of the population of densely-populated cities would perish in the first few minutes of a nuclear war; 50 per cent would suffer grave injuries and would eventually die. At best 25 per cent of the inhabitants of big cities would survive. Moreover, 80 per cent of the medical personnel would perish and medical aid would be available only to one per cent of the survivors.

● According to an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) report, global dependency on nuclear power will nearly double by 1985. In all, 261 reactors producing 144,483 Mw (E) had been in operation in the agency's member-states till June last year. Another 154 reactors are expected to become operational by 1985 adding 141,739 Mw (E). The report shows that India will also double its nuclear power generation by setting up four more reactors—two each in Kalpakkam and Narora.

● The Soviet Union had initiated efforts for peaceful use of nuclear energy by setting up the world's first nuclear reactor in 1954, at Obninsk. But now, with 35 operating reactors, the USSR is second to USA in the use of nuclear power. Till June last year, the US had at least 73 operating reactors. The two super powers share between them a little less than half of the IAEA members' nuclear power.

WORKING POPULATION

● According to the 1981 census, 376 persons per 1,000 were engaged in

economic activities as against 342 persons in 1971. This increase is due to a significant improvement in female participation during 1971-81. The work-participation-rate for females increased from 14.22 per cent in 1971 to 20.85 per cent in 1981, while the male-participation-rate remained at 53 per cent.

URBAN GROWTH

● More than 1,000 new census towns, accounting for about 10 million people, sprang up during 1971-81. A majority of these towns are, however, reclassified villages and the outgrowths of big urban settlements.

● Towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants claimed a lion's share in urban growth during the last 10 years. About 60 per cent of the total urban population in 1981 was living in class I towns (with a population of one lakh and above) and about 12 per cent in class II towns (with a population between 50,000 and 99,999). There are 20 class I towns in the country which showed a growth rate of 75 per cent and above. Of these, 14 were already class I cities in 1971 while six were promoted to this rank during the last decade.

CHILD LABOUR

● According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) the world's total child labour force is 52 million. Out of this, Asia accounts for 38 million, a third of which comes from India.

● A sample survey on child labour in Indian industries, conducted in 1979 by the Labour Bureau, revealed that in 44 cases out of 50, daily working hours for children varied between six and eight against four and a half hours prescribed under the Factories Act, 1948. The daily wages of children varied from 78 paise to Rs 5.

NOBEL PRIZE

● The value of each Nobel Prize this year would be Kr 1.15 million (US \$200,000), as against Kr one million last year.

RAILWAYS

● French Railways have established a new record in speed. The T.G.V. train introduced in September last attained a speed of 260 kmph on the partly opened 426 km Paris-Lyon line. It bettered the world record for trains, set up in Japan 16 years ago, with a speed of 210 kmph.

● Rajdhani Express is the first long-distance passenger train in India to be fitted with a twin-pipe airbrake system. This system helps execute smoother and

quicker halts while its special fail-safe system (controlled through the brake pipe) causes application and release of brakes. A feed pipe continuously fills the ancillary reservoir, thus making the braking system inexhaustible.

FOR THE DISABLED

● The Gold Star Co of South Korea has developed a talking clock for people with poor eyesight. It is equipped with an electric speech synthesiser which will tell the time when required, and can also be used as an alarm clock.

● Australia has developed an artificial voice communicator for the disabled. The machine works like a typewriter-keyboard with each key representing particular words or sentences. When the key is touched by a light-sensitive pen the computer activates a recorded voice which speaks the desired word or phrase.

CHILD WELFARE

● Forty five million of India's child population is undernourished. A small investment of 50 paise per child will go a long way in saving them from this malady.

● The Sixth Plan has made a provision of Rs 5450 crores for child welfare.

● The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) had pledged an aid of Rs 437 million to India for 1974-79—the highest commitment to any single country. Between 1949 and 1973 India received Rs 716 million in aid from the UNICEF.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN PAPERS

● Advertisements constitute between 15 to 66 per cent of space in big newspapers (having a circulation of more than 50,000), 8 to 62 per cent in medium newspapers (with circulation between 15,000 and 50,000) and 2 to 90 per cent in small papers (having circulation of less than 15,000).

P&T'S LOSS

● Posts and Telegraphs Department lost Rs 5 crores due to irregularities, defective planning and delays according to the report of Comptroller and Auditor-General for 1980-81. Telephone arrears alone amounted to Rs 18.42 crores as on July 1981, while the arrears of rent of telephone, telegraph and teleprinter circuits totalled Rs 352.90 lakhs.

Compiled from *The Tribune*, *The Indian Express*, *The Economic Times*, *The Statesman*, *The Times Of India*, *Soviet Land & Korean News*

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REGISTERED OFFICE -- AHMEDABAD (GUJRAT)

1. **anagram**: D: a word made by rearranging the letters of another word. Kyoto is an anagram of Tokyo.
2. **sanguine**: B: hopeful; optimistic; confident. A sanguine man sees the world through rose-coloured glasses.
3. **nave**: D: central part of a church usually flanked by aisles. Gothic churches usually have huge naves.
4. **impertinent**: B: disrespectful; unmannerly; impudent. That child is rude and impertinent to his parents and teachers.
5. **pertinacious**: A: determined; adhering resolutely to a purpose, opinion or design. The pertinacious detective tracked down the suspect.
6. **distraught**: B: distracted; worried; deeply agitated in mind. The widow was distraught until her missing son was found.
7. **strenuous**: C: energetic; needing great effort. The doctor advised him strenuous exercises to keep fit.
8. **artifact**: C: an object made by human beings. Dinkar Kelkar is one of the country's foremost collectors of historical artifacts.
9. **ethereal**: C: of unearthly delicacy; extremely delicate or refined. The artistic glassware of Italy, the techniques of which go back to the Middle Ages, has ethereal shapes and colours.
10. **zenith**: C: the highest point of (one's) fame, fortunes, prosperity, etc. The Falklands conflict has taken the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the zenith of popular approval.
11. **epidemic**: B: spreading rapidly among many people in the

- of India in epidemic form almost every year.
12. **subversive**: B: tending to overthrow something, specially a government. The British considered the Boston Tea Party a subversive act.
13. **irrevocable**: A: incapable of being changed. The past is irrevocable.
14. **diverse**: D: of different kinds. His diverse interests range from lawn tennis to classical music.
15. **psychiatry**: B: the study and treatment of mental illness. Electroshock therapy was introduced in psychiatry about 40 years ago.
16. **conspicuous**: C: easily seen; attracting attention. The lighthouse was conspicuous for miles.
17. **renovate**: B: restore to good condition, to make new again; repair. Recently the Archaeological Department spent Rs 20 lakhs in renovating the ancient temples built by the Chola Kings of Tamil Nadu.
18. **doctrine**: B: body of teachings or beliefs. The surest way to combat totalitarian doctrines is to encourage democratic alternatives, not to retard efforts at reform.
19. **emanate**: A: to flow forth; proceed from. Racial conflict in New Zealand emanates from the distressing differences between white New Zealanders and the Maori natives, who are the original owners of the country.
20. **staple**: D: a principal commodity. In many parts of India, mango serves as a staple food for several months in a year.

Vocabulary Ratings:

- 20-18 correct. exceptional
 17-15 correct. excellent
 14-12 correct. good

Each month CCTIMES holds a quiz contest open to all its readers. A quiz that features questions that will impel you to go book-hunting for one elusive answer and provide you, in the bargain, additional information that you'd otherwise have missed. Curiosity may have killed the cat but here it could get you a prize—books that you would love to read, possess and fill your bookshelves with.

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- Print the answers neatly in capital letters, along with your name, age and address.

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Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi- 110 002. Solution to QUIZ-2 and names of winners will be published in our October issue.

Prize books have been published by VIKAS PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The decision of the judges is final and binding. No correspondence will be entered into.

PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST-2

1. The 'Oder-Neisse Line' is a disputed boundary in Europe. Which countries does it divide?

2. The distance between the moon and the earth is 3,84,000 km. At what point away from the earth does the gravitational pull of the moon equate with the gravitational pull of the earth?
3. When awarded a mild sentence for organising a black flag movement against the Prince of Wales on his visit to Calcutta in 1921, which Indian leader cried, "Six months only! Have I then robbed a fowl?"
4. Who wrote the nursery rhyme *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*?
5. On what date was the *Jana-gana-mana* adopted by India as its National Anthem? Who composed it?
6. Who invented the crossword puzzle?
7. In England, when a person was recognised as a 'blue bottle', what was he?
8. Who introduced the leap year and why?
9. What was the famous London newspaper *The Times* known as when it was started in 1785?
10. Which is the only musical instrument represented on a national flag?

**QUIZ CONTEST-1
COUPON**

OPPORTUNITIES ABOUND

Learning The American Way

BY VIPAN CHANDRA



Courtesy USICA

Does an Indian teacher like me, serving in the United States and in possession of perspectives gained from specialisation in Asian studies, have any observations on the American educational system for the benefit of students coming here from India for advanced studies? Indian friends have often asked me this question, and with some trepidation I have decided to take the plunge.

At the outset, let me spell out a highly advantageous factor with which all Indian students arriving here are blessed. I do not mean by this our relatively smooth command over English, which is too obvious to need elaboration, but something which is tremendously helpful in a psychological way when it comes to achieving an untraumatic transition into American society. Indians, like Americans, are products of a society which is large, open, variegated and pluralistic. Citizens of both countries have long been accustomed to, even if they have not always been comfortable with, a variety in beliefs, values, institutions and customs. Thoughtful Americans and Indians, when confronted with something unfamil-

iar, do not usually call it, disapprovingly, 'strange' or 'wrong'—a temptation to which the more homogeneous Chinese, Japanese and Koreans often find it hard not to succumb—but greet it, sometimes with fascination, sometimes with amusement but almost always with tolerance accompanied by curiosity about its meaning and significance, as 'different'.

This shared spirit helps the educated people of India and those of America greatly in establishing easy mutual communication, though not always easy rapport. Rapport means that there is sympathetic understanding between the parties on the essential details of life and this always requires assiduous effort and large-heartedness on the part of both. *America And You* by Shanta' Serbjeet Singh offers guidance on this subject.

However, what I would like to dwell upon here is something more specific and serious: How does an Indian student make the most rewarding use of the US educational system? To answer this question, one must ask another—amidst its bewildering variety, does US education have a clear, central, over-

answer, if yes, and if so, rather straightforward. Almost any participant-observer will readily see that the prime purpose of US education, as it has evolved during the last century and a half, is to inculcate in the minds of its recipients a rational, skeptical, investigative attitude and spirit, to develop their creativity and to help them appreciate truth. Under this method, the dissemination of information, while important, is considerably less important as a function of learning than the ability of learners to examine fully the accuracy or truthfulness and the value of all information for the individual and the society. Educational institutions are seen to exist primarily as teachers of an attitude and a method, not as broadcasters of data.

How should freshly arrived Indian students respond to this open, scientific, empirical, investigative attitude which represents the essence of the US educational system? With enthusiasm, of course. And the first step towards expressing this enthusiasm is to discard those attitudes and predilections that are directly inimical to the purpose of education here. The present educational institutions in India, with some highly respectable exceptions at advanced research levels, are scarcely conducive to the cultivation of an unrestrained investigative attitude in our students. Teachers in India by and large tend to be purveyors of knowledge and students are expected to be its takers, usually without questioning its validity or usefulness. Our entire system, as indeed in most Asian societies, is structured on respect for authority, on the assumption that wisdom emanates from above, that it is not a product of free exchange of ideas among individuals entitled to an equality of moral worth. In America, students' words are worthy of the same treatment of respect as the teachers', provided they have demonstrated a capacity for hard investigation and independent thinking. Therefore, communication between them becomes a source of genuinely free intellectual discussion and mutual enrichment. To be sure, what I am describing is an idea and it is not easily achieved but there are often moments in the experience of both teachers

...of this relationship, for producing an approximate fulfilment of the ideal.

A salutary lesson in why not to smother one's individuality in the presence of authority-figures, and how important it is to exercise one's own informed judgment came to me very early during my graduate-school days. In a political theory course, I wrote a paper on Machiavelli's concept of liberty. The professor-in-charge gave me a good grade but one that was considerably below my expectations. I had put more than the usual amount of research into the paper, organised it well and believed at the time that I had expressed ideas with lucidity and elegance. Above all, I had embellished the paper with the choicest and the most appropriate quotations from the works of the most celebrated scholars on the subject. I had been wallowing in the glow of smugness until I saw the grade.

Immediately I sought a meeting with the professor for an explanation. As soon as I sat down in his office he began: "You know, Vipin, what you have written is an extremely finely drafted anthology of what Machiavelli said on liberty and what eminent scholars have said on what he said (I could feel a glint of self-congratulation in my eyes at this point), but... (the glint now quickly vanished) where is your own assessment and your own critique (the glint was by now, alas, a nostalgic memory of lost love)?" Then he went on to pick each of my sources apart, pointing out how the words of those whom I had held in hushed reverence were inadequate or inconsistent or downright wrong. Uncomfortable at my ignominy, I started to look for a hole to crawl into. Not finding one, I meekly thanked the professor for his 'helpful comments' and left his office as fast as I could. But I did not fail to get his overriding message: Exercise your own mind. Don't allow yourself to be snowed under by the forbidding eminence of established names. Attempt to scale the heights on your own.

Being original and creative is obviously not easy. It requires a lot of mental effort, not to mention leg work, but each small discovery or insight that you can claim as your own makes you that much

in feeling which comes from a true sense of achievement. Hard study of original facts and creative thinking can yield for each one of us, as historian Barbara Tuckman once so graphically noted, our own little bathtub where we can shout our 'Eureka!' or our own little dish of mould where we can discover our penicillin.

A mind bent upon finding the facts will gravitate inevitably to original, unimpeachable sources. True scholars will be led inexorably to the most reliable and precise body of data. If their quest is frustrated in the end they will qualify their judgments and conclusions appropriately. Take the high road of precision, even if it leads you to the amassing of trivia, for though you may not always draw the fulfilment you seek, at least no one will call you a careless and irresponsible investigator. I recall in this context the episode when an Indian engineering student, answering a question by an American about the reasons why the caste system continued to exercise a tenacious hold on Indian society, said confidently that the problem no longer existed because discrimination on the basis of caste, etc, had been outlawed by the Indian Constitution! To him the be-all and the end-all of the issue lay in the Constitution. The resultant smirk on the lips of his American interlocutor was fully justified. A little attention to detail, a little thoughtful pause on the immense complexity of the question, a little recalling of his own social experience, would have told our student that there is a lot more to this question than meets the Constitution.

In search of precision, the scientist and the engineer go to books and labs, the social scientist to these and the society at large, and humanists like me generally get cooped up in the libraries. American libraries, both of the academic and the public variety, are so opulent and so cheerfully inviting in their design, display and procedures of access that without a strong will and discipline a user may, upon entering one, go completely off the track. It is said of Harvard's Widener Library that people have been known to enter it and not be heard of again! Intending to read a book on Karl Marx, the user may end up reading one on Gustav Mahler;

York Times he may be irresistibly drawn to the *London Times*, the *Japan Times* and, of course, our own paper, *The Statesman*, forgetting the carefully made appointment with his dentist or grocery shopping and, horror of horrors, class and laboratory work! Regrets, if any, for such reckless behaviour, will often be cheerful. This is what constitutes the stuff of academic adventure. Don't resist this impulse too often. Let yourself be side-tracked into the by-lanes and by-ways of learning. Such experience often enlarges the mind and ennobles the spirit.

Finally, one cannot overemphasise the importance of making the same adventurous forays into course offerings. Too often our students come with firm choices already made. I think this is a pity, for true education is more than competent professionalism in a narrowly defined field of endeavour. It is coming to grips with ourselves and our humanity in an informed, deliberate, considerate and satisfying way. Disciplines have become increasingly discrete, more due to convenience than logic. Is it really logical to treat classics, literature, history, art, religion, philosophy, archaeology, sociology, political science, etc as unrelated, distinct fields of inquiry? The integrated structure of natural science studies is well-appreciated but, strangely, those who advocate such a re-integration among social sciences and humanities have for some time been considered rather old-fashioned. But one should not allow oneself to be deterred by such epithets.

If you are coming to the US for an advanced degree in, say, aeronautical engineering or naval architecture, reach out a little beyond your pale, ever so gingerly, and venture into a course on, say, Walt Whitman or Robert Frost, Zen or Confucianism, Plato or John Stuart Mill. You will be glad you tried. You will return to India a new person, not merely as a new professional. If you are ready for this kind of learning experience then let me say to you, paraphrasing an old American inspirational cry: Come West, young man, oops, young person! □

The author is an Assistant Professor of History at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, USA.

SCIENCE MADE SIMPLE

BY VIVEK KAPUR

SURFACE TENSION

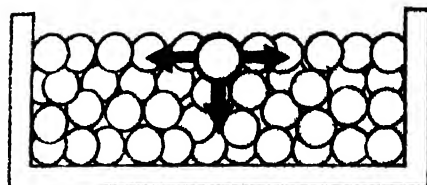


Fig. A

In a liquid all molecules exert force of attraction on each other. This is known as cohesion. A molecule inside the liquid has forces acting on it from all directions—as there are molecules all around it. A molecule on the surface of the liquid, however, has no such force acting on it from the top. See Fig. A. Hence, the surface tends to contract to the minimum possible area and in doing so it stretches itself to behave like a thin elastic membrane.

When a razor blade is carefully placed with its flat side on the surface, without disturbing the liquid, it stays on top supported by the thin rubber-like surface. That the blade is not floating can easily be verified, for, when pushed through the surface, it sinks. Because of the same effect some insects can walk on water.

Surface tension is measured in terms of energy per unit area or force per unit length. Water droplets try to achieve the lowest amount of energy by adopting a spherical shape because for a given volume a sphere has the least surface area and hence the lowest energy of surface tension.

Capillary action can also be explained on the basis of surface tension. Let us consider a molecule on the surface touching the

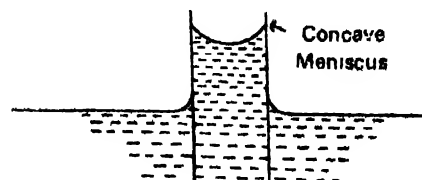


Fig. B

sides of the wall of a container. The molecules are subjected to two kinds of forces: the inward cohesive force (due to other molecules) and the outward adhesive force (due to the wall). When the adhesive force is fairly large a concave meniscus is formed. The upper molecules tend to pull up the lower ones and water rises up the capillary. See Fig. B. For substances like mercury, where the cohesive forces are very strong, the meniscus formed is convex.

In connection with surface tension it may be mentioned that soaps and detergents help clean the clothes by reducing the surface tension of water. Water, instead of forming small globules on the surface, spreads out evenly into the cloth and washes away the dirt.

A-BOMB

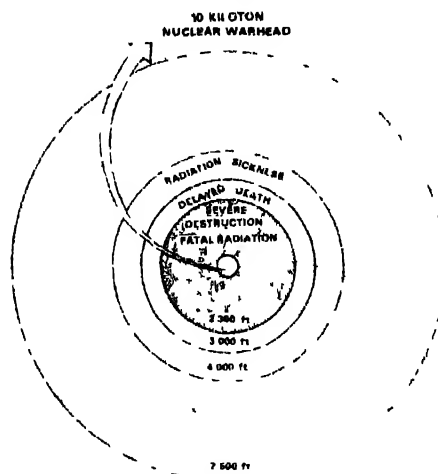
Atom Bomb (A-bomb) as the word signifies, attains its huge power from the forces holding each individual atom of a substance together. The energy released, when one atom is split, is small. But since any measurable piece of material contains billions of atoms, a great deal of power is generated when all its atoms are split.

Most elements are made up of highly stable atoms. An exception, however, is uranium, whose very large atomic size makes it difficult to hold the atoms together. In fact, it has the largest number of atoms for any natural element.

Uranium is radioactive. It keeps disintegrating on its own, and ultimately converts to lead. However, this natural process takes thousands of years. Uranium atoms can be disintegrated much faster, in a chain reaction. Here, the highly unstable atom is bombarded with a neutron. This splits the atom into two smaller atoms of different elements, like barium and krypton, and also releases two neutrons with sufficient energy to split two other atoms. Thus a continuous process results, hence called a chain reaction.

present. This is known as the critical mass, and is 65 kg for uranium. Plutonium is another element used for constructing A-bombs. Its critical mass is only 16 kg. However, the plutonium bomb requires an initial source of neutrons. For otherwise, the reaction is not fast enough.

The bomb itself can be made in two ways, depending upon whether uranium or plutonium is used. In the 'gun type' bomb a piece of uranium, smaller than the critical mass, is taken. It is given a spherical shape with a conical wedge removed from the middle. This piece



is kept in a barrel, at the other end of which is another, smaller piece of uranium also in the shape of a cone. Together, the two pieces just exceed the critical mass. At the time of an explosion, the small cone-shaped piece is shot into the cone-shaped cavity of the large sphere. The force welds the two pieces together and the explosion (i.e., the chain reaction) follows instantly.

A-bombs of plutonium are slightly more complex. For a proper explosion, plutonium has to be assembled with much greater speed than uranium. Hence, it is assembled by a technique known as 'implosion'. A number of wedge-shaped pieces of plutonium, which together will build up into a sphere, are arranged around a neutron source. These pieces are shot towards the centres by means of explosives placed behind each of them. On combination, they exceed the critical mass and explode. One such model was dropped over the Japanese city of Nagasaki during World War II.

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam. Not easier, not harder, but just what you may expect. It is, therefore, a practical yardstick for charting your progress and planning your course. Follow strictly all test instructions. Mark yourself honestly. You'll find where your weaknesses lie and where you need to concentrate more.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

100 questions in 60 minutes	—	Excellent
80 questions in 60 minutes	—	Good
50 questions in 60 minutes	—	Fair
35 questions in 60 minutes	—	Poor

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

ARITHMETIC

BY A. P. GOEL

FOR ASSTTS' GDE, NDA...

While this section goes as ARITHMETIC in the Assistants' Grade and the Income-tax/Central Excise Inspectors' exams, it is MATHEMATICS in the NDA exam.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The number of primes less than or equal to 25 is</p> <p>(a) 7</p> <p>(b) 9</p> <p>(c) 10</p> <p>(d) 12</p> <p>2. A natural number is divisible by 5 if its unit's digit is</p> <p>(a) Zero or 5</p> <p>(b) 1, 3 or 5</p> <p>(c) 2, 4, 6 or 8</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p> <p>3. If the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of 77,</p> | <p>99 and x are respectively 11 and 3,465, then x is equal to</p> <p>(a) 33</p> <p>(b) 44</p> <p>(c) 55</p> <p>(d) 66</p> <p>4. Which of these four numbers $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{8}$, $\sqrt[4]{0.0016}$ and $\sqrt[5]{-1} \times \sqrt{(.09)^{-1}}$ is (are) rational?</p> <p>(a) None</p> <p>(b) All</p> |
|---|---|

- (d) Only the fourth
5. The value of $(212)^{0.5} \times (848)^{0.5}$ is
- 78.6
 - 96
 - 212
 - 424
6. If 1 is placed after a two-digit number whose ten's digit is x , and unit's digit is y , the new number is
- $10x + y + 1$
 - $100x + 10y + 1$
 - $1000x + 10y + 1$
 - $x + y + 1$
7. There are three consecutive integers such that the sum of the first, twice the second and thrice the third is equal to eight times the first. What are these integers?
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 5
 - 4, 5, 6
8. If the square of a two-digit number is decreased by the square of the number formed by reversing the digits, then the resulting number is not always divisible by
- 9
 - 11
 - The sum of the digits
 - The product of the digits
9. 1681 is a perfect square because
- Both 16 and 81 are perfect squares
 - 16×81 is a perfect square
 - It is the product of two equal numbers
 - It is the product of two odd numbers
10. A student was asked to multiply a given number by 3 and to add 2 to it. Instead he divided the number by 3 and subtracted 2 from it and got 1 as the result. What is the number?
- (b) 25
(c) 29
(d) None of the above
11. In a three-hour examination of 350 questions, there are 50 problems on mathematics. If twice as much time be allowed for each mathematics problem as for each of the other questions, then the stipulated time for solving the problems on mathematics is
- 45 min
 - 52 min
 - 60 min
 - 72 min
12. The average age of a class of 40 students is 12 years. If the teacher's age is also included, the average age increases by one year. The teacher's age is
- 41 years
 - 52 years
 - 53 years
 - 54 years
13. A class of 30 students obtained an average of 45 marks. On rechecking it was found that marks had been entered wrongly in two cases. After correction these marks were increased by 24 and 36. The corrected average marks per student are
- 47
 - 56
 - 60
 - 75
14. Rs 107.25 is made up of Re 1, 50 and 25 paise coins and the number of coins are in the proportion of 5, 6, 7. The total number of coins is
- 99
 - 180
 - 198
 - 219
15. Two numbers are, respectively, 20 per cent and 50 per cent

- man number is
- (a) 50 per cent of the second
 - (b) 75 per cent of the second
 - (c) 80 per cent of the second
 - (d) 130 per cent of the second
16. Harish gets a certain sum as pocket money every month. He spends 20 per cent on purchasing books and 25 per cent of the remainder on stationery. 10 per cent of what is left is given as charity. The rest he uses for purchasing sweets, etc and this works out to Rs 135. His monthly pocket money is
 - (a) Rs 250
 - (b) Rs 270
 - (c) Rs 315
 - (d) Rs 540
 17. Ram Kumar buys a camera at three-fourths of its value and sells it for 20 per cent more than its value. His profit is
 - (a) 50 per cent
 - (b) 60 per cent
 - (c) 75 per cent
 - (d) 80 per cent
 18. Bishan Lal purchases 10 dozen glass toys at Rs 20 per dozen and pays Rs 10 as freight charges. On the way two dozen toys break. In order to earn 60 per cent profit, he should sell the unbroken toys at the rate of
 - (a) Rs 32 per dozen
 - (b) Rs 33.60 per dozen
 - (c) Rs 40 per dozen
 - (d) Rs 42 per dozen
 19. A 20 per cent profit is made on goods when a 10 per cent discount is given on the list price. When a 20 per cent discount is given on the list price, the profit will be
 - (a) $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent
 - (b) 5 per cent
 - (c) $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent
 - (d) 10 per cent
 20. Two equal glasses are $\frac{1}{3}$ rd filled up with water. Their contents are then mixed up in another vessel. What will be the ratio of milk and water in this vessel?
 - (a) 4:3
 - (b) 2:7
 - (c) 7:17
 - (d) 5:17
 21. Rs 300 amounts to Rs 360 in 4 years at simple interest. If the interest rate is increased by 1 per cent, it would amount to
 - (a) Rs 364
 - (b) Rs 365
 - (c) Rs 372
 - (d) Rs 384
 22. Ram Nath borrows Rs 5,000 from a bank at 10 per cent interest per annum. He repays Rs 2,500 at the end of each year. What amount does he owe to the bank after the second repayment?
 - (a) Nil
 - (b) Rs 500
 - (c) Rs 800
 - (d) Rs 1,000
 23. Rs 5,120 were borrowed at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compound interest per annum. At the end of 3 years, the money was repaid along with the interest accrued. The interest paid was
 - (a) Rs 1,920
 - (b) Rs 2,000
 - (c) Rs 2,080
 - (d) Rs 2,170
 24. Sukhvir can do a certain work in 30 h. If he and his son work together, the time taken is 20 h. The son, working in the same capacity as when he was working with his father, can finish the work in
 - (a) 10 h
 - (b) 25 h
 - (c) 50 h
 - (d) 60 h
 25. Two pipes fill a cistern in

- Assuming that both pipes are opened simultaneously, when must the first pipe be turned off so that the cistern may be filled in 16 min?
- (a) After 8 min
(b) After 12 min
(c) After 16 min
(d) After 20 min
26. Raman went on a pilgrimage from Madras to Haridwar. He covered half the distance by bus at an average of 20 kmph and the other half by a mail train averaging 80 kmph. The average speed of Raman for the whole journey was
- (a) 32 kmph
(b) 36 kmph
(c) 40 kmph
(d) 50 kmph
27. An aircraft flying 400 km covers the first 100 km at 100 kmph, the second 100 km at 200 kmph, the third 100 km at 300 kmph and the last 100 km at 400 kmph. The aircraft's average speed is
- (a) 160 kmph
(b) 192 kmph
(c) 212 kmph
(d) 250 kmph
28. A car is 25 km ahead of a scooter. The car is travelling at 40 kmph and the scooter at 50 kmph. The scooter will overtake the car after
- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ h
(b) 2 h
(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ h
(d) 3 h
29. A 150-m-long mail train running at a speed of 72 kmph crosses a 165-m-long goods train running at a speed of 54 kmph in the opposite direction. How much time will the goods train take to pass the mail train completely?
- (a) 3 sec
(b) 32 sec
(c) 32 sec
(d) 32 sec
30. The true discount on Rs 880 at 5 per cent per annum is Rs 80. The sum is due after
- (a) 1 year
(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ years
(c) 2 years
(d) 4 years
31. Satish Chand buys a stock at 25 per cent premium. If he gets a 4 per cent return on his investment, the rate of dividend on the stock is
- (a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
(b) 4 per cent
(c) 5 per cent
(d) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
32. A 25-m-long ladder is placed against a tower such that the foot of the ladder is 7 m from the foot of the tower. If the top of the ladder slides down by 4 m its foot would slide by
- (a) 2 m
(b) 4 m
(c) 8 m
(d) 16 m
33. A one-rupee coin is placed on a table. The number of one-rupee coins which can be placed around it, with each of them touching it and two others, is
- (a) 4
(b) 5
(c) 6
(d) 8
34. A cone, a hemisphere and a cylinder stand on equal bases and have the same height—the height being equal to the radius of the circular base. Their whole surfaces are in the ratio
- (a) $\sqrt{3} : 7 : 8$
(b) $\sqrt{2} : 3 : 4$
(c) $(\sqrt{2}+1) : 3 : 4$
(d) $(\sqrt{3}+1) : 3 : 4$

FOR CLERICAL CADRE TESTS

Conducted by Banking Services Recruitment Board

This professionally prepared mental ability test enables you to exercise and improve the important test-taking abilities—judgment, presence of mind and flexibility. The various questions closely represent the actual exam of several competitions.

Time: 60 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer.

2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent....61-64 Very Good....55-60 Good....49-54
Fair....45-48 Poor....Below 44

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers, together with a concise explanation of the main points behind each question, are given at the end of this supplement

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 What completes the fourth column?
189 159 125 312
214 547 161 294
FIG BID FAD ?
(a) HID
(b) CAD
(c) BAD
(d) AID</p> <p>2 The postal code for NAGPUR is MZ7 16 VS and that for AMETHI is ZL5 20 IJ. What will be the postal code for THIMPU?</p> <p>3 Which number will replace the question mark in the following series?
(a) 3, 3, 6, ?, 72, —, 2160
(b) 8, 10, 14, 22, 38, —, 134, ?</p> <p>4 The two words in each of the following two sets are synonyms, but their spellings are jumbled up. Identify these words
(a) CRTEIUNAN and DFLUUBOT
(b) NGUIEIONS and RECVLE</p> | <p>5 A certain sum of money at compound interest amounts to Rs 9,780 in 4 years and Rs 10,366.80 in 5 years. What is the rate of interest?
(a) 4 per cent
(b) 5 per cent
(c) 6 per cent
(d) The information provided is inadequate</p> <p>6 A man sells two articles for Rs 100 each. On one he makes a profit of 3 per cent, on the other he loses 3 per cent. What is his total gain or loss per cent?
(a) 15 per cent gain
(b) No gain, no loss
(c) 9 per cent loss
(d) 09 per cent loss</p> <p>7 Complete the series
(a) 2, 6, 30, 260, ?
(b) 2, 3, 10, 65, 626, ?</p> <p>8 A steel plate of uniform thickness with a diameter of 10 cm weighs 1 kg. A smaller plate of the same thickness but with a diameter of 2 cm</p> |
|---|--|

- (a) 40 g
- (b) 50 g
- (c) 100 g
- (d) 200 g

Directions Questions 9 to 19 are based on logical reasoning. Each of these questions consists of two premises and a conclusion. Without challenging the authenticity of the premises, you have to state whether the conclusion drawn from them is valid or not.

- 9 (a) None but the brave deserve the fair
(b) All soldiers are brave
(c) Therefore none but the soldiers deserve the fair
- 10 (a) If anything is metallic, then it can break
(b) All ornaments can break
(c) Therefore all ornaments are metallic
- 11 (a) No diplomats are radicals
(b) Some fanatics are radicals
(c) Therefore some diplomats are not fanatics
- 12 (a) If Suresh is a cheat, then Charan has told the truth
(b) If Charan has told the truth, then he isn't a cheat
(c) Therefore if Suresh is a cheat, then Charan is not a cheat
- 13 (a) If all men were upright, laws would not be necessary
(b) Laws are necessary
(c) Therefore no men are upright
- 14 (a) All the works of Bertrand Russel cannot be read in a day
(b) The book *Marriage And Morals* is a work of Bertrand Russel
(c) Therefore *Marriage And Morals* cannot be read in a day
15. (a) The Supreme Court found

- (b) Justice X was a member of the Supreme Court
- (c) Therefore Justice X found A and B guilty

- 16 (a) No student of this class is strong enough to lift this gun
(b) A, B and C are students of this class
(c) Therefore A, B and C cannot lift this gun
- 17 (a) When the boss is away the workers play
(b) The workers are playing
(c) Therefore the boss must be away
- 18 (a) The end of life is happiness
(b) Death is the end of life
(c) Therefore death is happiness
- 19 (a) A successful manager must be either very democratic or very talented
(b) X, a successful manager, is very talented
(c) Therefore X could not be very democratic
- 20 In a certain code BUBELB stands for BUBBLE and DDUBMSIH for BUDDHISM. The code for BURIAL is
(a) BURLAI
(b) RBUILA
(c) RUBLAI
(d) BRULIA
- 21 What digits do B, A and R represent?

A	R	1
1	2	5
1	8	B

B	A	R
---	---	---
- 22 What numbers will you substitute for x and y?

7	7	3	x
14	26	32	y

INDIA AMERICA NEPAL ARGENTINA

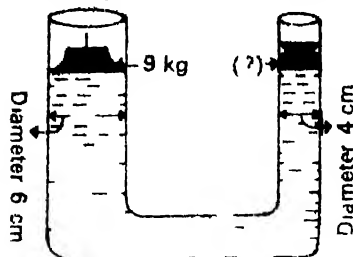
 - (a) 7 and 54
 - (b) 7 and 57

- (d) 3 and 45
23. If MAN=53, WOMAN=69 and KING=67, what is CLOUD?
- 72
 - 76
 - 80
 - 84

Directions In questions 24 to 28, you are required to select from the five-lettered word-pairs the combination that has a similar relationship to the key word-pair which appears in capitals

24. CHARY BOLD
- lethargic . doubtful
 - assiduous industrious
 - eccentricity aberration
 - suspicious confiding
25. SWIMMING POOL
- skiing slope
 - dancing floor
 - transacting market
 - studying school
26. DISEASE MEDICINE
- doctor cure
 - teacher knowledge
 - ignorance education
 - current electricity
27. HURT COMFORT
- struggle victory
 - debate opinion
 - chain link
 - shackled unfettered
28. TRY FAILURE
- dieting slimming
 - predict conclusion
 - vaccinate immunise
 - request refusal
29. X solves p problems in q min and Y solves q problems in r min. The ratio between their problem-solving rates will be
- $\frac{pr}{q^2}$
 - $\frac{pq}{r^2}$
 - $\frac{q}{pr}$

- (d) $\frac{q}{pr}$
30. If Meena were twice as heavy as she is, she would be 10 kg lighter than her mother. If she were to lose 10 kg, she would be 75 per cent of her present weight. How much does Meena's mother weigh?
- 60 kg
 - 70 kg
 - 80 kg
 - 90 kg
31. If the cost of 10 oranges were reduced by 10 per cent, they would cost 72 paise. How much would 24 oranges cost?
- Rs 1 90
 - Rs 1 92
 - Rs 1 94
 - None of the above
32. What weight will counter balance the 9 kg piston as shown in this diagram representing a hydraulic device?



- 2 kg
 - 4 kg
 - 6 kg
 - None of the above
33. Superior and inferior qualities of sugar sell at Rs 6 25 and Rs 5 75 per kg respectively. A grocer aims to sell a 25 kg mixture of these two at Rs 6 10 per kg. How much of the inferior quality sugar should he use for this purpose?
- 6 5 g
 - 7 5 kg
 - 8 5 kg
 - None of the above

34. The mileage on a car was 3,940 when the petrol tank was one-fourth empty. When the tank was one-third full the mileage was 3,940. If the car averages 9.5 miles to a litre, what is the capacity of the petrol tank?

- (a) 20 litres
- (b) 22 litres
- (c) 24 litres
- (d) 26 litres

35. The ratio of boys to girls in a certain class was 7:3. After 12 boys left, the ratio became 1:1. How many students were initially there in the class?

- (a) 18
- (b) 22
- (c) 26
- (d) 30

36. The sum of three consecutive integers is 237. What answer shall we get if we subtract the product of the first two integers from the product of the first and the third integer?

- (a) 78
- (b) 79
- (c) 80
- (d) None of the above

37. X has 2 shirts, 3 trousers and 4 pairs of shoes. How many different outfits can he wear, if an outfit consists of either of the two shirts with any trousers and any pair of shoes?

- (a) 12
- (b) 16
- (c) 20
- (d) 24

Directions: Questions 38 to 40 are based on three types of thermometers. Ramesh has made one which is so graduated that 14 and 78 degrees on it correspond to 0 and 100 degrees on the Celsius thermometer and 32 and 212 degrees on the Fahrenheit thermometer.

38. When Ramesh's thermometer

be the temperature on the Celsius scale?

- (a) 61 degrees
- (b) 61.5 degrees
- (c) 62 degrees
- (d) 62.5 degrees

39. At approximately what temperature will the Celsius and Ramesh's thermometer show the same reading?

- (a) 38.9 degrees
- (b) 40 degrees
- (c) 48.9 degrees
- (d) They will never show the same reading

40. What will be the reading on Ramesh's thermometer if the Fahrenheit one reads 50 degrees?

- (a) 20.4 degrees
- (b) 21.4 degrees
- (c) 22.5 degrees
- (d) None of the above

41. A perfect number is defined as a number the sum of whose positive divisions equals twice the number. Which of the following is a perfect number?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 18

42. By selling a transistor for Rs 168, a person loses one-eighth of its cost. At what price should he sell it so as to gain three-eighths of its cost?

- (a) Rs 264
- (b) Rs 268
- (c) Rs 272
- (d) Rs 276

43. Two horses and a cart cost Rs 975. Each horse costs 6 times as much as the cart. How much is each horse priced at?

- (a) Rs 75
- (b) Rs 150
- (c) Rs 250
- (d) Rs 450

44. A man takes 5 h 45 min

riding back. He would have gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ h by riding both ways. How long would he take to walk both ways?

- (a) 6 h 15 min
- (b) 7 h
- (c) 8 h
- (d) 8 h 15 min

45. Telegraph posts are erected every 50 m beside a rail track. What is the least number of telegraph posts that a traveller will be able to count in a minute if he is in a train running at 60 kmph?

- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

46. X travelled 840 km by ship, rail and bus. The distance by bus was one-fourth that of rail and the distance by rail one-fourth that of ship. The charges by ship were 15 paise per km, by rail 30 paise and by bus 45 paise per km. The approximate average cost per km for the whole journey was

- (a) 19 paise
- (b) 21 paise
- (c) 23 paise
- (d) 25 paise

47. In 1981, X paid his income-tax of Rs 2,500 at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in 1980, Rs 3,300 at $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If his salary increases by the same amount in 1982 and the income-tax rate is 25 per cent, what will his income-tax amount to?

- (a) Rs 4,900
- (b) Rs 5,000
- (c) Rs 5,500
- (d) Rs 5,600

48. Five women can do a piece of work in 14 days. If they have two girls to help them, they can finish the work in 10 days. What proportion of the

work can a girl do?

- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) They can do equal proportion of work

49. In a 300 m race, A gives B a 36 m start. If A gives C a 66 m start in a 660 m race, C should give B a — m start in a 300 m race.

- (a) $4\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) $5\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) $6\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) The data provided is insufficient

Directions: Questions 50 to 53 are based on a holiday plan. Three families plan to go together on a vacation to the hills. The families are: Rajiv and Satya Sethi and their sons Amitabh, Devabh and Munish; Krishan and Kaushalya Wadhi and their two daughters Manjri and Vimla; Deven and Kusum Malhotra and their son Varun. They have three cars, which can carry four people each. At least one of the six parents must be in each car. At least one person from each family must be in each car.

50. If the three mothers ride together in the same car and each of the three brothers ride in a different car which of the following must be true?

- (a) One of the cars has only female occupants
- (b) One of the cars has only male occupants
- (c) Each car has both males and females
- (d) Deven and son Varun cannot travel by the same car

51. If Manjri and Vimla are together in one of the cars, which of the following could be a list of people together in another car?

- (a) Krishan, Deven, Varun and

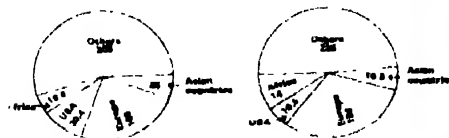
Amitabh

- (b) Kaushalya, Munish, Varun and Amitabh
(c) Kaushalya, Krishan, Deven and Rajiv
(d) Kusum, Deven, Kaushalya and Varun
52. If each of the Sethi children rides in a different car, which of the following must be true?
I The Wadhi children do not ride together
II The Sethi parents do not ride together
III The Wadhi parents do not ride together
(a) I only
(b) II only
(c) I and II only
(d) I, II and III
53. Just when the families were to leave, Deviabhi got a call directing him to report to the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad. Rajiv chose to accompany his son Deviabhi. As a result only 10 people proceeded to the hill station. If other conditions still hold good, which of the following must be false?
(a) One of the cars will have only female occupants
(b) One of the cars will have only male occupants
(c) Amitabh, Deven and Munish are in the same car
(d) Munish, Varun and Krishan are in the same car

Directions: Questions 54 to 57 refer to the following chart:

INDIA'S TRADE IN 1979

Exports from India (in crores of rupees)---375
Imports to India (in crores of rupees)---450



Note: Russia is included in Europe

54. In how many of the categories did the value of Indian exports exceed those of imports?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
(e) 5
55. For the category that had the least total rupee volume of trade with India in 1979, the value of Indian exports exceeded those of imports by
(a) Rs 5.6 million
(b) Rs 50.6 million
(c) Rs 56 million
(d) Rs 299 million
56. The value of India's exports to the Philippines was Rs 5 crores. What percentage of India's exports to Asian countries went to countries other than the Philippines?
(a) 33 per cent
(b) 67 per cent
(c) 80 per cent
(d) 90 per cent
57. The value of India's exports to Russia was 1.5 times the value of imports to India from that country. If the value of imports from Russia was 20 per cent of the total imports from European countries, then the value of India's exports to Russia was
(a) Rs .57 crores
(b) Rs 5.4 crores
(c) Rs 5.7 crores
(d) Rs 57 crores

Directions: Questions 58 to 61 are based on logical reasoning. Each question begins with one or two opening statement(s) followed by four choices. Without challenging the truth of the opening statement(s), state which of the choices must be valid.

58. Most boys are intelligent.

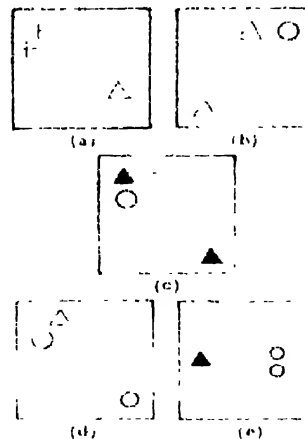
60. Only first class graduates can gain admission into the Indian Institute of Management (IIM). Therefore
- Rajesh, who is a first class graduate, will definitely gain admission to the IIM
 - All those who gain admission to the IIM need not be first class graduates if they have sufficient experience
 - Mahesh, who has not gained admission into the IIM, must not be a first class graduate
 - Chander, who has gained admission into the IIM, must be a first class graduate
61. The statement, "No intelligent boys are hardworking", is false. Therefore
- All intelligent boys are hardworking
 - Some intelligent boys are hardworking
 - No hardworking boys are intelligent
 - Some intelligent boys are not hardworking

62. consists of a very common five-letter word, but the letters are jumbled. You are required to find the correct word.

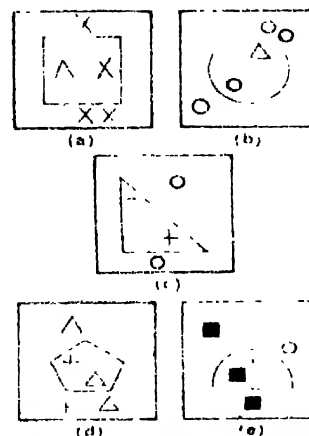
- DIFER
- ORTUC
- DNERU
- AKTNE

Directions: In questions 63 and 64, you shall find five boxes marked a, b, c, d and e. Three of the boxes in each question have shapes that are similar in some way but the other two are different from these three. You are required to find the two boxes that are different from the others.

63.



64.



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

BY K. MOHAN

FOR ASSTTS' GDE, NDA ...

While this section goes as **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE** in the NDA and Assistants' Grade Exams, it is the **GENERAL STUDIES** test in the Engineering Services and Income-tax/Central Excise Inspectors' exams.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- 1 Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
(a) Swami Ram Tirth
(b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) None of the above
- 2 ——— was actively associated with the Theosophist movement in India
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Annie Besant
- 3 When was provincial autonomy introduced in India?
(a) 1931
(b) 1932
(c) 1935
(d) 1937
- 4 The Rowlatt Act was passed in
(a) 1917
(b) 1918
(c) 1919
(d) 1920
- 5 The Servants of India Society was founded by
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Motilal Nehru
- 6 The Swadeshi movement was launched in
(a) 1905
(b) 1909
(c) 1914
(d) 1919
- 7 The partition of Bengal was repealed in the year
(a) 1907
(b) 1909
(c) 1911
(d) 1914
- 8 The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in
(a) 1875
(b) 1885
(c) 1889
(d) 1899
- 9 When did Robert Clive capture Arcot, the capital of Carnatic?
(a) 1749
(b) 1751
(c) 1753
(d) 1755
10. Complete the following:
(a) The first session of the Congress was held in



- (b) The founder of Brahmo Samaj was ———
- (c) The Banaras Hindu University was founded by —
- (d) The Simon Commission visited India in —
11. After their split with the Moderates in the 1907 Surat session of the Congress, the Extremists were readmitted to the party in
- (a) 1916
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1918
- (d) 1922
12. "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony..." Who said this?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan
13. The *Great Indian Struggle* was written by
- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Acharya Kripalani
14. The Cripps Mission visited India in
- (a) 1941
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1943
- (d) 1944
15. The Border Roads Organisation was set up in
- (a) 1950
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1963
16. During the freedom struggle, the first Independence Day was observed on
- (a) January 26, 1929
- (b) January 26, 1930
- (c) April 1, 1937
- (d) August 9, 1942
17. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha under the Constitution is
- (a) 220
- (b) 235
- (c) 242
- (d) 250
18. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 2
- (b) 6
- (c) 12
- (d) 15
19. When was the Battle of Plassey fought?
- (a) 1732
- (b) 1747
- (c) 1757
- (d) 1762
20. Sufism originated from
- (a) Islam
- (b) Christianity
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) None of the above
21. The first Europeans to trade with India were
- (a) The British
- (b) The French
- (c) The Dutch
- (d) The Portuguese
22. What does the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain?
- (a) The forms of oaths and affirmations
- (b) Three lists of powers or subjects to be looked after by the Centre and the states
- (c) Salaries of the President, the Governor, the Supreme Court judges, etc
- (d) None of the above
23. The minimum strength of a State Legislative Assembly is fixed at
- (a) 50

- (b) 60
(c) 70
(d) It can vary
24. The State Legislative Assembly can consist of no more than — members
(a) 450
(b) 500
(c) 525
(d) No maximum limit has been fixed under the Constitution
25. The Indian Constitution recognises — languages
(a) 10
(b) 13
(c) 14
(d) 15



26. Given below are four statements about Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore State which of these are false
(a) He usurped the throne in 1765 when the Raja of Mysore died
(b) He believed in religious bigotry
(c) He distributed high offices only to meritorious persons
(d) The First Mysore War ended in his favour thus enhancing his prestige
27. A vacancy in the office of the President must be filled within
(a) 3 months
(b) 4 months
(c) 6 months

- (d) 1 year
28. The strength of the State Legislative Council cannot exceed
(a) One-sixth of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly
(b) One-fourth of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly
(c) One-third of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly
(d) No such limit has been fixed
29. The Kolar mines are located in
(a) AP
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) MP
(d) Karnataka
30. Which of the following statements concerning the Chalcolithic Age is true?
(a) Man ate uncooked food
(b) Man led a nomadic life
(c) Man used crude stone tools
(d) Man led a settled and organised life
31. — is the world's leading tea producer
(a) China
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) India
(d) Japan
32. Which state is the largest producer of tobacco in India?
(a) Gujarat
(b) AP
(c) Karnataka
(d) None of the above
33. Population density is highest in
(a) UP
(b) Bihar
(c) MP
(d) Kerala
34. The world's largest producer of gold is
(a) India
(b) South Africa
(c) USA
(d) None of the above

35. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) A light year is the distance which a ray of light covers in a year's time
- (b) Asteroids are fragments of a planet said to have exploded in space
- (c) The earth's crust is known as lithosphere
- (d) Pluto is the smallest planet

36. — is called the Evening Star

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Mars
- (c) Venus
- (d) None of the above

37. The only planet which has rings around it is

- (a) Mars
- (b) Venus
- (c) Saturn
- (d) None of the above

38. The largest planet is

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Saturn
- (c) Mars
- (d) Uranus

39. Which are the first three most populous states in India, in that order?

- (a) UP, Bihar & MP
- (b) UP, Bihar & Maharashtra
- (c) UP, Bihar & AP
- (d) UP, Bihar & West Bengal

40. Bogota is the capital of

- (a) Bolivia
- (b) Colombia
- (c) Chile
- (d) Panama

41. The two planets nearest to the sun are

- (a) Mercury and Venus
- (b) Mercury and Mars
- (c) Mercury and Earth
- (d) Venus and Uranus

42. The — industry employs the largest number of workers in India.

- (a) Iron and steel
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Textile

(d) Jute

43. When was the Planning Commission set up?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1952

44. Commonwealth Games are held once in

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 8 years

45. The upper part of the sun's atmosphere is called

- (a) Chromosphere
- (b) Corona
- (c) Photosphere
- (d) Ionosphere

46. The 'Group of 77' refers to

- (a) Developing countries
- (b) Non-aligned countries
- (c) African and Asian members of the UN
- (d) None of the above

47. The world's largest producer of natural rubber is

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) India
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Thailand

48. The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during the viceroyalty of

- (a) Lord Hardinge II
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Chelmsford

49. The East India Company set up its first trade post in

- (a) Madras
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Surat
- (d) Bombay

50. The first Viceroy of the British crown and the last Governor-General of East India Company was

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Mayo
- (c) Lord Northbrook

- (d) None of the above
51. Madhubani paintings are associated with
- Orissa
 - West Bengal
 - Bihar
 - Maharashtra
52. When was Mir Jafar deposed in his capacity as the Nawab of Bengal and when was he reinstated to the throne?
- 1759, 1760
 - 1759, 1761
 - 1759, 1763
 - 1760, 1763



53. Who is Nelson R. Mandela?
- A famous athlete of Kenya
 - Winner of the 1979 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding
 - A crusader for civil liberties in the US
 - Winner of the 1979 Mag-saysay Award for International Understanding
54. Which one of the following capitals is wrongly matched?
- Vienna-Austria

- (b) Thimpu-Bhutan
- (c) Havana-Cuba
- (d) Copenhagen-Sweden
55. _____ is a rabi crop.
- Maize
 - Wheat
 - Groundnut
 - Bajra
56. Which Indian state has the largest area under rice cultivation?
- UP
 - Bihar
 - AP
 - Tamil Nadu
57. Which river is known as the 'Dakshina Ganga'?
- Krishna
 - Cauvery
 - Godavari
 - Narmada
58. The world's largest producer of cotton textiles is
- USA
 - Japan
 - India
 - None of the above
59. Which Indian state has the largest area under forests?
- MP
 - Assam
 - HP
 - UP
60. _____ is the largest producer of teak wood.
- UP
 - MP
 - HP
 - None of the above
61. As a result of Lord Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance
- The Indians were ruthlessly exploited to serve the trade interests of the British
 - The Hindu princes were forbidden from adopting a son
 - The General Service Enlistment Act (GSEA) was passed making it necessary for a sepoy to serve

- (d) Rulers of Indian states were forced to accept a position of subordination to the British in India
62. By establishing friendly relations with the Amir of Afghanistan, which Viceroy ultimately succeeded in making Afghanistan a buffer state?
- Sir John Lawrence
 - Lord Mayo
 - Lord Northbrook
 - None of the above
63. The Indian Councils Act of 1892
- Introduced the portfolio system and laid the foundation for the cabinet system
 - Provided for indirect elections for the first time
 - Provided for a federal set-up with provincial autonomy
 - None of the above
64. Sherdukpen, Cralong and Adi Padam are tribals of
- Mizoram
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - None of the above
65. Abhinava Bharat
- Was a secret society organised by Vir Savarkar to expel the British from the country
 - Was an armed uprising, organised by some patriotic Indians living in the US and Canada, with the help of peasants and nationalist soldiers
 - Is the book written by Vir Savarkar, after he was deported from India
 - None of the above
66. The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha lies with the
- Speaker
 - Prime Minister
- (b) Prime Minister and the council of ministers
- (d) None of the above
67. If the House is prorogued, does a pending bill lapse?
- Yes
 - No
 - Depends upon the bill
 - None of the above
68. The Public Accounts Committee
- Investigates cases of waste, corruption, inefficiency or operational deficiency in the conduct of financial affairs
 - Analyses the budget and suggests improvements in the economic policies of the government
 - Examines the reports and accounts of the public sector undertakings of the Union and reports to the Auditor-General thereon
 - None of the above
69. The Advocate-General is appointed by the
- Governor
 - Prime Minister
 - President
 - None of the above
70. Which one of the following is incorrect?
- The administrators of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry are Lt Governors
 - Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry have a metropolitan council and an executive council
 - The Indian Union shares the features of both federal and unitary forms of government and its Constitution can, at the most, be described as quasi-federal

- (d) The 42nd Amendment provided for the supremacy of the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights



71. When did Sher Shah Suri overthrow Humayun?
 (a) 1540
 (b) 1541
 (c) 1542
 (d) 1543
72. Constitutional emergency has to be approved by the Parliament within
 (a) Two months
 (b) Three months
 (c) Six months
 (d) None of the above
73. Which one of the statements below, about the 42nd Amendment, is incorrect?
 (a) In the Preamble, 'Sovereign Democratic Republic' was replaced by 'Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic' and 'Unity of the Nation' by 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation'
 (b) It was made obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the council of ministers
 (c) The Parliament was empowered to decide what offices are 'offices of profit' under the government or what amounts to 'corrupt

practice' in disqualifying any elected member from any House of Legislature

- (d) It provided that the quorum for Lok Sabha and the state assemblies was no longer a constitutional necessity
74. A meteorological data utilisation centre for processing the information provided by the first Indian National Satellite (INSAT) is to be set up at
 (a) Sriharikota Range (SHAR)
 (b) New Delhi
 (c) Thumba
 (d) Ahmedabad
75. Rich zinc-lead deposits have been found in the
 (a) Kapurthala district of Punjab
 (b) Bhilwara district of Rajasthan
 (c) Amreli district of Gujarat
 (d) Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh
76. The value of exports for 1980-81 has been estimated at
 (a) Rs 6,427 crores
 (b) Rs 6,567.74 crores
 (c) Rs 6,670 40 crores
 (d) None of the above
77. The value of imports for the year 1980-81 totals
 (a) Rs 10,042.32 crores
 (b) Rs 12,106 18 crores
 (c) Rs 14,001 50 crores
 (d) Rs 25,112 06 crores
78. The Meiteis are a Vaishnavite community of
 (a) Meghalaya
 (b) Mizoram
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh
 (d) Manipur
79. Jarwas, Sentinelese and Onges are tribals of
 (a) Andaman Islands
 (b) Nicobar Islands
 (c) Lakshadweep
 (d) None of the above

GENERAL ENGLISH

BY THE AUTHORS

FOR ASSTTS' GDE, ENGG SERVICES...

While this section goes as **GENERAL ENGLISH** in the Engineering Services and the Income-tax/Central Excise Inspectors' exams, it is **ENGLISH** in the RBI Grade 'B' Officers, Clerical Cadre and Assistants' Grade exams.

READING COMPREHENSION

1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

1 New York is a city of many beauties, but with a reckless prodigality she has done her best to obscure them all 2 Driven by a vain love of swift traffic, she assails your ear with an incessant din and your eye with the unsightliest railroad that human ingenuity has ever contrived 3 She has sacrificed the amenity of her streets and the dignity of her buildings to the false god of speed 4 The men of New York, as they tell you with an insistent pride, are hustlers, but the 'hustling' probably leads to little enough 5 Haste and industry are not synonymous 6 To run up and down is but a form of busy idleness 7 The captains of industry who do the work of the world sit still surrounded by bells and telephones 8 They show themselves furtively behind vast expanses of plate-glass, and move only to eat or sleep 9 It is the common citizen of New York who is never quiet 10 He finds it irksome to stay long in the same place 11 Though his house may be comfortable, even luxurious, he is in a fever to leave it 12 And so it comes about that what he is wont to call 'transportation' seems the most important thing in his life

1 The author uses 'she' for New York because

- (a) New York has more women than men
 - (b) 'beauties' refers to women only
 - (c) it is conventional to do so
 - (d) 'prodigality' is a human trait
- 2 The second sentence implies that
- (a) New York is a very ugly city
 - (b) New York shows how skilled human beings can be
 - (c) New Yorkers are vain and always hurried
 - (d) in New York one experiences speed, noise and ugliness
- 3 The third sentence shows that the author is opposed to
- (a) too much speed
 - (b) living in New York
 - (c) dignified buildings
 - (d) streets with amenities
- 4 The expression "the hustling probably leads to little enough" means in sentence 5
- (a) haste makes people proud
 - (b) haste does not always result in hard work
 - (c) haste is not always enough
 - (d) industrialists should avoid haste
- 5 The phrase 'busy idleness' in sentence 6 means
- (a) being more busy than idle
 - (b) being more idle than busy
 - (c) being busy but looking idle
 - (d) being idle but looking busy
- 6 According to the author emi

- ment industrialists
 (a) are idle people
 (b) work secretly
 (c) do not move about often
 (d) believe only in eating and sleeping
7. The passage gives a true picture of big industrialists
 (a) domestic life
 (b) mode of working
 (c) secret habits
 (d) office life
8. The attitude of the author towards the common citizen is one of
 (a) disapproval
 (b) sympathy
 (c) pity
 (d) anger
9. In sentence 11, the word 'fever' means
 (a) too much haste
 (b) nervous excitement
 (c) anxiety
 (d) compulsion
10. 'Transportation' looks important to the average New Yorker because
 (a) New York is a big city
 (b) he is proud to reach his destination early
 (c) he has to do the running about for his bosses
 (d) he finds being for long in the same place tedious

VARIED USAGE

II Change the following sentences as directed:

1. He walked towards the fountain in the park. Some boys were sitting near it. (Combine the two sentences into a single sentence turning the second sentence into an adjectival clause)
2. Another match will be played next week. (Rewrite by introducing the sentence with the word *there*.)
3. How can she attend the func-

tion if she is not invited.
 (Rewrite the sentence using *unless* in place of *if*.)

4. I don't know how to repair this machine. If I (know) it, I would tell you how to do it. (Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets.)
5. Our holiday has been most memorable. (Change the sentence using *have* as the main verb.)
6. They expect a record number of foreign tourists to visit Kashmir this year. (Change the voice from active to passive.)
7. The statue was made by a famous sculptor. (Change it into a question.)
8. They have not received the message yet. (Supply the tag question.)
9. They were digging up a road in order to repair a cable. (Replace *in order to* by *so that*.)
10. They explained who they were and warned her. (Rewrite the sentence by beginning it with *explaining*.)

SYNONYMS

III Select the word which is nearly the same in meaning to the given word:

1. FORTITUDE

- (a) protection
- (b) self-control
- (c) defence
- (d) bravery

2. INQUISITOR

- (a) one appointed to make an enquiry
- (b) one who is curious to know
- (c) one who invests money
- (d) one who settles public debts

3. PARSIMONY

- (a) wastefulness

- (c) miserliness
(d) planned expenditure
4. SUMPTUOUS
(a) memorable
(b) wealthy
(c) economical
(d) costly looking
5. VERBATIM
(a) oral
(b) word for word
(c) detailed
(d) precisely worded
6. INGENUITY
(a) hypocrisy
(b) concealment
(c) cleverness
(d) quickness
7. EMASCULATE
(a) weaken
(b) strengthen
(c) inject
(d) elaborate
8. INDECOROUS
(a) sufficient number
(b) courtly behaviour
(c) crudeness
(d) improper behaviour
9. RAMSHACKLE
(a) in chains
(b) not free
(c) at breaking point
(d) ugly looking
10. WIZARD
(a) a wealthy person
(b) a wise person
(c) a magician
(d) an effective speaker

ANTONYMS

IV Select the word which is nearly opposite in meaning to the given word:

1. RAISE
(a) put down
(b) diminish
(c) lower
(d) demote
2. SPACIOUS
(a) small
(b) crowded

- (d) little
3. FOUNDATION
(a) superstructure
(b) top
(c) building
(d) roof
4. RUDIMENTARY
(a) civilised
(b) refined
(c) developed
(d) sophisticated
5. SHODDY
(a) attractive
(b) durable
(c) of good quality
(d) brilliant
6. ASSAULT
(a) rebel
(b) resist
(c) repel
(d) defend
7. FASCINATE
(a) dislike
(b) repel
(c) hate
(d) disenchant
8. BOASTFUL
(a) kind
(b) humble
(c) gentle
(d) tender
9. INTREPID
(a) weak
(b) soft
(c) cowardly
(d) unassertive
10. TRANQUIL
(a) noisy
(b) agitated
(c) abusive
(d) loud

USAGE

V Indicate which sentence (a or b) in each pair is correct:

1. (a) The manager met my friend and I at the station.
(b) The manager met my friend and me at the station

- 2 (a) The man whose car was stolen reported the facts to the police
 (b) The man the car of whom was stolen reported the facts to the police
- 3 (a) The hotel issues free guide books to each guests
 (b) The hotel issues free guide books to all guests
- 4 (a) He resolved to serve mankind
 (b) He resolved to serve the mankind
- 5 (a) Can Tulsidas be compared to Surdas?
 (b) Can Tulsidas be compared with Surdas?
- 6 (a) Sudha is the cleverer of the two sisters
 (b) Sudha is cleverer of the two sisters
- 7 (a) He never has, and never will take such strong measures
 (b) He never has taken, and never will take, such strong measures
- 8 (a) The news of the earthquake are shocking
 (b) The news of the earth quake is shocking
- 9 (a) She has studied music for five years
 (b) She is studying music for five years
- 10 (a) He punished not only me but also my brother
 (b) He not only punished me but also my brother

VI Replace italicised expressions by single words:

1. He is a *physician who specialises in treating diseases of the skin.*
2. Man is *an animal having only two feet*
3. Mahatma Gandhi was a *person who was selflessly concerned with the welfare of others.*
4. The *large scale departure of people* from their country was caused by war
5. He showed me rare books which were *still existing*

SPELLINGS

VII In each group of four words only one is spelled correctly. Pick out that word

- 1 (a) mercenery
 (b) defination
 (c) preparation
 (d) agression
- 2 (a) equity
 (b) insuler
 (c) adeptive
 (d) behaviur
- 3 (a) perrogative
 (b) dissent
 (c) healthier
 (d) centinery
- 4 (a) ebullient
 (b) hoodwinke
 (c) occassion
 (d) naturalness
- 5 (a) riverine
 (b) selutary
 (c) wintery
 (d) halfed

HOW SMART ARE YOU?

Insert the words that complete the first words and start the second ones

- 1 BAR () SAY (Clue Profit) 2. TEM (. . .) LES (Clue Nuisance)
 3 UR () LE (Clue Male)

Answers

1 Gain 2. Pest 3 Gent

From *KNOW YOUR OWN IQ* by H J Eysenck

ARITHMETIC

1. (b) The primes are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 and 23. So there are 9 primes.
2. (a) Test of divisibility by 5—unit's digit should be either zero or 5.
3. (c) As H.C.F. is 11, x should be a multiple of 11, say $11k$. Then L.C.M. of 77, 99 and $11k$ is $7 \times 9 \times 11 \times k$. So $7 \times 9 \times 11 \times k = 3465$.
 $\therefore k = 5$ and hence x is 55.
4. (a) According to the definition of rational numbers, none of these is a rational number.
5. (d) $(212)^{0.5} \times (848)^{0.5} = (212)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (848)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (212)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (212)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \times 212$, i.e. 424.
6. (b) The given number is $10x + y$. The new number is $100x + 10y + 1$.
7. (d) The three consecutive integers are x , $x + 1$ and $x + 2$. Then $x + 2(x + 1) + 3(x + 2) = 8x$. So $x = 4$. The integers are 4, 5 and 6.
8. (d) Let the two-digit number be $10x + y$. The resulting number $(10x + y)^2 - (10y + x)^2 = 9 \times 11 (x + y) (x - y)$, which is not divisible by the product of the digits.
9. (c) It is the product of two equal numbers—definition of a perfect square.
10. (a) If the given number is x , then $\frac{x}{3} - 2 = 1$. So $x = 9$.
11. (a) If $2x$ min are spent on each mathematics problem, then $50 \times 2x + 300 \times x = 180$. $\therefore 100x + 300x = 180$.
Time spent on mathematics problems is 45 min.
12. (c) Total age of 40 students $= 40 \times 12$ years $= 480$ years.
Total age of 40 students and the teacher $= 41 \times 13$ years $= 533$ years.
 \therefore the teacher's age $= (533 - 480)$ years $= 53$ years.
13. (a) Total marks $= 30 \times 45 = 1,350$.
After correction, total marks $= 1,350 + 24 + 36 = 1,410$.
 \therefore corrected average marks $= 1,410 \div 30$, i.e., 47.
14. (c) Let the number of Re 1, 50 and 25 paise coins be $5x$, $6x$ and $7x$ respectively.
The total value of coins $= 5x + 3x + 7x/4 = \text{Rs } 107.25$.
So $x = 11$. Then number of coins $= 55 + 66 + 77 = 198$.
15. (c) Let the third number be x . First number $= \frac{120}{100} \times x = 6x/5$.
Second number $= 150/100 \times x = 3x/2$.

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{6x + \frac{3x}{2}}{3x} \times 100 \text{ per cent} = 80 \text{ per cent.}$$
16. (a) Let the pocket money be Rs 100.
Money spent on books $= \text{Rs } 20$; on stationery Rs 20.
Money given as charity $= \text{Rs } 6$. Then the remainder is Rs 54.
So the pocket money $= \text{Rs } \frac{100}{54} \times 135 = \text{Rs } 250$.

17. (b) Let the camera's value be Rs 100. Then C.P. = Rs 120. \therefore gain = $\frac{45}{75} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., 60 per cent.
18. (d) C.P. of toys = $10 \times \text{Rs } 20 = \text{Rs } 200$. Total cost = Rs 210.
S.P. = $\text{Rs } 160/100 \times 210 = \text{Rs } 336$. \therefore rate = $\text{Rs } 336 \div 8 = \text{Rs } 42$ per dozen.
19. (c) Let the list price be Rs 100.
In the first case S.P. = Rs 90. So C.P. = $\text{Rs } - \frac{100 \times 90}{120} = \text{Rs } 75$.
In the second case, S.P. = Rs 80. Then gain = Rs 5.
So gain per cent = $\frac{5}{75} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
20. (c) Let the milk in each glass be x units.
In the first glass, milk = $x/3$ and water = $2x/3$.
In the second glass, milk = $x/4$ and water = $3x/4$.
Then in the vessel, milk : water = $x/3 + x/4 : 2x/3 + 3x/4$,
i.e., $7x/12 : 17x/12$ or $7 : 17$.
21. (c) Here $P = \text{Rs } 300$, $T = 4$ years, $I = \text{Rs } 60$.
 $\therefore R = \frac{60 \times 100}{300 \times 4} = 5$ per cent. Again, $I = \text{Rs } \frac{300 \times 6 \times 4}{100}$.
 \therefore interest = Rs 72. So the amount = $\text{Rs } (300 + 72) = \text{Rs } 372$.
22. (c) Interest on Rs 5,000 for one year = Rs 500. So the amount = Rs 5,500. Balance after first repayment = $\text{Rs } (5,500 - 2,500) = \text{Rs } 3,000$.
Interest on Rs 3,000 for one year = Rs 300. So the amount at the time of second repayment = Rs 3,300.
 \therefore balance after second repayment = $\text{Rs } (3,300 - 2,500) = \text{Rs } 800$.
23. (d) Amount = $\text{Rs } 5,120 \left(1 + \frac{25}{2 \times 100}\right)^3 = \text{Rs } 7,290$.
 \therefore C.I. = $\text{Rs } 7,290 - \text{Rs } 5,120 = \text{Rs } 2,170$.
24. (d) Work done by Sukhvir in one h = $1/30$, and work done by both of them in one h = $1/20$.
Work done by his son alone in one h = $(1/20 - 1/30)$ h
= $1/60$ h.
Hence his son can do that work in 60 h.
25. (b) $1/32$ nd of the cistern is filled by the second pipe in 1 min. In 16 min, $16 \times 1/32$, i.e., $1/2$ of the cistern will be filled by it. The other half of the cistern will be filled by the first pipe in 12 min.
26. (a) Let the total distance be $2x$ km.
Time taken to cover the first half is $x/20$ h and for the other half is $x/80$ h.
Total time taken to cover $2x$ km is $(x/20 + x/80)$ h = $x/16$ h.
 \therefore average speed for the whole journey = $2x \times 16/x$ kmph
= 32 kmph.
27. (b) The first 100 km are covered in 60 min, the second in 30, the third in 20 and the last in 15 min.
Total time taken to cover 400 km is $(60 + 30 + 20 + 15)$ min, i.e., $125/60$ h or $25/12$ h.
 \therefore average speed = $\frac{400 \times 12}{25}$ kmph, i.e., 192 kmph.

- ∴ time taken to overtake the car = $25/10$ h = $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.
 29. (c) Speed of one train in relation to the other = $(72+54)$ kmph, i.e., 126 kmph.
 Distance to be covered to pass the mail train completely = $(150+165)$ m, i.e., 315 m or $63/200$ km.
 ∴ time taken = $\frac{63}{200 \times 126}$ h = $\frac{60 \times 60}{200 \times 2}$ sec, i.e., 9 sec.
30. (c) $T.D. = \frac{\text{sum due} \times \text{rate} \times \text{time}}{100 + \text{rate} \times \text{time}}$. ∴ $80 = \frac{880 \times 5 \times T}{100 + 5 \times T}$
 or $100 + 5T = 55T$. So $T = 2$ years.
31. (c) M.P. of Rs 100 stock is Rs 125. So income from Rs 125 is
 Rs $\frac{4 \times 125}{100}$, i.e., Rs 5 which is the income from Rs 100 stock.
 ∴ rate of dividend = 5 per cent.
32. (c) Before sliding, the ladder's height = $\sqrt{625 - 49}$ m, i.e., 24 m.
 After sliding, the ladder's height = 20 m.
 Distance of the foot of the ladder = $\sqrt{625 - 400}$ m, i.e., 15 m.
 Distance covered by the foot of the ladder = $(15 - 7)$ m, i.e., 8 m.
33. (d) There will be nine coins in the form of a solid square.
 Hence eight coins will be required.
34. (c) Whole surface of a cone = $\pi r \times r\sqrt{2} + \pi r^2 = (\sqrt{2} + 1)\pi r^2$ sq cm.
 Whole surface of a hemisphere = $2\pi r^2 + \pi r^2 = 3\pi r^2$ sq cm.
 Whole surface of a cylinder = $2\pi r \times r + 2\pi r^2 = 4\pi r^2$ sq cm.
 Required ratio = $(\sqrt{2} + 1) : 3 : 4$.

TEST OF REASONING

- (d), i.e., AID. Each letter is numbered in the order it appears in the alphabets—FIG=697, BID=294, FAD=614. The totals of the columns then become 1,100, 1,000 and 900, in that order. The fourth column should therefore total 800. To reach this figure we need to have 194, i.e., AID.
- SG9 13 QV. The first two letters of the code are obtained by dropping the letters in clear one place. The first number represents the order in the alphabet of the third letter in the town. The next number in the code likewise represents the order of the fourth letter in the alphabet and finally the last two letters of the code are obtained by raising the letters in clear one place.
- (a), 18. The series follows this pattern: $3 \times 1 = 3$; $3 \times 2 = 6$; $6 \times 3 = 18$; $18 \times 4 = 72$; $72 \times 5 = 360$.
 (b), 262. The difference between the first and the second number is 2, the second and the third is 4, the third and the fourth is 8, the fourth and the fifth is 16 and so on. In other words the differences are in geometrical progression having 2 as a common ratio. The number in place of the question mark should therefore be $134 + 128$, i.e., 262.
- (a) UNCERTAIN and DOUBTFUL. (b) INGENIOUS and CLEVER.

earned in the fifth year. As this happens to be the compound interest, the principal on which this interest is earned must be Rs 9,780. The interest rate must therefore be equal to $\frac{586.80}{9,780}$, which when expressed

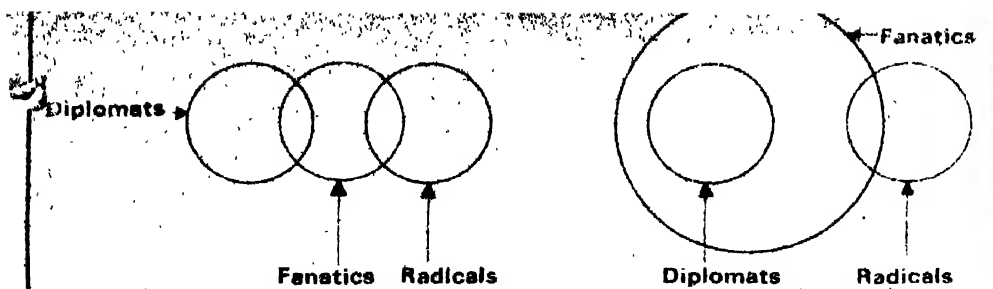
in percentage is $\frac{586.80}{9,780} \times 100 = 6$ per cent.

6. (d), i.e., .09 per cent loss. The article on which the man makes 3 per cent profit will cost $\frac{100}{103} \times 100$; the article on which he loses 3 per cent will cost $\frac{100}{97} \times 100$. Total C.P. will therefore be $100 \times 100 \left(\frac{1}{103} + \frac{1}{97} \right) = \frac{100 \times 100 \times 200}{103 \times 97}$. Total S.P. is Rs 200. As S.P. is less than C.P., the total loss when expressed in percentage will be $200 \frac{(100^2 - 103 \times 97)}{200 \times 100^2} \times 100 = \frac{9}{100} = .09\%$.

Hint: In questions of this type, where two articles are sold for the same price and the magnitude of gain per cent on one is equal to the magnitude of loss per cent on the other, there will always be a loss and the loss percentage will always be equal to (the magnitude of loss or gain per cent)².

For example, in the above question $\frac{3 \times 3}{100} = .09$ per cent loss.

7. (a), 3,130. The series follows this pattern: $1^1 + 1 = 2$; $2^2 + 2 = 6$; $3^3 + 3 = 30$; $4^4 + 4 = 260$. The next number should therefore be $5^5 + 5 = 3,130$. (b), 7,777. The series follows this pattern: $1^0 + 1 = 2$; $2^1 + 1 = 3$; $3^2 + 1 = 10$; $4^3 + 1 = 65$; $5^4 + 1 = 626$. The next number should, therefore, be $6^5 + 1 = 7,777$.
8. (a), i.e., 40 g. Let the thickness of the steel plate be d , then its volume would be $\pi r^2 d$, i.e., $\pi \times 25 \times d$ cc. It means $25\pi d$ cc of the plate weighs 1 kg or 1,000 g. The smaller plate carved out of it will have a volume equal to $\pi \times 1^2 \times d$ cc. From this we conclude that the smaller plate's weight will be $1/25$ th of that of the bigger steel plate, i.e., $1,000/25$ g = 40 g.
9. Not valid. The first premise implies that a person has to be brave if he is to deserve the fair. However, it does not imply that all who are brave deserve the fair. The second premise only talks of soldiers being brave; it does not mean that only soldiers are brave.
10. Not valid. The first premise implies that all metallic things can break; it, however, does not mean that all things that can break are metallic. In case the first statement were "only if a thing is metallic can it break", then the conclusion would have been valid.
11. Not valid. The first premise implies that the domain of diplomats and that of radicals have no common ground, i.e., they are mutually exclusive. The second premise only implies that some fanatics are radicals and vice versa. The two premises do not prevent diplomats, either all or some of them, from being fanatics.



The diagrams above will help clarify the answer.

12. Valid. Equating "Suresh is a cheat" with A, "Charan has told the truth" with B, and "Charan is not a cheat" with C, the premises will read as: (a) If A, then B (b) If B, then C (c) Therefore if A, then C.
13. Not valid. Had the conclusion been that all men are not upright or some men are not upright, it would have been correct. But to state that no men are upright would be fallacious.
14. Not valid. The first statement implies that one cannot read all the works of Bertrand Russel collectively in one day. However, it does not mean that some work(s) of Bertrand Russel cannot be read in a day. The conclusion suffers from the fallacy of division. When one proceeds from the collective to the distributive use of a term, one commits the fallacy of division.
15. Not valid. The conclusion in this case also suffers from the fallacy of division. The court as a whole found A and B guilty; it does not preclude the possibility of any one member dissenting. Unless it is stated somewhere that the court were unanimous in their judgment, the conclusion would be invalid.
16. Not valid. The first premise implies that no student (individually) is strong enough to lift this gun. It cannot, therefore, lead us to conclude that A, B and C cannot lift this gun collectively. The conclusion here suffers from the fallacy of composition, i.e., proceeding from the distributive to the collective use of the term.
17. Not valid. The first premise implies that in all cases where "the boss is away" it will follow that the workers will play. The converse is, however, not implied by this.
18. Not valid. The word 'end' in the first premise implies the goal of life, whereas 'end' in the second premise means death. There is no common link between the two premises to justify a conclusion.
19. Not valid. When we say 'Either A or B', it means that at least one of these must be true. It does not mean that both cannot be true at the same time. So if X, a successful manager, is very talented, it does not mean that he cannot be democratic also. Hence, we cannot be sure of the validity of the conclusion.
20. (c), i.e., RUBLA. Self-explanatory.
21. $B=7$, $A=4$ and $R=3$. The problem involves addition where B, A and R can have any value from 0 to 9 other than those already accounted for. 1, 2, 5 and 8 are already accounted for. First consider B in the third line of the sum. It cannot be 0, since the total of the

If 3 is considered, it would bring the total of units to 9 and R would therefore be 9.

The total of tens would thus be 19, which means 9 will have to be substituted for A also. But both A and R cannot be 9. B cannot be 4, since R in that case will become 0 and A 1, which cannot be accepted. B cannot be 6 either since R will then become 2, which is already accounted for. Similarly, if B is 9, R becomes 5 which is already accounted for. However, if B is 7, R becomes 3 and A becomes 4.

22. (b), i.e., $x=7$ and $y=57$. The upper slab in each figure contains the total of the values of the vowels that appear in the name of various countries: A=1, E=2, I=3, O=4 and U=5. The lower slab in each figure contains the total value of the consonants in their alphabetical order, omitting the vowels. For example, INDIA has two Is and one A, the values of which total 7. The values of the two consonants, i.e., N and D in the alphabetical order (omitting the vowels) are 11 and 3 respectively. Their total is 14.
23. (c), i.e., 80. Numbering the alphabet in the reverse order, i.e., Z=1, Y=2, X=3 and so on till we have A=26, MAN=14+26+13=53, WOMAN=4+12+14+26+13=69 and similarly KING equals 67. So CLOUD will equal 24+15+12+6+23=80.
24. (d), i.e., suspicious: confiding. CHARY (which means over-cautious) and BOLD are antonyms as are suspicious and confiding.
25. (a), i.e., skilling: slope. One skis on a slope just as one swims in a pool. Other relationships are also logical, but are not as functionally close as these two, i.e., related to sports.
26. (c), i.e., ignorance: education. Education removes ignorance much as medicine cures disease.
27. (d), i.e., shackled: unfettered. One, who is shackled experiences relief when unfettered, just as a person (who is hurt) finds relief when comforted.
28. (d), i.e., request: refusal. When a person tries, he hopes to succeed and if he fails, he gets a negative result. Similarly when a person requests, he expects an acceptance and if the request is turned down, he gets a negative result. The relationship in the two pairs expresses a negative response to an action taken with a positive end in view.
29. (a), i.e., pr/q^2 . X solves p/q problems per min, Y solves q/r problems per min. Dividing X's problem solving rate by that of Y, we get the answer.
30. (d), i.e., 90 kg. Since 25 per cent of Meena's weight equals 10 kg, her weight must be 40 kg. Her mother's weight, therefore, would be $2 \times 40 + 10 = 90$ kg.
31. (b), i.e., Rs 1.92. 90 per cent of the cost of 10 oranges equals 72 paise. Cost of 10 oranges will, therefore, equal $72 \times \frac{100}{90} = 80$ paise. This means one orange costs 8 paise; 24 will cost Rs 1.92.
32. (b), i.e., 4 kg. Let us assume that x kg will be required to counter-balance the piston weighing 9 kg. Since liquids exert equal pressure in all directions and pressure is force/weight per unit area, $\frac{9}{\pi(3)^2}$

33. (b), i.e., 7.5 kg. Assuming that the grocer uses x kg of inferior quality sugar, he would use $(25-x)$ kg of superior quality sugar to make the mixture. Therefore $5.75x + 6.25(25-x)$ should be equal to 25×6.10 . This gives us $5.75x = 25 \times 6.15$ and $x = 7.5$ kg.
34. (c), i.e., 24 litres. When the tank was one-fourth empty, which means three-fourths full, the mileage on the car was 3,845. When it was one-third full, the mileage was 3,940. Since the car averages 9.5 miles per litre, it must have consumed $(95 \div 9.5)$ litres, i.e., 10 litres of petrol. In other words, $(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4})$, i.e., $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the tank should hold 10 litres of petrol. Therefore, the capacity of the tank must be $10 \times 12 = 24$ litres.
35. (d), i.e., 30. Boys: Girls:: $7x:3x$. Therefore, $7x-12$ must be equal to $3x$, which gives us x equal to 3. In other words, there were initially 21 boys and 9 girls in the class.
36. (a), i.e., 78. Let the consecutive integers be x , $x+1$ and $x+2$. Then $3x+3=237$. x , therefore, is equal to 78. The integers hence are 78, 79 and 80, in that order. Subtracting the product of the first two, i.e., 78×79 from the product of the first and the third, i.e., 78×80 , we get $78(80-79)=78$.
37. (d), i.e., 24 outfits. ${}^2P_1 \times {}^3P_1 \times {}^4P_1 = 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$ ways.
38. (d), i.e., 62.5 degrees. Difference of 64 degrees on Ramesh's scale = difference of 100 degrees on the Celsius scale. Difference of $(54-14)$, i.e., 40 degrees on Ramesh's scale should be equal to $\frac{100}{40} \times 40 = 62.5$ degrees on the Celsius scale. Therefore, temperature on the Celsius thermometer would be $0 + 62.5 = 62.5$ degrees.
39. (a), i.e., 38.9 degrees. Assuming that they show the same reading when the temperature is x degrees, then $\frac{x-0}{100} = \frac{x-14}{64}$. This gives us $x = \frac{14 \times 64}{64-100} = 38.9$ degrees.
40. (a), i.e., 20.4 degrees. The equation $\frac{50-32}{180} = \frac{R-14}{64}$ will give us the reading on Ramesh's scale.
41. (c), i.e., 6. The positive divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3 and 6 which add up to 12.
42. (a), i.e., Rs 264. Rs 168 represents $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the cost. In order to gain $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the transistor's cost, one should sell it for $1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ ths of the cost. Therefore, it should be sold for $168 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \text{Rs } 264$.
43. (d), i.e., Rs 450. Assuming that the cart costs Rs x , each horse shall cost $6x$. Therefore, $6x + 6x + x$ should be equal to Rs 975. This gives us x equal to Rs 75. Each horse will, therefore, cost $6 \times 75 = \text{Rs } 450$.
44. (c), i.e., 8 h. Riding both ways would have taken him 3 h 30 min. Walking one way must have then taken him 5 h 45 min — 1 h 45 min, i.e., 4 h. Walking both ways would, therefore, take him 8 h.
45. (c), i.e., 20. The total number of telegraph posts in a km works out to 21, if one km distance is taken from the point where the first post is erected. In one minute, the traveller covers 1 km, since the speed of the train is 60 kmph. This means in 1 min a traveller will be able to count 21 posts, i.e., the maximum number. If one km distance is

taken from a place where the traveller will be able to count 20 posts only.

46. (a), i.e., 19 paise. Assuming that x km is the distance he covered by sea, he must have travelled $x/4$ km by rail and $x/16$ km by bus, which means he must have travelled 640 km by ship, 160 by rail and 40 by bus. The average cost of travel per km would, therefore, be
$$\frac{640 \times 15 + 160 \times 30 + 40 \times 45}{840} = 19 \text{ paise approximately.}$$
47. (d), i.e., Rs 5,600. If $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his income in 1981 = Rs 2,500, his income in 1981 must have been Rs $2,500 \times 8 =$ Rs 20,000. Similarly his income in 1980 must have been Rs $3,300 \times \frac{10}{9} =$ Rs 17,600. The increase in salary from 1980 to 1981 works out to Rs 2,400. His salary in 1982 would, therefore, be Rs 22,400 and his income-tax would amount to $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Rs 22,400 = Rs 5,600.
48. (d), i.e., equal proportion. 5 women in one day do $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the work, one woman in one day, therefore, does $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the work. 5 women and 2 girls can do $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the work in one day. Therefore, 2 girls in one day can do $(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{50})$ th of the work, i.e., $\frac{1}{25}$ th of the work. One girl can, therefore, do $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the work in one day.
49. (c), i.e., $6\frac{2}{3}$ m. When A does 300 m, B does 264 m. Also, when A does 660 m, C does 594 m. In other words, when A does 300 m, C would do $\frac{594}{660} \times 300$ m = 270 m. This means during the period C does 270 m, B does 264 m. Therefore, when C does 300 m, B will be able to do $\frac{264}{270} \times 300$ m = $293\frac{1}{3}$ m. Therefore, C should give B a start of $(300 - 293\frac{1}{3})$ m, i.e., $6\frac{2}{3}$ m or $6\frac{2}{3}$ m.
50. (d), i.e., Deven and his son Varun cannot travel by the same car since at least one person from each family must be in each car and Deven's family consists of himself, Kusum and Varun.
51. (b), i.e., Kaushalya, Munish, Varun and Amitabh. Choice (a) cannot be correct since it includes Deven and Varun together in the same car, which violates the condition that at least one person from each family must be in each car. Choice (c) is not correct since it puts Kaushalya and Krishan together; once Manjri and Vimla (the children of Kaushalya and Krishan) travel by the same car, Krishan and Kaushalya will have to travel in different cars so that at least one member of their family is in each car. Choice (d) is also incorrect since it includes Kusum and Deven in the same car and each member of their family has to travel by a different car, owing to the fact that their family strength is only three.
52. (b), i.e., II only—the Sethi parents do not ride together. As it is, each of the Sethi children is riding in a different car. If the Sethi parents also ride together, then one of the cars will have three members from the Sethi family. This results in the fact that this car will be able to accommodate only one more person. That shall result in one of the families not being represented in this car.
53. (c), combination given against choice (c) must be false, i.e., Amitabh, Deven and Munish cannot be in the same car. Since Rajiv and Devabh have dropped out, the Sethi family going to the hill station will now consist of Satya, Amitabh and Munish only. Therefore, it is imperative that each one of them travels by a different car to

- on (c), i.e., 3 categories—exports from India to Asian countries, USA and Africa exceed imports from these countries.
55. (c), i.e., Rs 56 million or Rs 5.6 crores. The least volume of trade in 1979 was with Africa. To find out which category had the least total rupee volume of trade, you should add up the value of exports and that of imports in respect of each category and then compare them. Exports from India to Africa—Imports from Africa to India = $19.6 - 14 = \text{Rs } 5.6 \text{ crores}$ which equals Rs 56 million.
56. (c), i.e., 80 per cent. The value of India's total exports to Asian countries was Rs 25 crores. To the Philippines, a country in Asia, the value of exports was Rs 5 crores. Therefore, the value of India's exports to Asian countries other than the Philippines was $25 - 5 = \text{Rs } 20 \text{ crores}$. Therefore, we can say that $\frac{80}{100} \times 100 = 80$ per cent of the value of India's exports to Asian countries went to Asian countries other than the Philippines.
57. (d), i.e., Rs 57 crores. Total value of India's imports from European countries was Rs 190 crores. Value of India's imports from Russia was 20 per cent of Rs 190 crores, i.e., Rs 38 crores. Therefore, value of India's exports to Russia would amount to $38 \times 1.5 = 57$ crores.
58. (b), i.e., some honest boys are intelligent. Most boys will certainly cover more than 50 per cent though there is a possibility of the word 'most' covering perhaps 'all boys' also. Giving a limited coverage to the word 'most', i.e., more than 50 per cent, we can certainly infer the statement given against choice (b). We, however, cannot say with certainty about the validity of statements given against other choices.
59. (b), i.e., no women are politicians. Though choice (a) is also valid, we have preferred choice (b) because it is more comprehensive. Choices (c) and (d) are obviously not valid.
60. (d), i.e., Chander who has gained admission to the IIM must be a first class graduate.
61. (b), i.e., some intelligent boys are hardworking. There could be two reasons for the statement, "No intelligent boys are hardworking", to be false: either because all intelligent boys are hardworking or because some intelligent boys are hardworking. Irrespective of whether the first reason is true or not, the second reason has got to be true. Since the statement against choice (a) cannot be inferred with certainty, it cannot be valid. Choice (c) is obviously wrong. As far as choice (d) is concerned, we cannot say for sure whether it is valid or not. This is so because one of the reasons for the statement "No intelligent boys are hardworking" to be false could be that all intelligent boys are hardworking. If this is so, then the statement against choice (d) is not valid. But if the statement is false, because of the second reason as mentioned earlier, then choice (d) would also be correct.
62. (a) FIRED (b) COURT (c) UNDER (d) TAKEN
63. (a) and (e)
64. (c) and (e)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) | Bombay | (b) Raja Ram |
| Mohan Roy | (c) Madan Mohan Malaviya | | | (d) 1928 | 11. (a) |
| 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) |
| 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) |
| 24. (b) | 25. (d) | 26. (a) & (b) | | 27. (c) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (d) | 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) |
| 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) |
| 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (c) | 50. (a) | 51. (c) | 52. (d) |
| 53. (b) | 54. (d) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) |
| 59. (a) | 60. (b) | 61. (d) | 62. (b) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) |
| 65. (a) | 66. (d) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | 69. (a) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (a) | 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (b) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (b) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | | | |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- I 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d)
- II 1. He walked towards the fountain in the park near which some boys were sitting.
2. There will be another match (played) next week.
3. Unless she is invited, how can she attend the function?
4. Knew
5. We have had a most memorable holiday
6. A record number of foreign tourists are expected to visit Kashmir this year
7. By whom was the statue made?
8. Have they?
9. They were digging up a road so that they could repair a cable.
10. Explaining who they were, they warned her.
- III 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)
6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)
- IV 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b)
- V 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (a)
- VI 1. dermatologist 2. a biped 3. an altruist 4. exodus 5. extant
- VII 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)

ABSTRACT REASONING

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer: (c)

From TEST YOUR OWN APTITUDE by J. Barrett & G. Williams

BACKGROUND PLO

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BY CHRISTOPHER S. RAJ

The heat is on in Lebanon. Israel, its troops ringed around Beirut following its June 6 invasion, is demanding that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leave the Lebanese capital or else face extermination. PLO leader Yasser Arafat has refused to comply. As the only recognised organisation for the Palestinian cause, the PLO deserves equal student attention—specially in view of the forthcoming competitive exams. Newspaper reports are not enough. To understand the importance of the PLO, one must know the background.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation was established in 1964 as a representative of the Palestinian people who were evicted from their homeland, Palestine (known as Israel today), by the Jews in 1948 and periodically thereafter. To understand the Palestine issue, and the importance that the PLO derives from it, it is necessary to go back to November 2, 1917 when the then British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour promised "the establishment in Palestine of a national home

for the Jewish people..."

At that time, 90 per cent of the inhabitants in Palestine were Arabs. With the end of World War I, Britain acquired a mandate to administer Palestine. The Balfour Declaration was enforced by opening Palestine to Jews from Europe. In successive years, rising anti-Semitism in Germany, Poland and Russia compelled more Jews to flood into Palestine. Palestinians resented this massive influx and rose in revolt in 1921, 1929 and 1938. But encouraged by Britain, the Jewish population, by World War II end, grew to over a million against less than one lakh in 1917.

On May 14, 1948, the British relinquished their mandate, and the same day the Jewish state of Israel was proclaimed. To appease both the Jews and Palestinians, the UN partitioned Palestine. The Arab state thus carved out had 11,000 sq km of territory with 7 lakh Arabs and 10,000 Jews; the Jewish state consisted of 14,000 sq km of territory with 498,000 Jews and over 400,000 Arabs. The Jews accepted the UN decision; the Arabs did not. Open war resulted between the new state of Israel and Egypt, Trans-Jordan (now Jordan), Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. In the emerging scenario, Israel captured three-fourths of Palestine; Jordan got

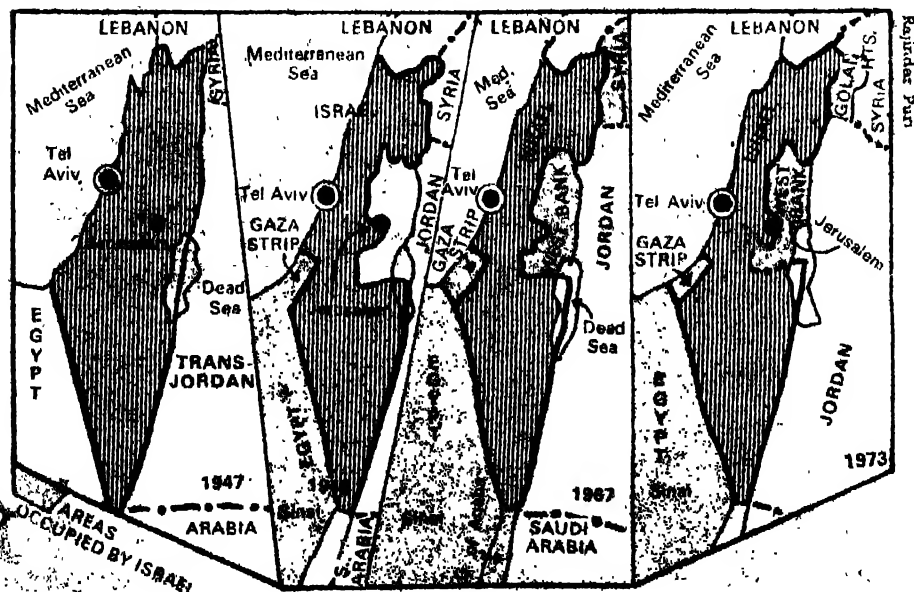
Egypt the Gaza strip; and the Arab defeat left more than 600,000 Palestinian refugees. In the next eight years Israel consolidated its gains. In the 1956 and the subsequent 1967 and 1973 wars, Israel recaptured Gaza and West Bank and enforced military administration on the 1.3 million Palestinians living there.

The consolidations that Israel exercised in the occupied territory included first the eviction of Palestinians to neighbouring Arab nations and then settling down Jewish immigrants from Europe and America in their place. These evicted Palestinians today include, besides the Gazans and West Bankers, some 1.2 million in Jordan's East Bank, Syria and Lebanon; 400,000 in Kuwait and the Gulf States; and 100,000 in other Arab and non-Arab states.

The present population of 3.5 million Palestinians throughout the world maintains a loosely-coordinated network that is primarily, though not totally, directed by the PLO. Established in 1964 at the Palestinian Congress in Jerusalem, the PLO in its early days was led by Ahmed Shuqairy. Several organisational and financial difficulties made it rather innocuous. The same year Shuqairy was replaced by Yasser Arafat.

After the defeat of the Arab armies in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Palestinians' shared feeling of despair sparked a resurgence of national sentiment. It found its most practical and immediate expression in the rejuvenation of the PLO and its first guerilla raids into Israel. The raids were carried out by Al Fatah, a guerilla group led by Arafat. Though obscure at that time, Al Fatah emerged as the most organised, well-equipped and well-financed resistance group. Later, in 1969, Arafat became the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee (equivalent of a national cabinet) and the Palestinian cause became more pronounced. Since then the Palestinians have been carrying out regular guerilla raids into Israel.

The Palestine liberation struggle is now being carried out by several guerilla groups. Apart from Arafat's Al Fatah, other important PLO factions include Saiqa, led by Issam Qadi, having 2,000 supporters with close Syrian ties; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestinians (PFLP), headed by George Habash, with about 1,000 followers committed to Marxist ideology; PFLP-General Command (GC)—a breakaway faction of PFLP—with Ahmed Jabril as its leader and a following of about 250; Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Naif Hawatmah, having about 1,000 followers, mostly with left wing leanings; Palestine (Continued on page 72)



"To discover a system for the avoidance of war is a vital need of our civilisation," said Bertrand Russell. There have been wars and there will be more. I agree that no such system can ever be found which can absolutely stop wars. The need for a war emanates from feelings of hatred, jealousy or lust for more power. As these are human weaknesses they can never be uprooted.

Kashmir has long been a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. It is incorrect to assume that the Simla Agreement constitutes a final settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir issue. It does not. Section VI of the agreement specifically states that representatives of the two sides "will meet to discuss a final settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir question". The Kashmir problem should be solved for a lasting peaceful relationship between the two countries. And this can happen only in an atmosphere of harmony and peace. Therefore, we must accept Pakistan's "no-war pact". After all, we ourselves have been working and pressing for it all these years.

The party in power has always tried to divert the attention of the masses from burning issues. And in this attempt, it tries to create confusion in the minds of the public by raising trivial issues. I don't understand why there should have been so much hue and cry over the no-war proposal initially made on September 15, 1981 and later confirmed through an official note on November 22. As soon as the offer came in, the Indian Government labelled the move a propaganda ploy without pausing to test whether this could be turned into a genuine peace initiative. Mrs Gandhi declared that India would not fall into a trap. It was said that Pakistan could not acquire arms and talk peace at the same time. May I ask you, is India honestly doing otherwise? Has India not in the recent past made, and is it not even now negotiating, very large arms purchases?

Critics say that the Simla Agreement is itself a no-war pact. So what is the use of another pact? Let me suggest that reiteration helps

DEBATE

PRIZE-WINNING ENTRIES

The response to our first Debate Contest 'Should India Enter Into A No-war Pact With Pakistan?' was overwhelmingly in favour of the proposition. Both the prize-winning entries are also in favour of the pact.

in reinforcing the commitment and giving it contemporary significance.

Doubts are raised that Pakistan is under military rule and Zia has little or no civilian support. The fact is that India's longstanding policy is to deal with governments of the day. This is what peaceful coexistence is about and it is to this principle that the Simla Agreement is dedicated.

It is better if we take a soft attitude towards Pakistan. The two super powers, USA and USSR, are trying to create chaos in this sub-continent, each for its personal gain. Therefore, any initiative which promises peace in the sub-continent should be welcomed.

Pradeep Kumar Agrawal, Roorkee

In my opinion India should conclude such a pact with an open mind, in a spirit of good-neighbourliness, without any fear or rancour. On an analytical appraisal, this offer could be viewed as a positive step in line with what India had offered as far back as 1949 and repeated on many occasions thereafter. Moreover, this is in keeping with the Simla Agreement of 1972 and a clear recognition of the concept of bilateralism.

All the contrary arguments are mere harping on the past or exclusive reliance on what has gone by. We cannot forget that Pakistan was born in bloodshed and war with the partition of united India in 1947 and her first necessity was survival. To that end, she worked out all kinds of strategies—diplomatic and military. The 1971 war led to the loss of her eastern wing. Now she is a member of the non-aligned movement like India and

is out of the erstwhile military alliances. It is high time that forgetting previous bitterness we grasped this hand of friendship as a proof of our living in the present with an eye on the future. Thus, a new chapter may be heralded, since India is interested in a strong and friendly Pakistan.

Peace and stability are the prime needs of both the countries, inhabited by peoples who unlike the political garb, are not ethnically and culturally distant. Their common concern is raising the standard of living of their peoples by concentrated all-round development. To conserve scarce resources they can ill-afford wasteful expenditure on stockpiling of armament. This offer shows realism and realisation by Pakistan of the futility of antagonism.

Mutual interest demands preservation by both, of their non-aligned status through scrupulous avoidance of becoming pawns in the power politics of the super powers and thus turning their sub-continent into a theatre of war. This truth needs to be inculcated through cooperation, cordiality and frank understanding of each other's problems. What is required is stress on 'commonality' or things that unite, rather than lending weight to the factors that divide and lead to tension and discord. The way to achieve this objective is to keep such divisive forces at bay and build bridges of understanding through mutual confidence. Firm foundations should be laid in the minds of people by affording them occasions to get together in social and commercial dealings so as to have better understanding.

Long-term considerations and the international situation demand the availing of this favourable climate of harmonious involvement. If we are attacked, in spite of a no-war pact, we have the men and material to defend ourselves. The first round of parleys and subsequent reactions hold out optimistic hopes. India's Prime Minister wants a treaty of friendship, having declared that regardless of the existence of a no-war pact, India would never invade Pakistan.

Mamta Kalra, New Delhi

GIC interview for the post of Assistant Administrative Officer

After getting through the written exam I was called for an interview at Calcutta for appointment to the post of Assistant Administrative Officer in the General Insurance Corporation of India. I resolved to be calm and collected on the D-day. But easier said than done! With a queasy feeling in my stomach I stepped into the room, where four erudite persons were waiting to judge my suitability for the job. I took my seat after exchanging greetings.

The interview began with the chairman asking me how many states I had visited so far. I was then asked a few questions on the socio-cultural milieu of the states. Then the second member took over and wanted to know why I wished to join the GIC. I told him that the job promised a good deal of prestige and also pecuniary benefits.

At this juncture, the second member asked me whether I knew anything about the universal declaration of human rights. I replied in the affirmative, thus paving the way for a lively discussion on the nature and kinds of human rights. Thereafter he asked me to explain the reasons for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. I told him that the main idea was to keep the Indian Ocean free from super-power rivalry and thus prevent the littoral states from being destabilised.

Then the discussion switched over to the recent controversy regarding parliamentary vs presidential form of government. The second member wanted to know the main arguments advanced by the protagonists of the presidential form of government in India. I told him that the problem of political defections had been cited as the most important reason for switching over from parliamentary to presidential form of government. He then asked me to elaborate on the points on which the West German Chancellor differed with the US President over the Polish issue. I answered

MY INTERVIEW

PRIZE-WINNING ENTRIES

For the My Interview Contest we received some very interesting personal experiences. The accounts of the two who won our contest are examples of two totally different kinds of interviews.

this question to the best of my knowledge.

At this stage, another member enquired about my hobbies. "Gardening," I replied. But he wanted to know about my other interests. He asked me whether I read books. When I said yes, he asked about my favourite author. I told him that I liked Thomas Hardy the most. This sparked off a discussion on the relevance of Hardy to modern times. The discussion went on for quite a long time, but ultimately I was able to convince the member. The interview ended with the chairman asking me whether I would join the GIC if selected. I replied in the affirmative. I was then permitted to leave. I thanked the chairman and came out of the room.

Rakesh Kumar Sinha, Bhojpur (Bihar)

Interview for the post of a journalist

I had appeared for many competitive exams, aspiring for a career in business management. Unfortunately, I couldn't get through, and after my graduation I was at a dead end. It was then that my father suggested that I apply for the job of a journalist in one of the dailies. I applied half-heartedly and was amazed when I received the interview call. Frankly, I lacked the necessary qualifications and had practically no experience in writing—not even for my college magazine. Though not very interested in journalism, I decided to appear since I had nothing else to do.

On the D-day, I rose from my bed at 8.30 feeling sluggish. With the interview scheduled for 9.30,

I was at the bus-stop by nine. I stood for a good 15 minutes, patiently, or rather impatiently, waiting in vain. Luck was on my side, for soon a friend of mine came along on his scooter and dropped me at the venue—just two minutes before the deadline.

Ten candidates were to be interviewed and I was eighth in line. All of them looked confident and experienced and I felt that I didn't have much of a chance.

At about five minutes to ten I was called in. I entered, wished the chairman and was asked to take my seat. There was a panel of five experts who examined my certificates and fired questions at me. I replied as best as I could. I reproduce part of the interview below.

Interviewer (I): What books do you read? Your favourite authors?

Self (S): Mainly fiction and sometimes non-fiction. I have enjoyed books by Irving Wallace, Jonathan Black and others but these days I read any book if I find it interesting.

I: What interests you more—mystery, crime, sports, politics, sex?

S: I prefer crime stories over the others.

I: If you were assigned to cover the PM's speech somewhere and you somehow missed it, what would you do?

S: I would try to get a tape-recording of that speech if possible. Otherwise, I would have to prepare my story based on the reports of others.

I: If the editor caught you in a restaurant with your girlfriend when you were supposed to be at your desk, how would you react?

S: Would you like a frank answer?

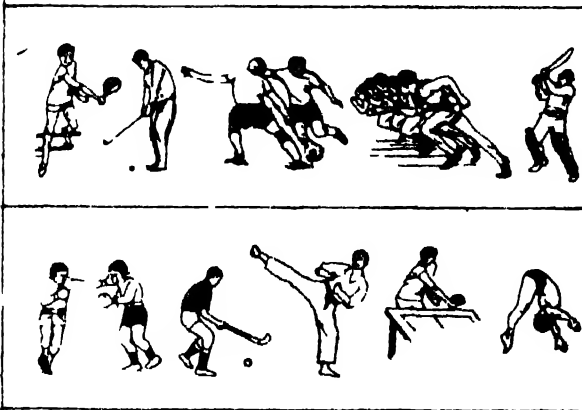
I: Yes.

S: First of all, I doubt if I would even notice the editor even if he walked in front of me. And if he did tap me on the shoulder, I would introduce my girlfriend to him as the source of my imagination and inspiration. For isn't there a woman behind every successful man?

I learned later that it was my answer to the last question that got me the job.

V. Niranjan, New Delhi

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BY SANJUKTA BANERJI

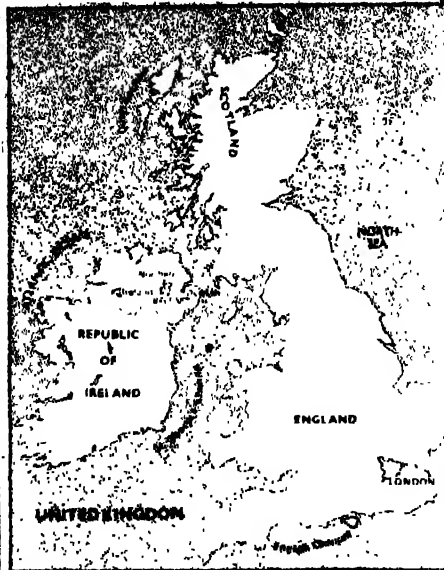
Exclusive and extensive information compiled in a convenient format—just for you. Vital statistics that include the country's industrial growth, population, religion, balance-of-payments position. . .

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies off the north-western coast of the mainland of Europe. The largest islands in the British Isles are Great Britain (comprising the mainlands of England, Wales and Scotland) and Ireland (comprising Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic). Off the southern coast of England is the Isle of Wight, off the extreme south-west are the Isles of Scilly, off northern Wales is Anglesey; off western Scotland are numerous small islands and to the north are the Orkneys and the Shetlands. All the smaller islands have administrative ties with the mainland although the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands between Great Britain and France have a large measure of administrative autonomy and are not a part of England, Wales, Scotland or N. Ireland.

Area: Total 94,251 sq miles, land: 93,051 sq miles, water: 1,200 sq miles. **Great Britain:** 88,799 sq miles. (**England:** 50,362 sq miles, **Wales:** 8,019 sq miles, **Scotland:** 30,418 sq miles); **Northern Ireland:** 5,452 sq miles.

Climate: Mild and temperate. In the west, the mean annual temperature ranges from 8°C in the Hebrides to 11°C in the extreme south-west of England. In the east it is lower. The mean monthly temperature in the extreme north at Lerwick (Scotland) ranges from 8°C during winter to 12°C during summer. The corresponding figures for the extreme south (Isle of Wight) are 5°C and 16°C. **Average annual rainfall:** 1,100 mm (England: 830 mm). The rainfall is fairly well distributed throughout the year, but comparatively, March to June are the driest months and October to January the wettest.

Rivers: Longest river in Britain: Severn, 220 miles; longest river in England: Thames, 215 miles.



Time: The prime meridian (0° longitude) passes through the observatory at Greenwich (London). The time is the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Population (1979): Total in UK: 55.9 m. **England:** 46.3 m; **Wales:** 2.8 m, **Scotland:** 5.2 m; **N. Ireland:** 1.6 m. **Birth rate** (per 1,000): 13; **death rate:** 12; **average life expectancy:** 69 years for males, 76 years for females; **age-wise break up:** under 15 years—21%, 15 to 64 years—64%, 65 and above—15%. **1981 census preliminary count for England and Wales—49.0 m** (increase of 0.5% since 1971). **Migration (1969—79):** emigrants: 2.4 m, immigrants: 2.0 m.

Language: English (derived mainly from Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French), Celtic languages in Wales, Cornwall, the Isle of Man, the highlands of Scotland and Ireland. A Scottish form of Gaelic in the Scottish highlands and the western coastal regions and an Irish form of Gaelic in N. Ireland.

Religions: Church of England: 55%, Roman Catholics 10%, Presbyterians 3%, Methodists 1%, Jews 1%. **Other religions:** Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs.

Capital: UK: London (11th largest city in the world); **Wales:** Cardiff; **Scotland:** Edinburgh; **N. Ireland:** Belfast.

Size and population of five main urban centres: **Greater London:** 609.7 sq miles, 6.7 m; **Birmingham:** 182.0 sq miles, 1 m; **Glasgow:** 60.5 sq miles, 7.9 m; **Leeds:** 217.0 sq miles, 7.2 m; **Sheffield:** 141.9 sq miles, 5.4 m.

Government: A constitutional democracy, with the monarch as the constitutional head of the government and the Parliament as the supreme

body, partly by statutes, partly by common law and partly by conventions. It is not a single document and can be altered by an Act of Parliament or by general agreement to vary, abolish or create a convention.

Monarchy: The most ancient secular institution in the UK, it follows the hereditary principle. The present monarch is Queen Elizabeth II. Though head of the executive, the queen in practice acts on the advice of her ministers.

Parliament: Includes the Queen, the House of Lords and the elected House of Commons. They meet together only on occasions of symbolic significance. The House of Lords consists of the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. Total membership is over 1,000. The House of Commons members are elected through universal adult suffrage. It has 635 seats (England: 516, Wales: 36, Scotland: 71, N. Ireland: 12).

Party system: Parties are not registered or formally recognised by law, but in practice most candidates belong to a particular party. **Major parties:** Conservative, Labour, Liberal, Social Democratic. At present, the Conservative Party is in power with Margaret Thatcher as the Prime Minister.

Privy Council: Its main functions are to advise the crown to approve Orders in Council, and on issues of royal proclamations, the most important of which relate to prerogative Acts of the same validity as Acts of Parliament. **Members:** approximately 360. They include cabinet ministers, and eminent persons in monarchical commonwealth countries appointed by the crown.

Local government: **England and Wales:** divided into 53 large counties which include 369 smaller districts, **Scotland:** administered on a two-tier basis. Nine regions divided into 53 districts, each having elected councils; **N. Ireland:** 26 district councils.

Judiciary: Divided into civil and criminal courts. England and Wales have, at the head of the superior courts, the House of Lords as the final court of appeal. In Scotland and N. Ireland, the responsibility for administering justice rests with the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary and the Secretaries of State. The High Court, presided over by the Lord Justice-General, is the supreme criminal court in Scotland.

Education: **Compulsory schooling:** from 5 years, **minimum age for leaving school:** 16 years; **number of schools:** 38,500; **number of universities:** 45 (including the Open University), **school attendance (1979):** over 11 m; **university**

Defence Services (1981): Royal Navy and Royal Marines: 73,627; Army: 16,311, Royal Air Force: 92,977, total: 333,915.

Unemployment rate (1980): Britain. 6.9%, N. Ireland: 12.7%.

Gross National Product (1979 at factor cost): £164 billion, Increase over 10 years (since 1969). 21%.

Gross Domestic Product by industry (1979): Manufacturing: £45,582 m (27.9%), distributive trades: £17,146 m (10.5%), insurance, banking and finance £14,891 m (9.1%); public administration and defence: £11,752 m (7.2%), public health and education services: £11,030 m (6.7%).

Agriculture: Arable land: England—13,167,000 acres, Wales and Monmouth—738,000 acres, Scotland—3,140,000 acres, principal crops (1979). wheat—7.1 m tonnes, barley—9.5 m tonnes, potatoes—6.4 m tonnes, fodder crops—3 m tonnes

Forestry (1980): Productive woodland in Britain: 1,749,000 hectares. The forest commission is responsible for 884,300 hectares.

Largest organisations in terms of employees (1979): Post office. 411 000; National Coal Board: 300,000, B.L. (formerly British Leyland): 192,000, General Electric Company 191,000.

Chemical Industries: 151,000.

Largest companies in terms of net assets: British Petroleum: £8,400 m; Shell Transport and Trading: £5,600 m.

Net output of manufacturing industries (1978): £58,106 m. Mechanical engineering: £7,681 m; food, drinks and tobacco: £7,542 m; vehicles: £5,761 m; chemicals and allied industries: £5,602 m; electrical engineering: £5,251 m.

Revenue: (1980-81): Budget estimate: £65,415 m; actual receipts: £66,814 m; budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1981-82: £75,524 m.

Expenditure (1980-81): Budget and supplementary estimate: £73,175 m; actual payments out of the exchequer: £76,728 m; budget estimate of ordinary expenditure for 1981-82: £83,697 m.

Earnings: Average weekly earnings: male—£96.94, female—£58.24; gross personal income (before tax): 1969—£39,840m, 1979—£166,470 m.

General index of retail prices: 1974=100; 1980=263.7.

Standard of living: Private households. 97%; average size of households (1978). 2.7 persons, telephones 57%; cars: 57%; washing machines: 75%; deep freezers. 32%, central heating: 50%.

Exports (1979): Manufactured goods. £33,095m (77%); fuels: £4,319m

(5.9%); basic materials: £1,249m (2.9%); principal markets (1979): Federal Republic of Germany—£4,244m, USA—£4,047 m, France—£3,071m, the Netherlands—£3,063m; total exports to developed countries: £32,208m; total exports to developing countries: £9,260m; total exports to centrally planned economies: £1,191m.

Imports (1979): Manufactured goods: £31,441m (64.9%); fuels: £5,779m (11.9%); foods, beverages and tobacco: £6,521m (13.4%); basic materials: £3,965m (8.2%); principal seller countries: Federal Republic of Germany—£5,799m, USA—£4,920m, France—£4,064 m, the Netherlands—£3,446m, Switzerland—£2,565m; total imports from developed countries: £38,141m; total imports from developing countries: £8,698m, total imports from centrally planned economies: £1,536m.

Balance of payments (1979): £1,863m.

Currency: Pound (£), one pound=100 new pence.

Newspaper circulation (1980): The Sun—3.8m; Daily Mirror—3.6m; Daily Express—2.3m; Daily Mail—1.9m.

Leading journals of opinion: The Economist, New Statesman, Spectator, Tribune, New Society and New Scientist. [a]

BACKGROUNDER : PLO

(Continued from page 67)

Popular Struggle Front led by Samir Ghusha with about 200 followers, Arab Liberation Front, closely supported by Iraq, with Abdul Rahman Ahmedi as its leader and a following of 500, Palestine National Front in Occupied Territories, leader unnamed, operates clandestinely in the West Bank and Gaza strip, Palestine Liberation Front (formed after a split from PFLP-GC in 1977) headed by Abu' Abbas with 250 followers, and Black June Organisation (based in Baghdad) led by Abu Nidal, with 500 followers. These groups are represented in the PLO Executive Committee, the current membership of which is 15.

The Executive Committee reflects the varied and sincere debate within the Palestinian nation on whether there should be one large, secular Palestinian state, grouping the Palestinians with the people of present day Israel, or whether there should be a political and territorial compromise to establish a smaller Palestinian state in only the Israel-occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

A conclusive answer to this internal debate has been provided by the Palestine National Council (PNC)—the 300-strong,

Damascus-based Palestinian Parliament-in-exile—which represents all political and guerilla groups as well as Palestinian labour unions, educational institutions, women and student groups and technical bodies such as the Palestinian Red Crescent (Red Cross). Over the years, its irregular meetings (generally once a year) have gradually adopted resolutions affirming the desire of Palestinians to establish a state in the West Bank and Gaza, thereby professing an implicit recognition of Israel's statehood and legitimacy, if only grudgingly.

The 55-member Central Council is the standing committee of the PNC and the Palestine National Fund, another significant Palestine institution in Damascus, is PLO's Treasury. It collects funds from various sources for distribution among hundreds of Palestinian social and technical institutions in West Asia, to meet the developmental needs of the Palestinian refugees. It also collects the official aid payments that Arab governments make to the PLO under the terms of the Arab Summit (or the agreement of 22 Arab heads of state) reaffirmed at the Baghdad Summit in November 1978, when \$300 million was allocated to the PLO. In the Gulf states, a five per cent income-tax is collected from Palestinians working

there. It is transferred to the PLO.

On the military front exists a small Palestinian standing army integrated with those of the Arab states. The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, like a police force, maintains internal liaison with the Arab armies, and internal security in refugee camps.

The PLO became so significant that the 1974 Arab Summit in Rabat recognised it as the only representative of the Palestinian people. Until then, Jordan was claiming to be their spokesman and the Arab states were reluctant to recognise the PLO as the Palestinians' representative.

The same year, India co-sponsored a resolution for granting observer status to the PLO and inviting a PLO-delegation to the General Assembly session. The General Assembly resolution was passed with a thumping majority.

Arafat, thereafter, addressed the UN General Assembly on November 13, 1974. He highlighted the fact that the Palestinian problem was not a refugee problem but a struggle for self-determination and statehood.

Today the PLO is recognised by 117 countries as the representative of the Palestinians. It has offices in 90 countries, some of which, like India, have given it diplomatic status. [a]

I have completed M.A. in Economics securing 55 per cent marks. I've recently been selected for the post of clerk-cum-cashier in Bank of Baroda, and have also been offered an officer's grade in a rural bank sponsored by Allahabad Bank. Which of these is better?

D.S. Rupauliha, Banda (UP)

Take up the officer's post. True, you may initially face difficulties living in a rural area, but gradually you'll get used to it. And your job would be secure as it is sponsored by a bank with large holdings.

As a clerk-cum-cashier, your promotion to higher positions would be difficult and would also take a long time. By then you'd have lost your seniority, which really matters in a bank job. If you join straight away as an officer, after four to five years of work experience, you could ask for a transfer to some other branch more suited to you.

I am a first year MBBS student of Rajindra Medical College, Ranchi, and am facing financial problems in continuing my studies. I'll have to discontinue medicine if I cannot get immediate financial backing. Please help me.

Sudhir Kr. Sethi, Ranchi

Most institutions have such facilities as fee concession (full and half depending upon the father's income) and book-bank schemes for the needy students. You could find out if your college offers these facilities. In addition, scholarships are given to meritorious students.

But if you desire a long-term arrangement, it's best that you contact banks. We have carried additional information on this subject in our inaugural issue dated October '81.

Besides this, many trusts and concerns assist deserving students eager to do well in life. Usually, the repayment terms are liberal and the student has to clear his debts after he gets a job and as per his paying capacity. Keep an eye on

the daily newspapers for such announcements.

You could also start taking tuitions of 11th and 12th standard students living near your home to improve your financial position. Many interested in taking up medicine, or even engineering, may be eager to take your help. Besides grounding them on subjects like Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Maths, you could counsel them on where to concentrate their study, how to tackle questions, etc for success in medical and engineering entrance exams.

Wish you the very best of luck.

What is the difference between a Computer Programmer and a Computer Scientist? What are the career prospects if one takes up Statistics? What are the courses offered by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Calcutta, in Statistics and Computer Science?

Ranjit Sen, Calcutta

Computer Scientists (technically Computer Engineers) take care of the hardware aspect of computers—they have knowledge of the computer mechanism and functioning and are responsible for its maintenance. Radical innovations or the designing of new and more sophisticated computers is the Computer Engineer's job. Engineering graduates and PGs in science are taken in this field.

Computer Programmers or Systems Analysts or software personnel handle mechanical tabulation of data, study the problem carefully from the customer's as well as the machine's viewpoint and have to respond appropriately in order to produce the desired results. They prepare a flow chart which shows in sequence the steps the computer must take. Facts and figures to be processed are converted into cards or tapes used by the computer. Then the machine is test-run. If the machine responds according to expectations, the actual data is fed and the programme is activated.

Software personnel must know one of the following languages to operate a computer: Cobol, Fortran IV, Basic and Auto Coder. Commerce and Maths graduates with a flair for statistics are preferred here.

Regarding the scope for statisticians, openings for them exist in central and state governments, statistical and economic bureaux, institutions engaged in socio-economic research, national laboratories conducting scientific and industrial research, financial journals and newspapers, banks and some large business houses. In recent years government departments have been relying increasingly on them for finding a solution to the problems of trade, industry, etc. Those engaged in the private sector are called upon to conduct public opinion polls, market surveys, etc. Tables, charts and graphs are to be prepared to facilitate interpretation of a mass of information. They have to draft reports and highlight the conclusions drawn. The task of statisticians, particularly at higher levels, has become very important and significant.

As to your last query, the ISI, Calcutta, offers M.Stat. courses, Intensive Course on Programming and Application of Electronic Computers and Junior Course in Operation of Punched Card Machines. They also award a diploma in Computer Science.

NOTE TO READERS

Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, but we receive too many letters to answer personally. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Letters are chosen for general interest or in particular cases where the facts are hard to track down. Make your career problems specific and brief. Send your queries to: CAREER COUNSELLING, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied with the coupon.

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Date of exam: 17.10.82

Last date for receipt of applications: 2.8.82 (17.8.82 for candidates staying abroad or in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep).

Eligibility: For post (i): A degree with diploma in Printing Technology; minimum 7 years experience in a printing press/publishing house/government organisation handling print-buying, out of which 4 years experience should be in administrative capacity.

For post (ii): A graduate or post-graduate degree with a second division and diploma in journalism/advertising/public relations, minimum 3 years experience as an officer in an advertising agency/public relations/advertising department or a reputed organisation and a flair for writing in journals.

For post (iii): A degree or mini-

mum second class diploma in Mechanical/ Electrical/ Electronics/ Chemical/Automobile/Textile/Metallurgical Engineering; minimum 3 years experience required for diploma holders in their fields, with a firm engaged in manufacturing, processing or assembling activity (annual turnover not less than Rs 25 lakhs).

For post (iv): A degree in Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Husbandry/Agricultural Engineering/Dairy Science/Veterinary Science/Fishery Science. Field experience is desirable.

Age: Not more than 40 years for post (i), 35 years for post (ii), 30 years for posts (iii) and (iv) and not less than 21 years on 1.1.82.

Subjects to be examined in: Not specified

How to apply: Apply with a crossed postal order/demand draft for Rs 40 (Rs 10 for SC/ST) drawn in favour of the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board (Delhi), payable at the Kalkaji Post Office, New Delhi/New Delhi banks. Indicate on the envelope, in block letters, the name of the post applied

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CAREER NEWS

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CALENDAR OF EXAMS

Name of exam	Date of exam	Subjects to be examined in
1. Grade 'C' Stenographers' Limited Departmental Competitive Exam (SSC)	5th August	Not specified
2. Engineering Services Exam (UPSC)	8th August	General English, General Studies and the candidates' engineering discipline
3. Reserve Bank of India Grade 'B' Officers' Exam, for SC/ST (RBI)	29th August	English, G.K., Economics & Social Problems
4. Clerical Cadre Exam (Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region)	29th August	Objective type exam comprises Test of Reasoning, Numerical Ability, English Language, Clerical Aptitude, Descriptive test comprises Essay, Letter and Precise Writing in English
5. Stenographers' Exam (SSC)	5th September	Stenography test of dictation
6. Assistants' Grade Exam (UPSC)	5th October	Essay, English, Arithmetic and G.K.
7. Inspectors of Central Excise, Income-Tax Exam (SSC)	10th October	General Studies, General English and Arithmetic

S	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
M	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
T	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
W	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
T	3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26
F	4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	6	13	20	27
S	5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	7	14	21	28

June 3 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to meet Opposition leaders for talks regarding presidential candidate

Curfew in Phulwarisharif (Bihar) after violence.

June 4 Severe cyclonic storm off Orissa coast kills 50.

Israeli envoy in London shot, wounded seriously

Israeli fighters bombard PLO's (Palestine Liberation Organisation) headquarters and refugee camps in Beirut.

Presidential poll on July 12.

June 5 130 die in Israeli raids on Lebanon

26 killed as Iraqi planes bomb Iranian city of Ilam

Seven-nation Versailles Summit opens.

Curfew relaxed in Phulwarisharif

June 6 Israeli troops invade southern Lebanon by air, land and sea

Versailles Summit Big Seven vote for curbs on open-door trade policy with USSR.

June 7 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announces further credit liberalisation measures.

Pakistan's no-war pact draft sent to India recently, not acceptable

Rebel forces take over Chad capital, Ndjamena

UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament opens

June 8 Rebels consolidate position in Chad.

Mrs Gandhi rules out idea of consensus President mooted by Opposition

June 9 Israeli fighters destroy Syrian SAM missile sites in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and capture PLO base near Beirut

US vetoes UN Security Council resolution demanding unconditional Israeli pullout from Lebanon.

June 10 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) Summit meeting opens in Bonn

Bombay High Court's Division Bench dismisses former Maharashtra Chief Minister A.R. Antulay's appeal against Justice B. Lentin's findings holding him guilty of arbitrary cement allotment

Iraq declares unilateral ceasefire in 21 month war with Iran

June 11 Iran rejects Iraq's ceasefire and withdrawal offer.

Kenya becomes one-party state.

India proposes five-point action programme for nuclear weapons' freeze.

immediate suspension of their tests and binding on non-use of such weapons, in UN's second special session on disarmament.

June 12 Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam defeated in elections

June 13 New leftist alliance takes over in Mauritius with Aneerood Jugnauth as PM

Aid-India Consortium's annual meeting begins in Paris

June 14 Israelis cut off Beirut

Mrs Gandhi asks Antulay to relinquish chairmanship of controversial Pratibha Pratishthan and other trusts

June 15 Argentine troops in the Falk lands surrender to Britain.

Antulay not to quit trusts.

Indefinite dawn-to-dusk curfew in Aizawl town after killing of Mizoram journalist.

Marginal rise in Consortium aid to India

June 16 Israelis capture PLO stronghold east of Beirut

Indirect talks on Afghanistan between Pakistan and Soviet backed Babrak Karmal regime in Kabul begin in Geneva Iran refuses to enter into the negotiations

June 17 US President Ronald Reagan proposes sharp cuts in US and Soviet nuclear arsenals at UN's special session on disarmament

Biggest offensive of El Salvador civil war

June 18 48-hour truce begins in Lebanon to allow US mediation

Violence and arson by angry mob of Akali Dal (Longowal) workers in Patiala

June 19 US Presidential envoy Philip Habib and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis fail to persuade PLO to lay down arms

Flash floods in Manipul army called for assistance

Anti-martial law violence erupts anew in Wroclaw, S.W. Poland

Rebel leader Hissene Habre declares himself Chad's interim Head of State

June 20 Iraq starts withdrawing from Iranian territory

June 21 Congress (I) Parliamentary Board chooses Giani Zail Singh as presidential nominee Opposition parties choose Hiren Mukherjee

June 22 19 persons feared dead in Air India plane crash in Bombay.

Giani Zail Singh signs nomination

papers for presidential election, H.R. Khanna new Opposition nominee as Hiren Mukherjee not in voters' list

Supreme Court refuses to stay Bombay High Court verdict on Antulay

June 23 Ceasefire in Lebanon breaks after 12 hours as Israeli fighters attack Syrian positions east of Beirut

H.R. Khanna files nomination papers

Flare up of violence and arson in Patiala **June 24** Israeli forces bombard Beirut areas occupy part of Beirut-Damascus highway

Bhajan Lal's Haryana Congress (I) Government wins trial of strength in Assembly with election of its nominee, Tara Singh as speaker

Guns attack Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's residence in Harare

Straight contest for Presidency as 34 other nominations rejected

June 25 US Secretary of State Alexander Haig resigns

Lebanese PM Shafiq al Wazzan resigns amid fresh fighting

June 26 New ceasefire in Lebanon holds amid hopes of breakthrough, US vetoes French motion in UN calling for Israel's withdrawal

June 27 Israel calls on Palestinian guerrillas and civilians to quit Beirut PLO leader Yasser Arafat vows to fight to death

US space shuttle Columbia blasts off on final test flight

June 28 UP Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh resigns after carnage by dacoits in Mainpuri district

Indian draft on joint commission sent to Pakistan

PLO sets conditions to leave Beirut

Argentina accepts formal cessation of hostilities with Britain

June 29 Israel grants PLO grace period and safe conduct

Six Harijans shot dead by landlords in Aurangabad district in Bihar.

New UP Chief Minister to be chosen after presidential poll.

June 30 PLO agrees to leave Beirut

July 1 Talks on PLO pullout in trouble following Habib's insistence that Lebanese leftists disarm

States overdrafts converted into long-term loans

July 2 PLO leader rejects disarm call Israel tightens siege of Beirut.

A.R.

FARAKKA TALKS

TIME TO BRIDGE THE GAP

A major irritant in the Indo-Bangladesh relations has been the dispute concerning the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka. During the rainy season both nations get more than a fair share of water from the Ganga but during the lean season they face considerable difficulties. The flow of the Ganga falls steeply, affecting river basins on both sides.

The two countries had come to a temporary accord in 1977 under which India had liberally accommodated Bangladesh (90 per cent of the river flows through India) by agreeing to release 62.5 per cent of water to that country. But, as the low flow and the accompanying salinity and siltage pose a grave threat to the Calcutta port, India has been pressing for 40,000 cusecs of the Ganga waters out of a total flow of 55,000 cusecs during the lean season. On the other hand, Bangladesh, for whom the water from the river is vital for irrigation of a large catchment area, has always felt that the ratio has been inadequate and unfair. Thus, the share of waters linked to the Farakka Barrage construction has never satisfied the two countries. A lasting solution to the problem, under the circumstances, will be to ensure that the needs of both the countries are adequately met. The 1977 agreement will expire in November this year and if the two countries do not concur on any fresh terms before that, India will be under no obligation to supply water at Farakka.

The Bangla Agriculture Minister A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan visited New Delhi in the last week of June to discuss the matter with the Union Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey and arrive at a fresh mutually acceptable formula. Earlier, several rounds of talks between the two sides had proved fruitless. Rather than remaining a technical problem concerning distribution of river waters, it had become an emotional issue, and worse still, had over the years, acquired distinct political overtones. Both sides had

all along been unrelenting and a solution seemed unlikely.

But Khan's visit to this country was well-timed. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's recent visit to Bangladesh, the first by any foreign dignitary to that country, had created the right atmosphere. India's gesture of diverting one lakh tonnes of wheat to Bangladesh had created further goodwill. More importantly, the new H.M. Ershad administration's remarkable pragmatism in its thinking and functioning at home had given ample scope to believe that the negotiations concerning sharing of river waters could be pursued in the same spirit.

But nothing concrete seems to have emerged though the talks ended on a note of optimism. Top leaders of the two countries still have to bridge the considerable differences that exist in their respective attitudes to the problem. The Indian solution is to link the mighty Brahmaputra with the Ganga above Farakka through a gravity link canal with a capacity of one lakh cusecs. The canal would be taken out from a barrage over the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa in Assam and flow through Bangladesh before re-entering India near Farakka. Bangladesh has proposed to make the issue tripartite and include Nepal in the negotiations in order to link up the Himalayan rivers for augmenting the flow of Ganga waters. Many tributaries of the Ganga such as the Kosi, the Gandak, the Karnali and the Mahakali originate in Nepal. But India considers the entire issue to be purely bilateral and is in no mood to include Nepal in the consultations. The two sides have so far not even examined the rival proposals in detail. Bangladesh, in the meantime, has made matters more difficult by raising the issue at an international forum in Nairobi.

The first step towards a long-term solution should be a joint study of the two proposals and their implications. River water disputes are not uncommon to this country. Discords concerning the sharing of the waters of the Narmada, the

Cauvery, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Ravi-Beas link-up have been solved. India has always approached the problem in the same spirit. Bangladesh has now got to show confidence in India's intentions whose image has been deliberately tarnished in Dacca by its leaders for purely political interests.

TAMIL NADU

STILL TENSE

Ever since the conversion of 1,000 Harijans to Islam in Meenakshipuram in February 1982, which was followed by similar conversions elsewhere in the state, communalists are having a field day in Tamil Nadu. The recent orgy of violence, arson and murder in Ayyapuram, Puliangudi and the surrounding areas, in which 15 people were killed, hundreds injured and thousands rendered homeless, is an evidence of the continuing communal tension in the area.

The riots began at Puliangudi, a town in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu having a population of 47,000. This was one of the places where several Harijans had taken to Islam. The trouble started on June 8 when the Gnana Ratham (chariot of wisdom) arrived in the village. Gnana Ratham is a mobile unit launched by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate Hindu tenets in chiefly Harijan areas. The converted Harijans and the Muslims objected to its presence in the village and clashes resulted. Harijans were the worst hit. While those in Puliangudi stayed too close to the police station to be harmed, a crowd of 2,000 attacked the Harijans living in the village of Ayyapuram, 5 km away.

To bring the situation under control the state government enforced the National Security Act (NSA) against those involved in inciting communal trouble. More than 500 people have been arrested and 2,000 cases have been registered so far. However, the situation in the area is still explosive and sporadic incidents of violence keep taking place even now.

NOT TOO SWEET

The sugar industry is faced with disastrous prospects for the current year. Ironically, the grim situation befalls the industry at a time when its output has reached an all time high of 75.56 lakh tonnes. Sugarcane output during the year has also been a record 18 million tonnes. To handle this level of output, the sugar industry needs Rs 700 crores credit. However, only Rs 500 crores credit has been provided so far. The sugar mills are, therefore, unable to make timely payments to cane growers.

In 1977-78 in a similar situation, the Janata Government had decontrolled sugar resulting in a 30 per cent slump in the open market price. As a result, the consumer was benefited only at the cost of the grower and the mill owner. Theoretically, the problem can be solved by either raising the level of internal demand or by exporting the surplus. Demand can be pushed up by simply increasing the rationing quota under the public distribution system. But by cutting into the mills' free-sale sugar quota it might only result in losses to the mill owner and the grower, thus creating the very problem that it seeks to solve. As for the other alternative, there are international constraints limiting sugar exports beyond a certain limit. Earlier, India had an export quota of 25,000 tonnes of sugar to the European Economic Community (EEC) which has now been withdrawn following its failure to fulfil export commitments in 1980-81.

At the recent London meeting of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO), the Indian request for raising its sugar export quota is reported to have been accepted. This would facilitate exports to the tune of 6.5 to 7 lakh tonnes. But this would ease the situation only partially.

The sugar situation calls for an urgent long-term policy capable of keeping the supply, the price and the profit situation stable, both during the years of glut as well as those of shortages. Creation of buffer stocks is a measure which the government should take up very seriously. There may be certain difficulties in this. The government had some time back made a pro-

THE NEW PRESIDENT

The Presidency was his for the taking. Much before the actual campaigning, Giani Zail Singh's victory was certain. But what is surprising is his being chosen by a bigger majority than expected—second only to Dr S. Radhakrishnan's record of 5,46,726 in 1962.

As the Congress (I) nominee, he had a sizable number of supporters in the Parliament and the state legislatures, barring of course those in Tripura and West Bengal ruled by Marxist-led governments. But even this backing could not have got him a 471,428-vote majority over his only rival H.R. Khanna, the joint nominee of the nine opposition parties. The obvious conclusion is that some opposition politicians preferred to support the ruling party's candidate.

At 66, Zail Singh, the seventh President of India, is the first Sikh head of state and the first person belonging to the backward classes to get elected to the august office.

Though an artisan by caste, Zail Singh has varied and extensive experience as a freedom fighter, and politician. Born on May 5, 1916, he shares his birthday with Karl Marx. His training to become a *Granthi*—a professional reader of the Holy Granth—earned him the title of



'Giani' (Learned One) Inspired by the freedom movement, Zail Singh challenged the Faridkot Maharaja by founding the Congress Party there. In 1938, Zail Singh was sent to Faridkot jail where he spent five years. It was at this early stage that he established links with Nehru.

From 1948 to 1952, Zail Singh served as minister in the first Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) Government. In 1962, he was elected to the Punjab Assembly.

In the 1980 Lok Sabha elections, Zail Singh was elected from the Hoshiarpur Parliamentary constituency and appointed home minister.

Zail Singh's close ties with Mrs Gandhi should help him continue the tradition of a smooth working relationship between the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the prime minister's office.

posal to the State Trading Corporation (STC) to hold such buffer stocks but the STC expressed its inability on the plea that it does not have the requisite facilities. Alternatively, the industry can be given incentives to maintain its own buffer stocks. According to experts, if a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar is not immediately created, sugar prices might register a steep fall which could result in a drastic slump in the cane output in the coming year. A significant proportion of the total cane output is utilised for jaggery and khandasari production. An effective sugar policy should also include efficient management of sales and exports of these products. Provision of adequate credit facilities should be an integral part of the state policy and it should be preferably tied up to prompt payments to cane growers.

ECONOMY

ON THE UPSWING

While granting development assistance to India to the tune of \$3.66 billion for 1982-83, the Aid India Consortium endorsed India's fiscal policies at its meeting in Paris in June this year. The amount represents a 5.7 per cent increase over last year's commitment of \$3.4 billion. The Consortium noted India's substantial success in increasing its economic growth rate and continuing the introduction of policy measures intended to achieve growth and external adjustment in particular. It commended the encouraging gains in agricultural production and the improved performance of key, infrastructural and industrial sectors, emphasising the successful pursuit of a sizable energy development

In recent months the overall state of the Indian economy improved on account of sustained growth in industrial output, particularly in the infrastructural sector. The slow-down in fertiliser consumption, mainly due to price rise, may hamper agricultural growth but if the monsoon this year is favourable the target of 138 million tonnes of foodgrains will be within reach. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), continued growth of the infrastructure provides hope in the industrial scene, even though there are certain discordant notes like the signs of growing sickness in industries, labour unrest, continued credit squeeze and the consequent declining trend in industrial growth every month.

However, the greatest threat to the economy comes from the budget deficits, as the NCAER June report indicates. It states that despite sizable additional resource mobilisation to meet the required growth in Plan and non-Plan expenditure, the uncovered deficit in the budget has been estimated at Rs 1,365 crores. Even if this anticipated deficit is not exceeded, the total deficit financing in the first three years of the Sixth Plan adds up to more than Rs 5,000 crores provided for the five-year period. The tempo of industrial growth may not be sustained considering the decelerating growth rates in saleable steel, cement and power generation. It is, therefore, necessary to remove the bottlenecks in key industries to reverse the trend.

On the export front, a target of Rs 8,650 crores has been set for the financial year 1982-83, marking an increase of over 15 per cent over last year's performance.

Despite adverse factors like global recession and protectionist measures by advanced countries, the government seems to be hopeful that the upward trend in exports would be maintained. The trade deficit for 1981-82 came to Rs 5,713.82 crores. In textiles, exports of garments showed an increase and touched a level of Rs 540 crores during 1981-82. But the prolonged strike in the textile industry would have an adverse impact on both exports and domestic production during the current year. While the country has managed to cut down

tion in the overall trade gap. The government's generous incentives for boosting exports have also not yielded commensurate results.

The Eighth Finance Commission was appointed on June 21 with Y.B. Chavan as its Chairman. The commission will cover the five-year period 1984-85 to 1988-89 and submit its report by October 31, 1983. The terms of reference of the commission are almost identical to those of the preceding commissions. But the task before it has been rendered more difficult because of fiscal and planning indiscipline in the intervening period. As a result, a huge deficit has become a recurring feature of the Union budget for the past several years, while the states have resorted to mounting overdrafts. Let us hope that the Eighth Commission will make a distinctive contribution by spelling out precise measures for aiding backward states to meet their genuine needs, curbing fiscal indiscipline and making public undertakings commercially viable.

STATE OVERDRAFTS

THE MENACE CHECKED

Irresponsible and injudicious fiscal management by the state governments has been a major and continuous source of headache for the Centre for some years now. The mismanagement by the states has usually taken the form of deficit financing (in addition to the amount realised from this source by the Centre), diversion of funds earmarked for developmental purposes to non-developmental uses and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The last named practice has been particularly menacing.

The states have been running massive overdrafts since 1980-81. By June 1981 the states had owed the RBI Rs 640.76 crores in the form of overdrafts. The deficit was settled by using advance release of funds (in the form of grants, share in taxes, plan resources, etc) available to them from the Centre. This resulted in the utilisation of resources of 1981-82 to settle the deficits of 1980-81. The result, not unexpectedly, was a substantial increase in the overdrafts of states which stood at Rs 1,743 crores at the end of March 1982, and Rs 2,085 crores at the end of

June 1982. Despite repeated warnings, the Centre has now decided to convert the states' overdrafts to medium and long-term loans. This solution was earlier resorted to in 1972 when the government was faced with a similar situation. The grant of term loans aggregating Rs 1,743.46 crores should clear the existing overdrafts at the end of 1981-82. These loans would be for 10 years for the special category of states like Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim. For the rest it would be five years. The loan period excludes a moratorium of one year on repayment of the principal and interest. The loans, together with 65 per cent interest, would become repayable from 1984-85 onwards. Short-term assistance would be given to clear any additional deficit the states might have generated between April 1, 1982 and June 30, 1982. The amount will be adjusted against the allocations due to the states for 1982-83.

Realising that the incomes of the states are limited, with no way of raising additional resources, an attempt has been made this time to bolster their finances. This has been done by doubling the ways and means of assistance—an ad hoc grant fixed by successive Finance Commissions—and by permitting the states to withdraw funds against government securities. The states also gain with respect to debt servicing charges in so far as they would have to pay only 6.5 per cent interest on the loan as against a payment of 13 per cent on the overdrafts. Also, by the time the loan falls due for repayment, the Eighth Finance Commission would have presented its recommendations, hopefully suggesting increased transfer of funds from the Centre to states.

Notwithstanding these advantages, the current scheme is just a temporary arrangement. The financial relationship between the Centre and the states needs to be clearly and precisely defined for the achievement of greater economic stability and smoother Centre-state relations, particularly in a situation when state governments are run by parties which are in opposition at the Centre. ■



MIDDLE-EAST PLO's DARK HOUR

The Middle-East took the prime position in June and July, as far as international crises go. This time Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Lebanon were involved. Shortly after an Arab gunman shot down Shlomo Argov, Israel's Ambassador to Britain, Israel launched a massive attack on Lebanon, which has been (often reluctantly) the host of the homeless Palestinians for the last few decades.

The attack, which began on June 6, is unprecedented in its violence. In their determined bid to crush the PLO and oust Syrian forces from Lebanon, Israel used its powerful ground and air forces to penetrate deep into Lebanon to occupy Beirut airport and lay a siege on western Beirut, where the Palestinians are concentrated. While the fighting spread, the United States and the Soviet Union pressed for a ceasefire. Israel, in fact, did agree to a ceasefire on June 12, but the fighting raged on unabated.

President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib is engaged in what may turn out to be the most difficult task of his career. He is going

The ugly face of war: Ruins of a Lebanese city after the Israeli attack.

around Lebanon, Syria and Israel trying to find some kind of solution to the present crisis.

In late June, the PLO proposed a peace plan which included an Israeli pull-back to a distance of 5 km from Beirut; the reopening of the Beirut-Damascus highway; and the return of the guerillas to Palestinian refugee camps in and around Beirut, with the Lebanese army assuming law and order duties in west Beirut. The Israelis rejected this plan because it did not provide for the disarmament of the guerillas or their expulsion from Lebanon. On July 4, Yasser Arafat of the PLO agreed to evacuate West Beirut with all his guerillas if the United States guaranteed their safe passage. He further insisted on an international observation force, possibly American and French, to oversee the evacuation operation. Israel on its side has given Habib extra time for bringing off a political settlement. On July 5, in fact, Israeli and Palestinian forces ceased fire in West Beirut although the situation still remains explosive.

The war has added a number of new dimensions to world politics.

It has shattered the myth of Arab unity. The United Nations has once again shown ineffectiveness in the event of a major crisis. The search for a lasting peace in West Asia within the framework of the 1979 Camp David peace accord received a severe set-back. Caught in the cross-fire, Lebanon has paid a heavy price in terms of men and territory, and it will be a long time before things return to normal in that country.

In Israel itself there have been demonstrations against the present government. These have been directed primarily against Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is the main force behind the war. Important political figures like Abba Eban, a former foreign minister, have spoken up against the aggressive policies of the Begin Government. From the present state of affairs it is easy to predict that the Middle-East will remain a hot-spot in world affairs in the next few years.

FALKLANDS CRISIS THE AFTERMATH

Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, the Argentine commander on Falkland Islands, surrendered 'unconditionally' to Maj Gen Jeremy Moore of the British Army at Port Stanley on June 15. With this ended Argentina's 74-day occupation of the Islands.

The Argentine military junta approached the UN to initiate diplomatic negotiations for working out a 'definitive solution', and warned that it would not formally agree to stop fighting unless the British Army withdrew from the Islands, and Britain lifted its naval blockade of the South Atlantic along with its economic sanctions against Argentina. But Britain, having lost 255 lives in the war, is not likely to accept any compromise like a UN trusteeship over the Islands. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced that the Islands' former Governor, Rex Hunt, would return as the 'civil commissioner' and administer the Islands along with Maj Gen Moore.

Argentina too has lost nearly 1,000 soldiers and is facing a poli-

tical crisis at home. On popular demand President Leopoldo Galtieri resigned on June 18. Argentina's Interior Minister, General Alfredo Oscar Saint-Jean, took over as interim President* and Maj Gen Crisitino Nicolaidis became head of the army.

In Britain the atmosphere was jubilant. Mrs Thatcher's public approval rating rose to 51 per cent, an increase by 17 points. However, her party's moment of triumph is likely to be shortlived. Two parliamentary investigations have already been ordered into the conduct of the war. One will examine the handling of earlier negotiations with Argentina and the other will investigate the British Defence Ministry's censorship of news from the South Atlantic.

The Falklands crisis has led to a certain amount of bitterness not only against Britain but also against the United States in a number of Latin American countries.

*Gen Reynaldo Bignone has become Argentina's new military President after him

SOUTH AFRICA

BLATANTLY RACIST

On June 14, South Africa announced a deal by which a million of South African blacks would be transferred to neighbouring Swaziland. According to the country's 'Group Areas Act', certain areas are decreed as reserved for one race only. By this law, 21 million South African blacks are confined to tribal homelands. By the June 14 decree, the South African Zulus and Swazis stand to lose 8,000 sq km in a territorial transfer of two portions of land to Swaziland. The first one, consisting of 4,100 sq km in the Ingwavuma district bordering Swaziland, is the home of 90,000 people, most of whom are Zulus and owe allegiance to Zulu princes and village chiefs. The second portion, to Swaziland's north west, is the 3,900-sq km Kangwane. The 120,000 people living in this tribal homeland speak mainly Swazi.

However, both the Zulus and the Swazis are bitterly opposed to this transfer. They have accused the Botha Government of trying to rid itself of South African blacks, without even asking them whether they would like to become citizens of Swaziland. The South African

Swazi-speaking blacks are also irked at the prospect of being incorporated in impoverished Swaziland. Their chief minister also pointed out that Swaziland has a 'medieval monarchy that rules by decree'. There is, in fact, a possibility of tribal battles between the Zulus and the pro-Pretoria Swazi regime in Swaziland.

Some white churchmen and politicians have also attacked the deal and criticised the government's handling of the situation. Shortly after announcing the transfer, the government cancelled the authority of the local black governments and put the two areas under direct control from Pretoria.

The South African Government has been following its racist policy despite all international criticism. Besides the June 14 decree, the Botha regime is about to grant a fifth 'homeland' Kwandebele, the status of a nation-state. This only means that another 3,00,000 blacks of the Ndebele ethnic group will be forcibly removed from urban slums and placed in this area. Besides, the June 14 plan calls for Swazis living elsewhere in South Africa to become citizens of Swaziland. The government also introduced a wage policy in its gold mines recently, which gives differential hikes to black and white workers. This has resulted in widespread rioting by blacks in Johannesburg's gold mines. Under the circumstances, the credibility of the Botha Government and its ability to introduce genuine reforms are being questioned.

KAMPUCHEA

WILL COALITION HELP?

An agreement was signed on June 22 in Kuala Lumpur to constitute a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. The signatories were three major Kampuchean resistance groups fighting Vietnamese forces in that country—the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, headed by Son Sann and the Moulinaka faction of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Sihanouk became the President, Samphan the Vice-President and Son Sann was given the Premiership.

The formation of the present government marks the culmination of Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) efforts to pro-

broaden the base of a democratic Kampuchean government. The present coalition would strengthen the position of Democratic Kampuchea (hitherto dominated by the Beijing backed Khmer Rouge) when the representation question comes up again at the United Nations General Assembly in September. This move would help channel arms and other supplies to the non-communist factions in the coalition.

However, cynics feel that this move is a non-starter. As the groups are mutually hostile and since each faction retains control over whatever guerilla forces it commands, it is doubtful whether they will engage in a combined action to combat the Vietnamese forces. Furthermore, there has been no offer of concrete aid or assistance from either the Malaysian or Indonesian government to the coalition. This leaves the two non-communist factions under the thumb of the Khmer Rouge, which is assured of Beijing's support militarily and financially. This is contrary to the calculations of the architects of the move, namely S Rajaratnam, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, and Ghazali Shifale, Malaysian Foreign Minister who envisaged the two non-communist factions as a counter to the Khmer Rouge. The latter also has many more guerilla forces under its command, making it militarily dominant in the coalition.

China has welcomed the formation of the coalition, and has promised it aid, but this will not be so as to put the Khmer Rouge in a detrimental position vis-a-vis the other factions. Also, Vietnam, which lately showed signs of 'softening' during negotiations for a settlement in Kampuchea, may back out on sensing this. The Kampuchean problem would then be as unsettled as ever.

GENEVA TALKS

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

To find a peaceful and political solution to the Afghan crisis, Pakistan and Afghanistan held week long talks in Geneva from June 18 to 24. The talks, held under the United Nations auspices, were conducted through the UN mediator, Diego Cordoves. The foreign ministers of the two countries—Pakistan's Yaqub Ali Khan

ment which would be finalised later in the year, to resolve the conflict. The Soviet and the Afghan government forces had been engaged in fighting the Afghan guerrillas since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979). Although Iran boycotted the talks, Cordoves kept the Iranians informed about the progress. The Geneva talks were adjourned on June 24 to enable the parties concerned to get "clarifications" sought by them.

The significance of these talks lies in the fact that the Babrak Karmal regime is now willing to discuss the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It had earlier held that this was an issue which could be discussed by it with the Soviet Union only. It also shows that Pakistan, too, is more willing to deal with the Karmal regime and is not insistent on the participation of Afghan insurgent groups in the talks. The two super powers also appear to be encouraging a political solution to the problem, under the UN auspices.

EEC

PLAYING TOUGH

The European Economic Community (EEC) is trying to impose harsher restrictions than permissible on imports of textile products from less developed countries. The Community wants the right to declare unilaterally that imports of a particular textile product have reached levels detrimental to their home industries, and should therefore come under special curbs. This right, though in practice earlier, was disallowed in the revised version of the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) renegotiated for 1982-86 last December under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT is a special trade surveillance body which acts as an umpire in disputes between exporters and importers.

The EEC now looks forward to its future bilateral agreements to overcome the hurdle created by the revised version of the MFA. The Community is engaged in bilateral negotiations with India, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. The bilateral agreements are to be within the framework of the MFA, and the EEC is likely to use

aggregate growth of imports. This it intends to do by linking the total increase in imports with domestic consumption trends and by playing one exporter against another. The EEC has in fact threatened to withdraw from the MFA, if it is not allowed its way in bilateral negotiations. This could cause immense damage to the exporting countries as the EEC is the world's largest market for textiles.

Differences between the textile importing and exporting countries exist regarding the 'surge' clause. Under this clause the EEC has demanded protection against sudden increase in imports from any country even though the total quantity may be within the quota allocated to it. India is among the countries that demand proof of the palpable injury that EEC may claim with regard to this. Another issue causing friction is the Community's demand for the right to declare any item to be 'sensitive' if imports reach a high level. These 'sensitive' items are allowed an increase in imports of only 0.2 per cent owing to their disruptive effect. India insists on the observance of the provision requiring proof of disruptive effect.

The EEC attempt to have an upper hand in textile imports is yet another instance of the spread of protectionism among the developed countries. Only proper coordination and unity among the exporting countries in the course of their bilateral talks with the EEC can thwart this attempt.

USA

HAIG OUT, SHULTZ IN

Alexander Haig, Secretary of State in the Reagan Administration since January 1981, resigned on June 25. Interestingly the resignation was formally offered three hours after it had been accepted by President Ronald Reagan. In the past Haig had often threatened to resign. This time the President called his bluff. Haig's views on foreign policy had been causing friction between him and the President for quite some time. Recently, he was at public odds with a number of Reagan's top office holders. In the past, Haig had found himself isolated on almost all important foreign policy issues.

During the Falklands crisis,

a number of Latin American countries because Haig had persuaded Reagan to openly support Britain too soon and too completely. Clark and Haig also clashed on the issue of building the Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline. Haig sided with the Europeans though Reagan had forbidden American companies to supply equipment for the pipeline because of the Soviet crackdown on Poland. Haig's attempt to ease the situation during his Versailles visit was checked by Clark and others who persuaded Reagan to reaffirm the original ban. Haig considered this as not only a personal rebuff but also as a measure which had destroyed his credibility with the NATO allies. On the Israeli issue, too, Haig and his colleagues held opposing views. After the invasion of Lebanon, Clark and other hardliners wanted Reagan to raise the threat of American sanctions against Israel, while Haig did not want any open break with Israel.

Finally, the friction became too much, and Reagan accepted his resignation. George Pratt Shultz, who has taken over as the new Secretary of State, was the Secretary of Treasury in the Nixon administration. He does not have a formal diplomatic background, but has plenty of experience in trade negotiations with foreign nations.

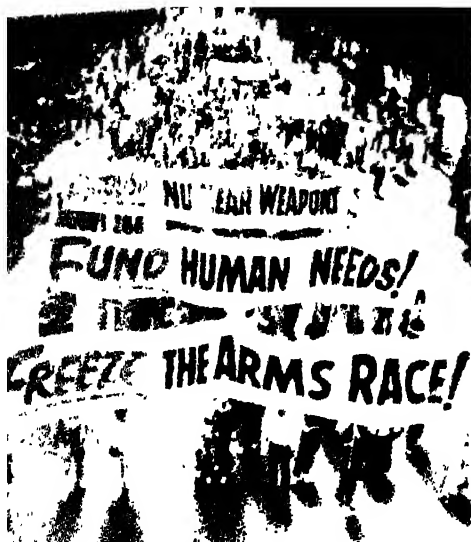
UN DISARMAMENT TALKS

WANTED: PEACE

The special feature of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which began on June 8, was a unilateral pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This new trend in the field of disarmament is quite heartening. The two super powers appear to be vying with each other to at least present themselves as more peace-minded.

President Brezhnev had called for a freeze on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe a few months earlier. This had been followed by President Reagan's "zero option" proposal, offering to cancel the plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing II missiles if the Soviets removed their SS-20s.

President Reagan, however, has



Ban nuclear arms A demonstration in New York.

not risen to Brezhnev's latest bait. The entire NATO strategy so far has been based on the 'first strike' nuclear deterrence theory. Reagan, in fact, obliquely dismissed the Soviet pledge by saying that mere assurances without "verifiable" agreements were useless. Instead, he emphasised nuclear arms reduction in both countries.

One factor which may have constrained President Reagan from making any pledges may have been the NATO meeting which was held in Bonn shortly after the General Assembly session on disarmament began. The US reaffirmed its military readiness in Bonn and declared that "US nuclear strategic commitment to Europe remains integral to allied security".

The General Assembly session was also marked by a public show of preference for a non-nuclear world in many cities. In New York, over 5,00,000 people from as far away as Hiroshima demonstrated in favour of a nuclear weapons freeze. About half a million persons demonstrated on the east bank of the Rhine while the NATO meeting was being held in Bonn. In Paris, 1,00,000 people held a peace march.

MAURITIUS

OLD GUARD CHANGETH

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's 13-year tenure as Prime Minister of Mauritius came to an end when his Labour Party failed to retain even a single seat in the National Assembly. In the election

seats were captured by the left-wing alliance of the pro-Marxist Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM). The alliance rode on the crest of a wave of disaffection against the 82-year-old Ramgoolam's domestic policies. Unemployment in Mauritius stands at 20 per cent, the foreign debts have reached Rs 4 billion with the Mauritian rupee being drastically devalued 9 months ago. The coalition came to power with socialist slogans which included nationalisation of the sugar industry and some hotels - sugar and tourism being the island's largest foreign exchange earners. The promise to establish a welfare state also captured the popular imagination.

However, the problems which the new government, headed by Anerood Jugnauth has inherited from the Ramgoolam regime are immense. The government faces demands from the trade unions, and public outcry over inefficiency, corruption and nepotism in the civil services and public sector. They are now engaged in consultations with the World Bank on how to revive the economy.

A reason for the government's clean sweep in the elections was also their stand on the Diego Garcia issue. Opposed to military presence in the Indian Ocean, they promised to approach the International Court of Justice to regain this territory. The island was detached from Mauritius when it was still a British colony and leased to the United States for the setting up of a naval base. The British are willing to converse with the new government, provided the issue of sovereignty is not discussed. The leftist government has mildly hinted that it may proclaim the island a republic and even withdraw from the Commonwealth.

As for India's interests, the new government has announced its intention to continue its excellent relations with India. Prime Minister Jugnauth is to visit New Delhi which would be his first trip outside his country.

IBM-HITACHI SCANDAL SHOCKING!

After the Lockheed pay-off scandal in 1976 the next big scandal to hit Japan would

On June 22, Hitachi Ltd, a major Japanese computer manufacturing company, admitted it had authorised the payment of \$4,95,000 for confidential computer information taken from International Business Machines (IBM) of the US.

The US Justice Department had charged 17 Japanese businessmen from Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation with felony for conspiring to steal industrial secrets from IBM. While Mitsubishi denied the charge, Hitachi said that it had fallen into a trap. The trap was set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). While the FBI said the Japanese had made the initial inquiries about obtaining information, Hitachi insisted that a consulting firm, Glenmar Associates, which turned out to be an FBI front, had approached them with a proposal to sell IBM information. According to the Justice Department indictment, the information requested by Hitachi included design information on IBM's 3081 Computer, the company's largest model.

COLUMBIA

CONTROVERSIAL FLIGHT

The US space shuttle Columbia blasted off on its fourth and final test flight on June 27. The pilots were Thomas 'Ken' Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield. The main objective of the mission was to test how well the 100-ton shuttle can stand up to long periods of extreme temperatures.

The mission, however, raised a lot of doubts in Moscow, because Columbia carried secret military equipment into space for the first time on June 27. *Pravda*, the party newspaper, charged that the US space programme had been robbed of its innocence. It said that Washington wanted to pre-empt an agreement on banning Satellite Killer Systems being placed in space.

The Columbia landed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on July 4 before President Reagan and a crowd of 5,00,000 sightseers. This was its first landing on a concrete runway. The US plans to fly two shuttles a month using concrete runways at Cape Canaveral, Florida, by 1988.

J.V. RAMAN, NAVIN CHANDRA JOSHI, S.B. & A.R.

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NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

AGFUND - The Arab Gulf Programme
UN Development Organisations
EFTA - European Free Trade Association
IACHW - International Association of
Chiefs Writers
LIFFE - London International Finan-
cial Futures Exchange
MMM - Mauritian Militant Movement
UPU - Universal Postal Union
WSAG - Washington Special Action
Group

AWARDS

Philofrance '82, the International
Philologic Exhibition held in Paris, saw
India bagging 18 awards. P. Gupta of
Calcutta was placed in the Class of
Honour.

Messenger of Peace Award, con-
ferred by the International Himalayan
Institute of Yoga Science and Philosophy
of the US, on Indira Gandhi for her con-
tribution to world peace.

The second **Rameshwardas Birla
Smarak Kosh National Award** of
Rs 1 lakh was presented to G.P. Talwar,
Director of the National Institute of Im-
munology, New Delhi, for his outstanding
contribution to research in medicine or re-
lated fields. Talwar has been actively
involved in tackling two major national
health problems - fertility and leprosy.

The **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award**,
India's highest award for agricultural re-
search, was presented to Darshan S.
Patel, Director of Land Grant Program-
mes at the College of the Virgin Islands,
for his outstanding work in agricultural
research.

APPOINTED

Brigadier-General Thor Johnsen
of Norway as Chief Military Observer of
the UN Military Observer Group in India
and Pakistan. He takes over from Swe-
den's Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom.

Nichkund Dubey, India's High Com-
missioner to Bangladesh, as India's per-
manent representative to the UN agencies
in Geneva. T.P. Khosla, a senior foreign
service officer, succeeds him.

Fritz Gonzalez, Secretary in the Ex-
ternal Affairs Ministry, as Ambassador to
Belgium and the European Economic
Community (EEC). K.S. Raipal Ambassa-
dor to China, succeeds him.

A.P. Venkatarao, India's envoy
to the UN at Geneva, as Ambassador

to China.

N.P. Jain, currently India's Ambassa-
dor to Nepal, as Ambassador to Mexico
succeeding D.R. Kamtekar.

K.D. Sharma, High Commissioner to
Australia, as Ambassador to Pakistan suc-
ceeding Natwar Singh, now Secretary in
the External Affairs Ministry.

A.N. Grover (renominated) as Chair-
man of the Press Council for a three-
year term.

Sir Oliver Wright, retired diplomat,
as new UK Ambassador to the US re-
placing Sir Nicholas Henderson.

Gen Cristino Nicolaides, First Army
Corps Chief, as Commander-in-Chief of
the Argentine Army replacing Gen
Leopoldo Galtieri.

R.K. Trivedi, Central Vigilance Com-
missioner, as the new Chief Election
Commissioner succeeding S.L. Shakhder.

S.S. Gill, Secretary-General of the
Asian Games' Special Organising Commit-
tee, as Secretary of the Minorities Com-
mission.

ELECTED

Vakkom B. Parshottaman of the
United Democratic Front (UDF) as the
new Speaker of the Kerala Legislature.

Aida Gonzalez Martinez, a Mexican
career diplomat, as the first woman
Chairman of a government body of the
International Labour Organisation (ILO).

O.P. Gautam, Director-General of the
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
(ICAR) and Secretary in the Ministry of
Agriculture, as Foreign Member of the
V.I. Lenin All Union Academy of Agri-
cultural Sciences.

DISCOVERED

Remains of prehistoric man found:
The fossil remains of a prehistoric man
dating back to more than 2,00,000 years
were discovered in the Caodian district
of Anhui province in central China. The
remains showed that the prehistoric
man was more evolved than the 'Beijing
man' who lived about 6,00,000 years ago.

**Rock paintings point to Mongolian
settlers in India:** A recent find of 17 rock
paintings by local Adivasis near Raipur
may be significant. Not only do these
paintings depict the transition of the
Neolithic Man from the hunting to the
pastoral stage, they also indicate the
presence of Mongolian settlers in central
India around 2,500 B.C. to 600 B.C.
A group of Mongolian hunter-settlers
who migrated to India, perhaps lost

their way as they moved southwards and
took shelter in the Chitwa Dongri hills,
where the paintings were discovered.

The largest Buddha image, 3.2 m
high, 1.2 m wide and carved on a
block of granite, has been found in Ichon,
South Korea. The 1,000-year-old image
depicts the Buddha in the traditional
lotus position.

**Iron weapons, brass vessels and
agricultural implements** dating back
to around 500 B.C. have been excavated
in Kerala's Malappuram district by ar-
chaeologists K.K. Mohammed of Aligarh
Muslim University and V. Kunchali of
Calicut University. It is stated to be
the first time that brass vessels have been
found in such numbers along with iron
tools of the prehistoric period.

**Anthropologists J. Desmond Clark
and Tim J. White** of the University of
California, Berkeley, claim to have dis-
covered the oldest fossil remains of a
human ancestor—a 1.22-m-tall apeman
with the brain of a chimpanzee but the
upright stance of a man that walked in
Africa 4 million years ago. The discovery
was made in Ethiopia.

Variable star found: Astronomers
have found a new type of pulsating star
which, they say, may give them clues
about the earliest evolution of stars and
galaxies. The new class of star is a
white dwarf with a helium surface that
sends out variable pulses of light. It is
the first type of variable star predicted by
a theory before its discovery.

Oil struck at Godavari onshore:
A promising oil find has been made at
Enuguvani Lanka in Razole structure of
Godavari onshore at the targeted depth
of 4,500 m, and traces of gas have been
struck after drilling to a depth of 500 feet
in the GS-3 structure of the offshore
basin.

A promising gold deposit has been
located in the Chittoor district of Andhra
Pradesh by the Geological Survey of
India.

SCIENCE

**A new method of forecasting
earthquakes**, based on the discovery of
what are called seismogenerating move-
ments, has been discovered by Odek
Odekov of the Academy of Sciences of
the Turkmenian Republic. This method
employs both land-based and air-borne
observation facilities with instrument read-
ings taken once a month and every hour
when an earthquake is imminent. An

Watch-cum-TV: A Japanese watch firm claims to have successfully developed a watch which combines a television screen and a digital time display panel. The sound can be heard through headphones connected to a pocket-sized receiver-cum-aerial. The company plans to market the watch early next year.

Amidopyrin banned: The manufacture of the drug, Amidopyrin, has been banned with immediate effect following findings which have proved that it causes bone marrow depression resulting in severe anaemia and deficiency of blood cells.

Toothless gear: A new toothless gear, the 'anti-friction drive', has been developed by a US entrepreneur. The gear makes a wheel-like rotary motion on an axis and this 'trochoidal' motion transmits power from one element to another through parallel rings of ball bearings moving concentrically. The gear-mechanism is lighter, cheaper and more efficient than standard gears. The first practical application of this new energy-saving device is expected to be in a medical respirator.

'Anomalon Effect', a new phenomenon in nuclear physics, threatens to explode the long-accepted theory that the atom's nucleus is made up of protons and neutrons. An enigmatic glow has been observed by high energy physicists during atom-smashing studies, and this is attributed to the 'Anomalon Effect'. Dr Priyare Lal Jain of the New York State University at Buffalo has made pioneering contribution to the study of this effect. Jain has also developed a new technique of cancer detection, wherein heavy radiation dose can be passed to deeply rooted tumours inside the human body without affecting healthy surface tissues.

Third World rice: The International

three hybrid varieties of rice which are being hailed as 'Third World rice' as they are suited to small farmers. The varieties require little fertiliser, are resistant to many diseases affecting rice in Asia and can withstand droughts and floods.

ECONOMY

Wheat procurement crosses 6-m tonne mark: As on June 7, government agencies had procured 6.14 million tonnes of wheat, with Punjab leading the wheat-growing states with over 4 million tonnes.

WPI moves up: For four successive weeks in May, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) moved up again, albeit slowly, reversing the falling trend that had set in for the past several months. It lent credence to the government's claim that a negative inflation rate had been registered by April. The rise, though only 1 per cent, goes counter to the seasonal trend, when prices normally fall after the rabi harvest.

Association of tin producers: Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand have formally adopted an agreement, to be signed on August 2, for setting up an association of tin producing countries. The association would help enhance the functioning of the July 1 Sixth International Tin Agreement and also provide the framework for ensuring remunerative returns for tin producers and fair prices for consumers. Producing nations, who will be invited to sign the agreement along with the three countries, would undertake joint approaches for direct marketing of the metal after market intelligence and information operations.

The Industrial Development Bank

of equipment needed for expansion and diversification of production capacity of industrial units, besides the present provision for modernisation replacement. The annual loan limit under the IDBI's Technical Development Fund (TDF) has been doubled to Rs 70 lakhs per industrial unit. It has also set up a special cell to take speedy and effective steps to promote industrial development of 25 of the 83 'no industry districts in the country'.

IMF's yes to Romania. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has restored credit facilities to Romania which had been suspended since November 1981 because of Bucharest's failure to control its economy. Now having approved of the country's new economic plan, the IMF has decided to restore aid, and this decision is an important precondition for the start of talks to reschedule Bucharest's \$ 11,000-million debt to 15 Western creditor countries and banks.

Second IDA loan for China: China is to receive a \$ 60 million (50-year credit) loan from the International Development Association (IDA) to drain and irrigate vast land now subject to soil salinity, waterlogging and surface flooding. IDA is the branch of the World Bank that lends money to low-income countries. This is the second IDA loan to China since it joined the World Bank in May 1980. The first was a \$ 200-million joint World Bank IDA loan for education.

World Bank changes lending policy. The World Bank on July 2 approved a fundamental change in the way it borrows and lends money to developing countries. It intends to borrow money in the massive short-term market in the US. At the same time, the bank would help member countries by adopting a system of variable rates in which the interest it charges on loans would change every six months during the duration of the loan. Currently, high and volatile rates have dried up many long-term sources of funds and the approved changes would give the bank more flexibility in obtaining funds.

After a two-day scrutiny of the performance of the Indian economy, the World Bank Consortium on June 15 decided to extend \$ 3.66 billion in developmental assistance to India for 1982-83. This represents a 5.7 per cent increase in dollar terms over last year's commitment, and a 17 per cent increase in terms of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The World Bank group's share of the aid is \$ 2.2 billion and the rest is made up of pledges from 13 member-countries.



EM 410: Biologist's dream microscope.

PHILIPS DOES IT AGAIN

EM 410, a modern, biological electron microscope, has been designed by Philips for life scientists investigating samples which are difficult to be imaged with electron beams. This is because the samples are entirely composed of the light elements which are inefficient at scattering electrons. Development in specimen preparation as well as improvements in technology have made possible the use of the electron microscope in biological research.

The EM 410 incorporates many such advanced technologies including clean dry vacuum for specimen protection and two dedicated computer-memory controlled lens programmes.

Korea entered India's sprawling offshore oil industry by winning a lucrative \$ 250 million offshore platform project. Under the contract yet to be signed, Seoul is to provide a chemical water treatment plant to inject into the drilling to increase the pressure in the well. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) signed a letter of intent with South Korea for this purpose.

Soviet equipment for thermal power plant: An Indo-Soviet pact was signed in Moscow for the construction of the first stage of the 1,260 Mw-Vindhyachal thermal power station at Vaidhan. According to the contract, the Soviet Union will supply turbines, boilers, generators, transformers and other auxiliary equipment for the first stage of the plant, which is likely to be commissioned in 1987.

War tax in Israel: Israel announced on June 13 three new taxes to earn about \$ 670 million for its war in Lebanon. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said the taxes, called 'Peace in Galilee Taxes', were needed because the war was not calculated into Israel's national budget. The new measures raise existing taxes on commercial deals and impose new levies on stockmarket transactions and travels abroad by Israelis.

Economic squeeze in France: Excessive inflation rate and delayed international recovery from recession has compelled France's Socialist Government to devalue the franc for the second time in nine months, this time by 5.75 per cent within the European Monetary System. With the revaluation of the West German mark by 4.25 per cent, the franc has been devalued against the mark by 10 per cent. Also, a tough economic austerity package has been announced, under which there will be a price and incomes freeze until the end of October and an attempt to keep the budget deficit to a certain limit by cutting down on public expenditure.

Pak's defence budget an all-time high: Pakistan has set apart a record Pak Rs 22,095.3 million for defence for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Defence now accounts for 47.1 per cent of the current expenditure in the coming year, and this figure is 28.4 per cent of the Rs 78,371.8 million budget (July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983).

Britain tops Western oil exports: Britain, with an average of 2.07 million barrels of oil this April, is among the top seven oil-producers in the world. The USSR, the US, Saudi Arabia and Mexico are the first four major oil producers. UK is the only big Western industrial country exporting crude oil. The first North Sea oil-strike was made by British Petroleum in October 1970.

Jaipur jars in Guinness records: The gigantic silver jars, kept by Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II for storing Ganga water for his daily use, are to enter the next edition of the *Guinness Book Of World Records* as 'the biggest silver thing'. Each jar weighs about 309 kg and measures 160 cm in height and 248 cm in circumference.

1987—Year of the Homeless: The UN General Assembly has declared 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Venezuela renews claim on Essequibo: Venezuela is activating its claim to the Essequibo region, which forms two-thirds of Guyanese territory. This goes against the Port of Spain agreement signed between Venezuela, Guyana and Britain on June 19, 1970, when the Venezuelans froze their claim to the territory.

Hinckley exonerated: John Hinckley, 27, has been found not guilty of attempting to assassinate the US President Ronald Reagan 16 months back in Washington D C. The jury accepted Hinckley's plea that he was legally insane during the March '81 shooting.

And a prince is born: Diana, the 20-year-old Princess of Wales, gave birth to a 3.2-kg boy at 9.03 p.m. local time (04.33 IST) at St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, on June 21. Her husband Prince Charles was present at the birth of his son, second in line to the British throne. The royal baby has been named William Arthur Philip Louis and will be known as Prince William of Wales.

Film on Clive: A documentary is being made on Lord Robert Clive, credited with founding the British Empire in India, by a London-based film company.

Mother Teresa opened her first rural American Mission for the Poor in Jenkins, Kentucky. The mission will serve 30,000 people living in hilly areas.

How many are the Chinese? Five million enumerators—enough to inhabit a large city—set out with questionnaires at 12'o'clock on July 1 to determine exactly how many Chinese are there as of midnight June 30. This third census, whose results will not be announced until late 1984, is also expected to provide information on the population's distribution according to age, sex, occupation, marital status and child-bearing potential in China. The first and second census were conducted in 1953 and 1964.

ASEAN 'no' for Sri Lanka: The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) rejected Sri Lanka's applica-

tion for membership at its standing committee meeting in Singapore on June 13. The committee felt Sri Lanka could not be admitted as it was outside ASEAN's geographical area. Sri Lanka's application was made last year and a decision on it was delayed. The question of admitting Papua New Guinea and Brunei was also considered by the ASEAN standing committee. It took no decision on the former's admission and resolved to consider Brunei's entry after the Sultanate becomes independent next year.

New coins for Asia: The Union Government is to mint four new coins—Rs 100, Rs 10, 25 and 10 paise—to mark the occasion of the Ninth Asian Games to be held in New Delhi this November. The Rs 10 and Rs 100 coins will be issued to the public against orders booked in advance. All four coins will bear the Asian Games official emblem—Jantar Mantar with the sun at the top.

A Soviet Columbia: A Soviet space-craft, similar to the US space shuttle Columbia, completed an orbit of earth. The unmanned craft was launched from Kapustin Yar on June 3 and splashed down in the Indian Ocean, west of Australia. The 12,000-kg winged craft is equipped to carry a crew, but no payload.

The European Economic Community (EEC), under the food aid programme for 1982, has allocated 31,000 tonnes of milk powder and 12,700 tonnes of butter oil to India's Operation Flood II programme.

Deposits of lignite have been found in Tamil Nadu's Thanjavur district. The deposits were found accidentally.

DIED

V. Venkatasubba Reddiar, 73, former Chief Minister of Pondicherry, on June 6 in Pondicherry.

Mirza Afzal Beg, 74, veteran Kashmir leader, after a prolonged illness on June 11 in Srinagar. A close associate of Sheikh Abdullah, he rejoined the National Conference party in 1981 after being removed from the state cabinet in 1978 and forming a new party.

John Cheever, 70, noted American author whose best known work is *The Wapshot Chronicle*, after a long illness on June 18 in Ossining, New York State.

Hiralal, 72, veteran Hindi actor of 300 films on June 27 in Bombay.

Rainer Werner Fassbinder, 36, West German film director of internationally acclaimed films like *Lili Marleen*, *The Marriage Of Maria Braun*, on June 10 in Munich.

ARNAB ROY



TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in June:

Mats Wilander (Sweden) beat Guillermo Vilas 1-6, 7-6, 6-0, 6-4 to become the youngest player ever to win the men's singles title in the French Open held in Paris from May 24 to June 6. Martina Navratilova beat Andrea Jaeger 7-6, 6-1 to take the women's crown.

John McEnroe beat Russell Simpson (New Zealand) 6-3, 6-7, 10-8 to win the Greater Manchester Grass Court Tournament, held in Manchester on June 5.

Jimmy Connors beat McEnroe 7-5, 6-3 to win the London Grass Court Tennis Tournament, held at Queen's Club, London, on June 13.

Martina beat Hana Mandlikova 6-4, 6-3 to win the Eastbourne Women's International Tennis Tournament, held in Eastbourne, England, on June 19.

Ivan Lendl is No. 1 and Bjorn Borg No. 48 according to computerised tennis rankings announced by the World Championship Tennis and Nixdorf Computers in London on June 27.

Connors, 29, won the Wimbledon men's singles title on July 4 for the second time defeating reigning champion fellow-American McEnroe in a marathon four-hour five-setter 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.

His performance was lack-lustre in the third set—serving double-faults, netting easy returns or generally mishitting them. But after being stung by a warning for abusing an official, he never looked back.

McEnroe, mouthing abuses that astonishingly went unpunished, fell flat on his back beaten totally by a screaming



The winner is elated while the loser. Connors beat McEnroe in an evenly contested match to lift the Wimbledon Cup once again after a gap of eight long years.

Connors' volley. Connors turned the screws tighter making McEnroe fumble. Thereafter, the game was for Connors' taking.

Connors' first Wimbledon win was in 1974. He then lost in three finals, once to American Arthur Ashe and twice to Sweden's Borg.

Tennis executioner Martina, 25, won her third Wimbledon women's crown on July 3 beating defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

The richest woman athlete of all time, Martina also collected Rs 2,50,000 from the clothing firm Playtex as prize money offered to any woman player winning championships on three different surfaces. She has performed successfully on carpet, clay and now grass. If she carries off the US Open, played on cement, she will bag another Rs 2,50,000.

Martina and American Pam Shriver won the women's doubles title beating Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith, also of the US, 6-4, 6-1. Australian John Newcombe beat South African Frew McMillan 6-4, 7-6 to annex the over-35 men's title.

India's Vijay Amritraj and Ramesh Krishnan lost their third-round Wimbledon men's singles matches to American Roscoe Tanner and Australian Mark Edmondson 4-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6 and 3-6, 6-1, 1-6, 4-6 respectively. Shashi Menon also lost his third-round match to American Tim Mayotte 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 5-7.

Amritraj has been offered a part in a new James Bond film *Octopussy*.

After the Wimbledon, he is to marry Shyamala Wenceslaus of Sri Lanka.

HOCKEY

Holland beat Pakistan 7-2 to retain the six-nations Champions Trophy which concluded on June 13 in Amsterdam. India finished 3rd with 6 points after losing to Australia 7-2.

The Soviet Union won 3-0 a three-test women's hockey series against India. In the first, second and third tests, played on June 26, 27 and 29, India went down by 1-2, 1-3 and 1-2 respectively.

GOLF

Raymond Floyd won the Memphis Golf Classic Tournament held in Tennessee on June 14, with a 17-under-par total of 271.

Tom Watson won the US Open Golf Championship held at Pebble Beach, California on June 20 with a 6-under-par total of 282.

ATHLETICS

Mary Decker Tabb set a world record in the women's 5,000-m run at the Prefontaine Classic Track and Field meet in Eugene, Oregon, on June 7. She clocked 15:8.26 sec. The former record of 15:13.22 was set by Ann Audain of New Zealand.

Carlo Lopez (Portugal) won the 10,000m race in Oslo on June 26 in 27:24.39 sec creating a new European record.

Olympian Gopal Saini married Jagdish Kaur, Rajasthan's women's javelin-throw champion, on June 23.

this year, 3:23.97 sec. in a two-day athletics meet with the Soviet Union on June 26-27 in Cottbus, East Germany. The East Germans won the women's match by 91 points to 65 but the Soviet Union took the men's by 113 points to 99.

AQUATICS

The following records were established in the Ninth National Age Group Aquatics Championship held at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) swimming pool in Kanpur from June 23 to 29:

Girls: 50 m freestyle: T. Tussennally (Maharashtra)—0:33.2 sec; 100 m freestyle: Bula Chowdhury (Bengal)—1:08.4 sec; 100 m butterfly: Bula—1:11.6 sec; 100 m backstroke: Bula—1:20.3 sec; 100 m butterfly: Runa Das (National Swimming Association [NSA])—1:16.9 sec; 200 m freestyle: Bula—2:31.8 sec; 200 m heats: Gita Anand (Maharashtra)—2:58.6 sec; 200 m butterfly: Runa—2:54.6 sec; 200 m individual medley: Bula—2:52.5 sec; 200 m backstroke: Persis Madan (Maharashtra)—2:40.4 sec.

Boys: 50 m butterfly: Somnath Chakravarthy (Bengal)—0:32.6 sec; 50 m freestyle: Jagdish Banik (Bengal)—0:30.5 sec; 50 m backstroke: G. Kapoor (Maharashtra)—0:35.9 sec; 100 m butterfly: Abhijit Ghosh (Bengal)—1:04.6 sec; 100 m breaststroke: Pradip Ghosh (Bengal)—1:09.0 sec; 200 m heats: Bijay Jain (Maharashtra)—2:49.3 sec; 200 m breast-

200 m individual medley: Abhijit—2:29.6 sec.

BOXING

Lupe Pintor of Mexico retained his WBC bantamweight title when the referee stopped his fight against South Korea's Seung Hoon Lee in the 11th round on June 3 in Los Angeles.

Leroy Haley clinched the World Boxing Council (WBC) light-welterweight title from his compatriot Saul Mamby at Cleveland on June 26.

Larry Holmes retained the WBC heavy-weight crown when the referee stopped his fight against challenger Gerry Cooney in the 13th round on June 12 at Las Vegas.

Leo Cruz of the Dominican Republic took the WBA super-bantamweight title with a 15-round unanimous decision over Sergio Palma of Argentina.

CRICKET

England beat India by 7 wickets in the First Test held in Lord's, London, from June 10-15. The scores: England—433 and 67 for 3; India—128 and 369. Kapil Dev was declared the Man of the Match. The Second Test held in Old Trafford, Manchester, from June 24-28 was drawn. The scores: England—425; India—379 for 8. Sandeep Patil was declared the Man of the Match.

1982 WORLD CUP SOCCER

Italy produced three classical but deadly second-half counter-attacks to destroy West Germany 3-1 in the 1982 World Cup Soccer finals held in Madrid, Spain, on July 11 to become the champions for the third time. The Italians held at bay the West German machine during a bruising first-half and Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Alessandro Altobelli struck in the 57th, 68th and 80th minutes to equal Brazil's record of three world titles. Italy's earlier triumphs were in 1934 and 1938.

Striker little Rossi, the 25-year-old dashing darling of Italian football, was at his artistic best and not surprisingly carried off the \$ 4,000 Golden Ball Trophy after journalists voted him Man of the Finals. He received the \$ 3,700 Golden Shoe Trophy for his six goals which made him the leading individual scorer in the tournament. Rossi came to the soccer scene two months back

after serving a two-year ban for his alleged involvement in a game-fixing scandal.

The Italian soccer squad came home to a hero's welcome, flying in on President Sandro Pertini's Italian Air Force jet and lunching with him at the Quirinale Palace residence. Pertini had witnessed the finals with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Spanish King Don Juan Carlos I.

Earlier, on July 10, Poland scored a 3-2 win over France to take the third place.

The Group B-D semi-finals held on July 8 in Seville saw a tussle between West German brawn and French guile. West Germany clawed their way back from the brink of defeat after a historic penalty shootout.

In the Group A-C semi-finals held in Barcelona the same day, Italy beat a lack-lustre Poland 2-0. Both goals were scored by Rossi.

Leeds, Reading and QPR, London, on June 2 and 4 respectively.

India will play a six-Test series in Pakistan from November 12 this year. Test matches would be held in Lahore (two Tests), Karachi (two Tests), Faisalabad and Hyderabad (Sind).

BADMINTON

Badminton Association of India (BAI) revoked its suspension order served on international Sanjay Sharma on June 25. He was suspended following his article criticising BAI's organisational abilities.

Malaysia will again host the World Cup Badminton Championships from September 13-19. It had hosted the Inaugural World Cup Championships last year.

CHESS

World Chess Champion Anatoly Karpov won the World Chess Masters Tournament at Turin on June 23. Ulf Andersson finished second.

FOOTBALL

Brazil's professional team Operario and the defending co-champion S. Korean National Squad Hwarang shared the championship of the 12th President's Cup International Soccer Tournament after a goalless 120 minutes of play in Seoul on June 18.

ASIAD '82

The Asian Games Special Organising Committee in Delhi has decided to cover the Talkatora swimming pool, venue of the aquatic events of the Ninth Asian Games, with a synthetic sheet at night to prevent the water from getting cold. The sheet will cost Rs 80,000.

WATER POLO

National Swimming Association (Calcutta) won the National Age Group Water Polo Championship on June 28 in Kanpur.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Bulgarian weightlifter Boleslav Mandlov set a world record of 135.5 kg for the featherweight snatch at an international contest in Tatabanya, Budapest, on June 3. The previous record was 135 kg set by Daniel Nunez of Cuba.

HAMMER THROW

Soviet athlete Sergei Litvinov set a world record of 83.98 m in an army sports meet held in Moscow on June 5. The previous record was 81.80 m set by Yuri Sedykh, also of the USSR.

DIBANG & KAVITA CHIBBER



MINI-MAG



INSIDE RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN

It is said that one day Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, was out on a hunt in a village called Rakabganj (near Delhi). During the hunt the Viceroy went up a hillock. From that point he had a good view of the countryside and was so much captivated by its summit and surroundings that he decided to build the Viceregal Lodge (now Rashtrapati Bhavan) on that site.

Rashtrapati Bhavan, a blend of Gothic and Indian architecture, is second in size only to the Palace of Versailles. It took 15 years to build it. Construction, which started in 1914, had to be slowed down because of the outbreak of the First World War. It was finally completed in December 1929.

Occupying five acres, with a dome in the centre, it has 340 rooms and one and a half miles of corridors. The highest point of the dome is 180 ft. The left shoulder is called South Court and the right North Court. South Court houses the guest rooms and certain offices of the government. North Court consists of the apartments of the President and his personal staff. The portion just below the dome is the Durbar Hall, with the Ashoka Hall and Banquet Hall next to it. The

Ashoka Hall was previously known as the Ballroom. It measures 68 ft by 63 ft. The Banquet Hall measures 104 ft by 32 ft.

The building cost Rs 145 crores. Among the materials used were 7,600 tons of cement, 1,400 tons of steel, 1.45 million cubic feet of stone and 16.6 million bricks. Most of the craftsmen came from Kartarpur, Punjab. The stone layers came from Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur.

The Moghul Gardens occupy an area of 15 and a half acres. The gardens were planned and laid at the same time as the main building by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Rashtrapati Bhavan is furnished throughout with expensive and exquisite furniture, Persian carpets and chandeliers. History lurks in every corner.

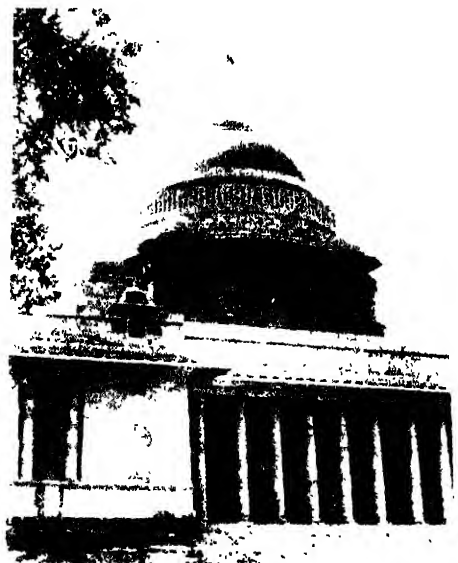
In the Durbar Hall the Princes of India once swore in all solemnity their allegiance to the imperial crown of Britain. Lord Mountbatten was sworn in there as the first constitutional Governor-General of the Dominion of India on August 14, 1947, under the shadow of Buddha's statue, dating beyond 500 B.C.

The old Ballroom, which used to resound to the music of dance bands at lavish entertainments organised by Vice-

regents, is now used only for the presentation of credentials by foreign heads of missions accredited to India.

The study, once used by Viceroys and now by Presidents, also witnessed many historical events. Mahatma Gandhi entered it for the first and last time in 1947 to breakfast with Mountbatten. Until then no Indian had ever stepped into this mansion without the approval of imperial protocol. It was here that the same Viceroy waited patiently to become the first Governor-General of free India. Dr Rajendra Prasad, then President of the Constituent Assembly, and Jawaharlal Nehru were too overwhelmed by the occasion. Prasad forgot his lines. With wet eyes he could only mumble a few words. Mountbatten responded with a warm handshake. Nehru then ceremonially handed him an envelope which was

Rashtrapati Bhavan (below left) is second in size only to the Palace of Versailles. At the centre of the Rashtrapati Bhavan is a dome (below) the highest point of which is 180 ft.



of his cabinet ministers. But when Mountbatten opened it to announce the names, he found it empty. Nehru had forgotten to place the list in the envelope.

The guest wing consists of three stories, each having seven bedroom suites. These suites have Indian names. Visiting heads of state stay in the Dwarka Suite. The state reception rooms adjoin the study. The first of them is known as the Morning Room and its colour scheme is turquoise blue and lemon yellow. Next is the Panel Room with walls, floor and ceiling completely covered with Burma teak. This is used for swearing-in ceremonies and for meeting small delegations which call on the President. The personal staff dine in the ADCs' loggia which also has recreation facilities.

The personal staff of visiting heads of state are introduced to the President in the Yellow Drawing Room (so called because the predominant colour here is yellow). It opens into a dining room with a large dining table which is used for

to entertain an important dignitary who may not be a head of state.

The President's Estate has a 175-acre golf course which is now put under cultivation twice a year. The nursery for plants and the cricket ground cover 48 acres, and the forecourt measures 13 acres. Outside the bounds of Rashtrapati Bhavan are the dwellings of the civilian staff, numbering about 7,000.

When the President is in residence, his flag flies from the dome of Rashtrapati Bhavan. When he leaves New Delhi the flag comes down. Of architectural interest is the fact that the apex of the dome, the statue of Buddha in the Durbar Hall, Nandi the sacred bull and the Jaipur column outside the hall and the central points of Rajpath and India Gate are in a straight line.

Few heads of state anywhere in the world live in such imposing splendour as the President of India.

*From WITH TWO PRESIDENTS
by Major C.L. Datta*

BEHIND THE SCENES

During his days as President, Dr Rajendra Prasad received visitors seated in a corner of the big sofa in his study. He seldom rose except when he received foreign dignitaries. Normal appointments lasted five to ten minutes except when the Prime Minister or Vice-President called for talks on affairs of state. The ADC I was not present during these appointments except when the President directed him to stay. There were standing instructions that visitors should generally wait in the anteroom until the exact time of their appointment.

There were exceptions, of course. The Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were escorted into the study as soon as they arrived, no matter what the President's schedule was. On one occasion this gave rise to a comic situation.

Home Minister G.B. Pant arrived suddenly one evening. A shrill bell rung by the sentry outside North Court informed ADC I of his arrival. The aide went out to receive him and found him struggling with his dhoti, which had opened as he alighted from his car. He walked down the corridor leading to the study still struggling with the dhoti.

The aide opened the study door and ushered Pant in. As he did so the President came out of the adjoining toilet also knotting his dhoti. On seeing

each other, without bothering about the dhotis, they greeted with folded hands. The aide, though flustered, promptly came to the assistance of the VIPs.

As soon as they reached Rashtrapati Bhavan the two Presidents (Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Leonid Brezhnev) sat down to coffee in the Morning Room. After a few pleasantries Brezhnev remarked through an interpreter, "Mr President, you have been an Ambassador in Russia and you said you liked the country. Why have you not come again in spite of the many invitations extended to you?"

Radhakrishnan replied "I am sorry. I have been too busy. You know after I left Russia my wife expired and therefore I have not been able to come."

Brezhnev: "But it is quite some time, and now you have time. I am sure we shall not have to reprimand you for not coping with our invitation." Perhaps the interpreter had not translated Brezhnev correctly, but the word 'reprimand' seemed to nettle Radhakrishnan. Contracting his eyebrows and with a hint of tartness in his voice, he replied: "I will come to Russia only when I am sick. You have nice hospitals there." There was perhaps no further talk about a visit to Russia for the rest of Brezhnev's stay in New Delhi.

Stars and Careers



You can't ignore a lion. What a Leo wants he gets—and he always wants attention. If he can't get it with dramatic statements and actions he gets it by pouting and sulking. No use having a sulky cat around (remember the claws), but a little bit of flattery will soon tame him into a bashful, docile kitten.

A happy lion is the best thing to have around if you are depressed. So what if he imposes his views on you—at least you'll have all your problems rationalised and sorted out within no time.

A Leo loves teaching and advising others so much that in most cases he ends up as an educationist, politician or a psychiatrist.

A natural showman, Leo is wonderful as a salesman. His warm sunny smile is enough to win customers and keep them forever. He never likes working behind the scenes. If denied the role of a leader or an executive, he is happier as an actor, doctor, announcer, counsellor, lawyer or even as a tourist guide—i.e., any profession that allows him to be in the limelight.

There is no in-between for the sun-ruled—he is either dreadfully careless or meticulously neat.

Like the jungle king, the human lion also needs a rich diet of titles, compliments and freedom. A Leo can never operate at full speed if he has the boss watching. Give him a free hand, with a little dose of flattery, and he'll carry some gigantic loads on his back without complaining.

FAMOUS LEO PERSONALITIES



Alfred Hitchcock



Rajiv Gandhi

NAPOLEON
JACQUELINE KENNEDY
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
MAE WEST
LUCILLE BALL

Harinderjit Kaur, New Delhi

GRAFFITI ON WHEELS

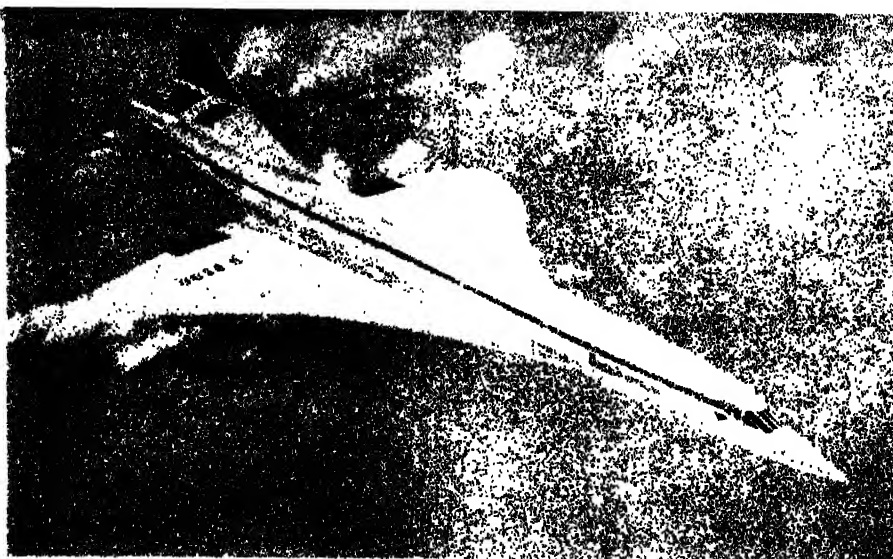
In England, cars have started bearing the brunt of the graffiti craze. Max Hodes in his book *Graffiti On Wheels* has assembled some very slick slogans.

On several Volvos was found, "I know the lights are meant to be on." Some irresistible ones are: "They don't make cars like they auto"; "Don't come too close, I hardly know you"; "Watch my rear, not hers"; "Don't be a crashing bore"; "Drive with care, don't insist on your rites"; "What kind of a fuel am I"; "One careful owner, the others not so fussy" and "If you're coming that close, please clean my rear window."

SILENT RECORDS

George Downing did not speak to his wife for 60 years. They were married in the 16th century and met for the first time at the altar. One of the most remarkable silences was that of Adele Hugo, only daughter of the French author, Victor Hugo. She was jilted by the worthless son of an English clergyman and vowed that she would never speak again. Her famous father tried to reason with her for 30 years, but she kept up the silence, even after his death. When she died she had not spoken to any one for 65 years.

Shiv Raina, Jammu



FLY HIGH WITH CONCORDE

It travels faster than a rifle bullet. And so high in the stratosphere that one Mount Everest would have to be put on another to make a peak level with the aircraft's wing tips! Concorde, flying at twice the speed of sound (Mach 2), is the world's fastest supersonic jetliner.

Designed and built by the British Aircraft Corporation and Aerospatiale France, and first operated by British Airways and Air France, Concorde can carry some 108 passengers for 4,000 miles at 1,400 mph upto a height of 60,000 ft.

What does flying on it feel like? If you are keyed up for an electrifying experience you're in for a disappointment. Cruising so fast that its wings get hot enough to boil an egg even in the sub-Arctic cold, the Concorde gives its occupants the least immediate sense of speed. In fact nothing more than what you'd feel on a 70 mph motorway!

Suresh Mansukhani, New Delhi

HANDICAPPED TALENT

Don't ever complain that your handicap, of whatever kind it is, hinders you in your work.

Beethoven's most enchanting symphonies were written after he had become totally deaf and Milton wrote his masterpiece *Paradise Lost* when he was nearly blind.

R.L. Stevenson wrote most of his thrilling books while suffering from tuberculosis. Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, Sir Walter Raleigh's *History Of The World* were written when the authors were confined to narrow prison cells. In spite of his stammer Demosthenes became one of the greatest orators of his country.

MILLION DOLLAR HOBBY

Erle Stanley Gardner, who was the world's fastest novelist, wrote as a hobby while still practising law. From 1933 to 1938, he wrote 1,100,000 words a year which works out to one novel every six days. In all, he wrote more than 140 novels, dictating around 10,000 words each day. His novels were selling at the rate of 2,000 copies per hour at the time of his death in 1970. More than 170 million copies of his books have already been sold throughout the world.

GOD BLESS YOU!



"God bless you" is the expression often used when someone sneezes. Know how it originated? In Rome in 590 A.D a strange plague marked by fits of sneezing swept the entire city killing thousands of people. Gregory, who was the Pope at that time, issued an order that "God bless you" should be said to everyone who was afflicted by the disease.

HOBBY HINTS

MATHEMATICAL TRICKS: Here are two interesting but little known mathematical tricks that you can perform impromptu at a small gathering or get-together. Ask a friend to—

(i) Write down any two numbers one beneath the other, like

5 16 241
13 or 4 or 0 etc.

(ii) Add the two written numbers mentally or on a separate paper and write their sum just beneath the second written number so that it becomes the third number. Thus the third number beneath 5 and 13 will be 18, or, if the first two numbers are 241 and 0, the third will be 241 (sum of $241 + 0 = 241$).

(iii) Next, tell him to put the fourth number below the third—this will be the addition of the last two numbers, i.e. second and third numbers. The fifth number is again the sum of the previous two numbers. Continue in this manner until you come to the tenth number. After having written down 10 numbers in the above fashion, ask your friend to stop.

(iv) Now tell him to announce the numbers, slowly, and one by one, but in the reverse order—tenth, ninth, eighth and so on.

(v) Listen carefully, not to the numbers only, but also to the positions of the numbers announced, and memorise the fourth number (from reverse) so announced.

(vi) As soon as the fifth number is announced, ask him to stop.

(vii) You then tell him to add up all the 10 numbers and while he is doing it you can easily announce the total and stun everybody!

How do you calculate the total? While listening to the numbers being announced in the reverse order, make a mental note of the fourth number announced. Then multiply this number by 11 and you will get the sum total of all the 10 numbers. Simple, isn't it?

Two examples are given below:

Example 1: 16, 4, 20, 24, 44, 68, 112, 180, 292, 472 = 1,232 (sum of all 10 numbers). The fourth number from reverse is 112. Multiply 112 by 11 and you will get 1,232 which is the total of the 10 numbers.

Example 2: 241, 0, 241, 241, 482, 723, 1,205, 1,928, 3,133, 5,061 = 13,255 (sum of all 10 numbers). Fourth number from reverse is 1,205. Multiply it by 11 to get 13,255 which is also the total.

Mathematical trick no. 2.

Ask your friend to jot down any three

other, like 3, 11, 7 or 59, 51, 129.

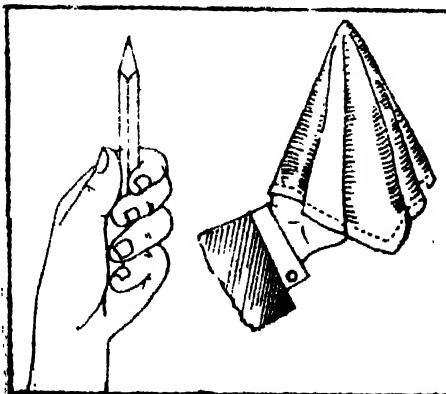
Next he must mentally add those three numbers and write down their total as the fourth number. Again, add up the last three numbers, i.e., the second, third and fourth numbers, and write their sum as the next or fifth number below these numbers. He must continue to do so till eight such numbers are formed. Now ask him to announce the numbers in the reverse order, from bottom upwards. He should then add all the eight numbers to find out their total. But you can beat him to it even before he gets started.

What you have to do is: while listening to the numbers being announced in the reverse order, make a mental note of the second number announced. Multiply this number by 4 (which is quite easy) and you will get the sum total of all the eight numbers. Two examples are given below:

Example 1: 3, 11, 7, 21, 39, 67, 127, 233 = 508 (sum of all eight numbers). Multiply the second announced number (from the eighth upwards) by 4 and you get 508, which is also the total.

Example 2: 59, 51, 129, 239, 419, 787, 1,445, 2,651 = 5,780 (sum of all eight numbers). Multiply the second announced number (from the eighth upwards) by 4 = 5,780, which is also the total.

Kishor N. Gordhandas, Bombay



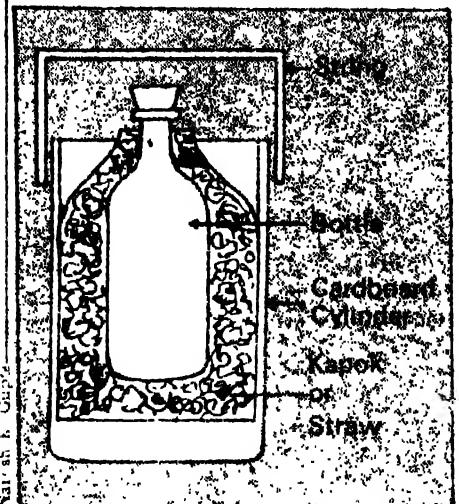
THE VANISHING PENCIL: To begin with, display the pencil by holding it upright in the fingers as in fig. 1. With the right hand remove a handkerchief from your pocket and drape it over the left hand

ATTENTION PLEASE

Readers will appreciate that it isn't always possible for us to verify the applicability of hints published in this column. So, why don't you try them out and let us know how good and practicable these hints are?

up the first finger of the left hand and let the pencil slip a little way down the hand. Outwardly, it appears that the handkerchief drapes over the pencil (see fig. 2), while in fact it is resting over the upright finger. Under the pretext of adjusting the folds of the handkerchief, place your right hand under it and slip the pencil up the left sleeve. Now, making a magic pass over the handkerchief and muttering some fake incantations, smartly pull away the handkerchief. At the same time, drop the finger which has been holding the handkerchief. The audience is amused as right up to the last second it believes it has been seeing the pencil beneath the handkerchief.

M.R. Sathi, Jind



STRAW-BOX THERMOS FLASK: Here is how you can make a straw-box thermos flask at home.

Materials required: A cloth bag, kapok or cotton-waste or straw, a bottle and a cardboard or bamboo cylinder with a carrying string.

Instructions: Make a cloth bag to fit loosely around a bottle, then stuff it with kapok or whatever else you wish to use. Enclose this in a cardboard cylinder fitted with a carrying string. Your thermos is ready for keeping things hot or cold for several hours (see fig.).

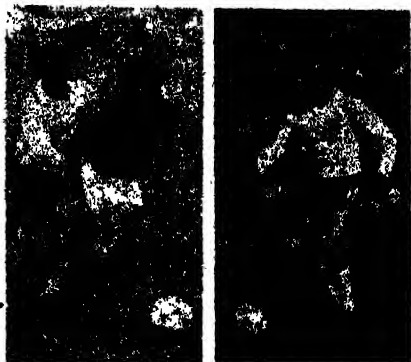
Naresh K. Gupta, Jodhpur

HI-FI: The loudspeakers should not be kept on the same platform as the player-amplifier unit. Nor should they face the player. This may cause acoustic feedback, which appears as a howling sound, especially at high volume and full bass.

Do not insert or remove output or input cables to the amplifier unless the volume is turned to minimum or the amplifier is off.

Sanchel Bilgrami, Allahabad

THE WORLD CUP STORY



Rossi (Italy); Rummenigge (W. Germany)

Football must rank amongst the most popular games in the world. Its growth started in England—a country which gave organised soccer to the world but strangely refused to get together with that 'tiny group of men of wider vision, who on May 21, 1904 formed FIFA (Federation Internationale de Football Association). Jules Rimet and Henry Delaunay of France deserve the major share of the credit for establishing FIFA—the governing body of world football—and organising under its auspices the European Cup and the World Cup.

The World Cup story began in Montevideo, Uruguay, in South America in 1930.

...the teams competed. Through 1934, 1938, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974 and 1978, World Cup football has gone from strength to strength. It is, today, not only the single most prestigious and important football tournament of the world, but a spectacle of gigantic proportions, ranking second only to the Olympic Games. For the 12th World Cup in Spain, £100 million has been spent on live TV coverage to 137 countries and £60 million is the estimated cost of staging the game. And we think Asian Games are expensive!

Though football is an Olympic event also, only second grade talent is attracted to this tournament as professionals are not allowed to participate. Olympic football is therefore not a true index of the strength of the participating nations. But the World Cup certainly is.

In *The Game Of The Century* David Barnes, an experienced football writer, brings out the history of the World Cup, tracing its origin prior to its inception in 1930 leading upto the 1982 World Cup (June 13–July 4). He chronicles the great names and games of the World Cup, both modern and old, in an interesting manner. Little known facts such as the sacking of Mazalli, Uruguay's top goalkeeper of 1930 for 'indiscipline', the misadventure of USA's medical man when

THE GAME OF THE CENTURY by David Barnes, published by Sidgwick & Jackson, London, distributed in India by Rupa & Co. price: £6.95; pages: 187.

and the Battle of Berne are won brought out.

The most interesting chapters are about today's superstars—the million-dollar men like Diego Maradona — 'Little Pele' whose annual pay is £700,000. There are chapters devoted to the 'courageous but crazy' goalkeepers—men like Argentina's Fillol, Italy's Dino Zoff, England's Shilton and Clemence and Germany's Schumacher.

The author rightly terms the modern managers as 'Makers or Breakers'. Remember West Germany's Helmut Schoen? There is a lot of background information about the managers of the top nations.

All the records of the previous World Cup finals—1930–1978 are given. Talking about the superstars and top football talent of the world which would gather in Spain, the author says, "This rich catalogue of stars makes a mouth-watering prospect of the World Cup. It's no wonder that soccer is known as the 'Game of the Century'. A book for every football lover's bookshelf

Two other books *Learn All About Football* and *World Cup '82* written in the characteristic Ladybird style provide a fund of information about football. The former explains with simple and effective illustrations the rules and tactics of the game, its kit, famous players, referees and linesmen. The latter is a lasting souvenir of the 12th World Cup tournament with condensed information about the past World Cups. A truly winning combination.

ENPI, Delhi

REBEL POETESS SPEAKS OUT

Rebel Punjabi poetess Amrita Pritam, 62, whose independent life style and bold writings were constantly attacked by the press, has emerged as the most admired literary figure of Punjab. The Jnanpith Award she recently won for her book of poems *Kaagaz Te Kanwas* (Paper and Canvas) has finally silenced all her critics.

Amrita Pritam's first book *Amrit Lehar* was published when she was hardly 16. Her other works include *Tal Dhote Phul*, *Sanjh Di Lali*, *Oh Gitan Walia* and *Pather Gite* (with which she emerged as a champion of the repressed woman), her frank autobiography *Revenue Stamp*, and the controversial and banned book *Annadaata*.

To get a better insight into her psyche, I went to meet this unusual woman. Excerpts from the interview:

What do you think of the changing value system today's youth and the prevailing conditions in society?

Recently I wrote an interview-based feature in my magazine on young boys and girls. And in their own words, they



are puzzled. They are disillusioned with the old ways, the so-called morals of society but are unable to find new substitute values. That is why they can't find their roots. I think this is due to vast

changes in our economic and social systems. Women too are not ready to compromise. Perhaps today's youth does not have the soil where it can grow.

Who is responsible for this?

It is happening not just in our society; you find there is deterioration everywhere in the world. You see, people do get influenced by their environment. Today, everything centres around money and power.

What is the relevance of literature in today's world?

Today, even creative work is considered important only if it gets you fame. Vision of the country is not so important anymore, politics (leadership) is what matters. Literature should play a vital role in the society, it can affect the minds of people.

How can literature reform society?

Through the media. This is the age of science. Radio, TV, films, books, magazines and newspapers play a very influential role. It is the duty of both writers and the media to join hands in social reformation.

Surekha Vijh, New Delhi

TO MAKE CONVERSATION

Conversation can be fun. It is a game, really. Once you have mastered the rules of the game, conversation will be easy. This is how the game is played:

In the game of volleyball, two teams stand on opposite sides of a net strung between two poles, and a ball is tossed back and forth over the net until it is dropped or tossed out of bounds. A team may toss the ball among its members three times, but on the third toss, the ball must be sent over the net to the other team. They in turn can take three tosses to send the ball back. The team that drops the ball, takes too many tosses, or tosses it out of bounds or into the net loses a point.

Conversation is very much like this game. Instead of a volleyball, one uses an imaginary ball, a "conversational ball".

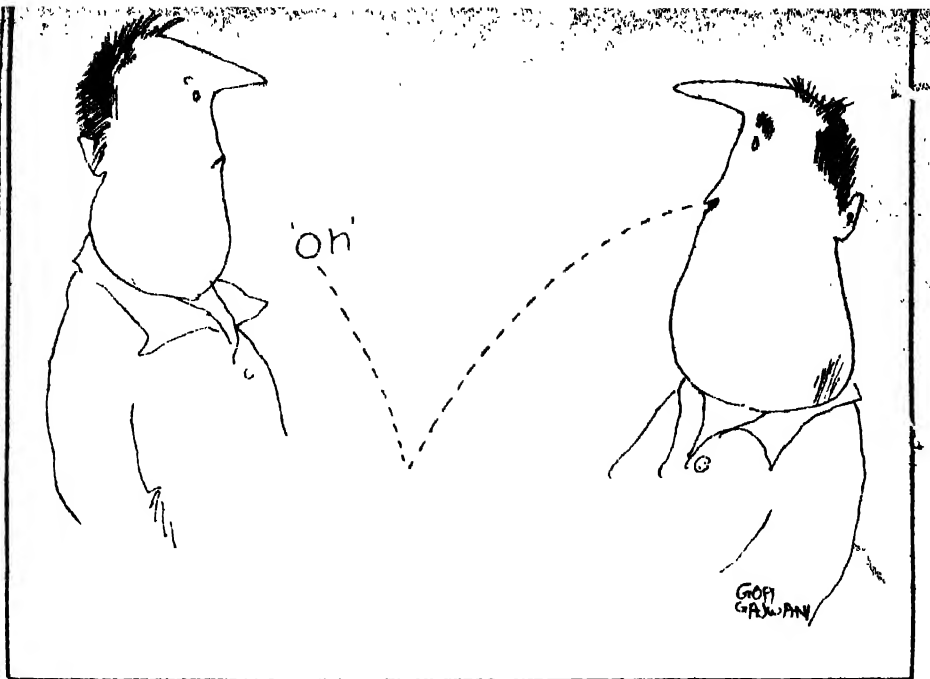
One secret of being a good conversationalist is to *toss the ball* to someone when you have said what you wanted to say (providing no one enters the conversation immediately). This can be done easily by *asking a question*.

Suppose Jane is on a date with John, who compliments her by saying, "Jane, that's an attractive dress you're wearing." What can Jane say? She may politely reply, "Thank you. I'm glad you like it." But that answer is inadequate, for she has *dropped the ball*, and the conversation has come to a standstill.

He might try again with, "It's a shirt-waist dress, isn't it?" but if Jane drops the ball a second time with, "Yes, it is," John has to pick up the conversational ball again. Should this continue, long pauses may intervene, and reopening the conversation may become increasingly difficult. Instead of *playing* a pleasant and satisfying game, John would have to start *working* at thinking of questions to ask Jane.

In the above example, therefore, Jane might have said, "Thank you. I'm glad you like it. You have an unusual tie-pin. It looks almost Oriental. Where did you get it?" That last question is the ball she throws to John so that he can re-enter the conversation. Suppose John picks the ball up and says, "My sister gave it to me." If he stops with that statement of fact, the dialogue is halted again. What should Jane do? She should pick it up and ask another question, "Oh, so you have a sister? What's she like?"

In playing the game of conversation, toss the conversational ball back and forth briskly. Contribute your share to



the conversation, and when you wish to hear from someone who hasn't had a chance to say much or someone who you know has something interesting to contribute, toss the conversational ball to him, and let him enter the game for a toss. "We've been hearing some strange things about Thai boxing. Tell us about it, Narong."

It isn't difficult to be a good conversationalist if you spend some time practising with someone until you learn automatically to throw the conversational ball to your partner.

Meaning: Derived from the Latin *conversari*, meaning to associate or commune with. It is a way of living with, or getting along with, people.

What it is: It is an unpremeditated and lively exchange of ideas between two or more persons. It is spontaneous and unrehearsed. It is like a game. Participants attempt to please or even impress or influence one another by means of ideas that are sent back and forth among the members of the group.

Aims: 1. Mutual satisfaction and pleasure; pleasurable fellowship. 2. Social adjustment.

Its success is determined by how much each person enjoys the conversational situation, not by how much one learns or remembers.

Chief faults: 1. Talking too much. This is selfish. 2. Talking too little. This is irresponsibility. Every person in a conversational group has an *obligation* to contribute to the conversation.

Why many people do not say anything: 1. Fear that what they have to say is not worth saying. 2. Fear of

making mistakes. 3. Fear of not being understood (English ability).

The ordinary person excuses himself for his failure to take part by saying, "I don't know what to say." If you know nothing about what is being said, you might: (a) express your doubts, (b) ask for explanations; (c) ask questions.

Opening conversational gambits: An easy way to get the conversation going is to ask the person to whom you are talking for advice. "I'm thinking of buying a small portable typewriter. Which would you recommend?" Or ask his opinion: "Do you think drug addiction is decreasing here?"

Sometimes you might find it easier to talk about yourself: "I'm here from Thailand. I find living in a dormitory quite exciting and lots of fun but I miss my family." The person to whom you are speaking may take the cue and ask about your dorm and its occupants or ask you about your family. You in turn could ask him about his family.

Try and learn something about the person to whom you have been introduced. If you cannot do so immediately, you might ask the person with whom you are presently conversing to tell you something about him or ask your hostess. Later, when the opportunity arises, you might say to him, "Tom tells me you're going to MIT this September. What will you be studying?"

(To be continued)

From ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS FROM ABROAD by Sumie F. McCabe

ROCK TIDINGS



Crosby, Stills and Nash: Reunited.

● David Crosby, Stephen Stills and Graham Nash have reunited once again and are completing their reunion LP *Daylight Again* in Los Angeles. It is expected to be out any moment. The recording began about two years ago, but aborted when Crosby walked out due to differences. He reconciled a few months ago. Does the group's (then including Neil Young) post-sixties activism over nuclear proliferation and other social issues still remain? Says Nash, "We've always been politically minded, but I wouldn't say that this is a political album."

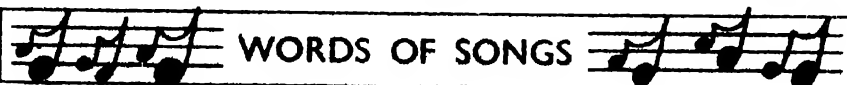
It's going to be called *Love Over Gold*. The band is going for the chunky *Tunnel Of Love* track sound from their previous *Making Movies* album. Assisting singer/guitarist Mark Knopfler are Hal Lindes (guitar) and Alan Clark (keyboards).

● "When I was a little kid, I always wanted to be a movie star, not a rock star, because rock groups didn't exist." At last, Debbie 'Blondie' Harry's childhood dreams have come true. She's just done seven weeks on the sets shooting for David Cronenberg's horror flick *Video-drome* in which she plays the role of Nicky, a psychologist.

Melody, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

Tags Of War
Paul McCartney
John
John
Charlotte Of Fire
Yankee
Diver Down
Van Halen
Dave
Human League
Beauty And The Beast
The Go-Go's
Original Musicquarium
Stevie Wonder
Frankie French
J. Geils Band
Success Healer's Spoiled Me Yet
Rick Springfield
I Love Rock 'n' Roll
Joan Jett & The Blackhearts



MORE THAN A WOMAN sung by the Bee Gees

Oh girl, I've known you very well
 I've seen you growin' ev'ry day
 I never really looked before
 But now you take my breath away
 Suddenly you're in my life
 Part of everything I do
 You got me working day and night
 Just trying to keep a hold on you
 Here in your arms I found my paradise
 My only chance for happiness
 And if I lose you now
 I think I would die
 Refrain: Say you'll always be my baby
 We can make it shine
 We can take for ever
 Just a minute at a time
 I'm more than a woman

More than a woman to me
 More than a woman
 More than a woman to me, oh
 There are stories old and true
 Of people so in love like you
 and me, and I can see myself
 Let history repeat itself
 Reflecting how I feel for you
 Thinkin' about those people then
 I know that in a thousand years
 I'd fall in love with you again
 This is the only way that we should fly
 This is the only way we should go
 And if I lose your love
 I know I would die
 Repeat refrain and fade

M. Menezes, Bangalore

Note: Since this is a readers' column, we are not responsible for any errors in the words

PEN FRIENDS



Er Vijai Bahadur Gupta 'Sahu' (26), 6-A/1, Shivakuti, Allahabad-211 004 (Penfriendship, freelance writing, social work).

Notani Rajesh K. (21), Above Prem Cycle Stores, Madan Zampa Road, Baroda-390 001 (Electronic projects, reading, science & maths puzzles, G.K. contests).

A.K. Sharma, State Bank of India, Pilibhit, UP (Penfriendship, magazines).

Ravi Prakash Shrivastawa (18), Jawahar Chowk, Teonthar-486 220 (Penfriendship, stamps, coins)

Mohammad Inamul Haq (21), Teonthar-486 220 (Penfriendship with girls only—in Hindi and English).

Jayanarayana Nanda, Koslai Gali, Nandapara, Distt. Sambalpur-768 001 (Stamps, gift-exchange, correspondence).

Mulugu Siva Ram (21), 14/A, Padma Rao Nagar, Secunderabad-500 025 (Philately, D-xing, GK quiz, board, making cartoons, basketball).

Dinesh Kumar 'Surya' (18), Bhaskar Bhawan, Opposite Police Line, Ratanada, Jodhpur-342 001 (Acting, disco dance, correspondence).

Anil Kumar Arya (24), 543-B/21, Jagdish Colony, Rohtak-124 001 (Stamps, penpals, gift-exchange).

Johnny V.A. (24), Vallyathayil House, Chinnathope, Alleppey-688 001 (Traveling, penpals, reading, movies)

Manak Mott 'Mannie' (21), C/o L.N. Mott, Minerva Cinema, Jodhpur-342 001 (Correspondence, music, reading).

Pralhad Tamse (22), 137, Nijalingappa Hostel, Karnatak University, Dharwar (Penpals, reading, movies).

Manju Bhagat, AS-4 Narmad Bhavan, S.V. Regional College of Engineering, A-18 Surat-395 007 (Modelling, dancing, tourism, music).

Er. Afzal Cadrie, Kharadian Street, Near Satheen House, Jodhpur-342 001 (Photography, travelling, driving, skating).

Deepak Mehrotra (21), KD/65-C, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110 052 (Playing cricket and badminton, collecting stamps, coins and picture postcards, making penfriends, correspondence).

Balwant Chauhan, Heera Kutir, Mohalla Badungar, Patiala-147 001 (Story writing, travelling, discussion).

A. Kaur (21), C/o Tarlok Singh, 181, Sector 21-A, Chandigarh-160 022 (International affairs, films, music, travel, correspondence).

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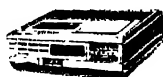
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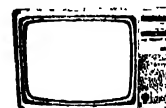


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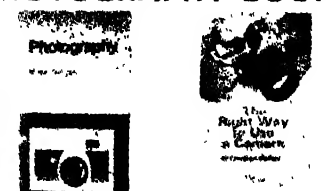
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2. Numb ere down under (9).
6. Rhodium starts a river (5).
7. Olympic triple jump champion M Banu (5).
8. Cricketers make money here (7).
10. Loyals mixture (6).
11. Women's quarters (1, 5).
14. A mammal with a disc in between (7).
17. Political leader with printer's measure in between (5).
18. Suspended from the palate over the back of the tongue (5).
19. Constellation starts with a small coin (9).

DOWN

1. Viking Eric the Red discovered this place (9).
2. Roman god of eloquence has a dog in between (7).
3. Behold start an insect (6).
4. Greek letter is a watch (5).
5. President ends a disco star (5).
9. American novelist has porcelain in between (9).
12. Bad breath is illuminated in the middle (7).
13. Shooter has a fastener coming up in between (6).
15. Corpulent (5).
16. Invertebrate begins with a city name (5).

Closing date: August 20.

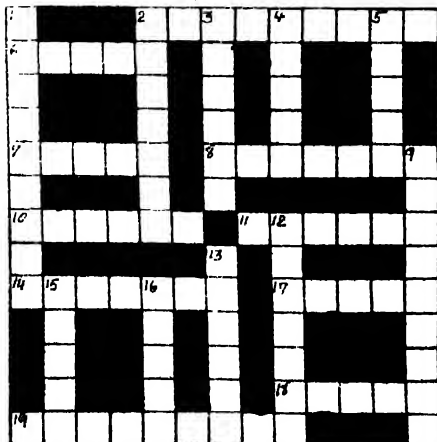
Prizes: Collins English Learner's Dictionary from Rupa & Co., New Delhi, to the first two all-correct entries pulled out of the hat.

Kenwords Coupon: Entries must be accompanied with the coupon.

Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

Solution to KENWORDS-9 will be published in our September issue.

Solution in October issue



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1. When and where was the first FA Cup Football final played?
2. When was penalty kick introduced in football?
3. Can a goal be scored direct from a/an (a) goal kick (b) throw in (c) indirect free kick
4. What is the mascot of the World Cup Soccer '82?
5. Who is called the 'Father of Modern Cricket'?
6. Who wrote the famous book *A History Of Cricket*?
7. Who are the authors of the following books? (a) *Farewell To Cricket* (b) *One More Over* (c) *On Top Down Under*

Closing date: August 20.

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On The Lighter Side

A well known painter was once asked what he mixed his colours with in order to produce such an extraordinary effect.

"I mix them with my brains," said the painter

The geography teacher asked Sunder a question about the English Channel. "I don't know about that one," replied Sunder. "There's no such channel in our TV."

S. Ramasubramanian, Kovilbatti

Solution to KENWORDS-8



Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002.

SPORTS QUIZ COUPON

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-8

1. Plato
2. No
3. D.K. Naik and J.R. Patel
4. Parimal Roy
5. 1.62 ounces
6. Motor racing
7. Eight

Winners of SPORTS QUIZ-8

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2. Rajiv Boolchand K-40, Jangpura Extension New Delhi-110 014

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Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-9 will be published in our September issue.

An Englishman and an American were sitting side by side on a plane. The American was criticising the English way of life. "The trouble with you English," he said, "is that you stick together too much. There should be more intermingling. Now, I have Greek, Spanish, Russian and Italian blood in me."

The Britisher looked up and said, "I say, that was very sporting of your mother."

Sangita Srivastava, Allahabad

Bala—Sanjay, can you drive with one hand?

Sanjay—Of course.

Bala—Then, for God's sake, wipe your nose. It's running.

Indu (reading a book)—Do you know that everytime I breathe, a man dies?

Namrata—Why don't you sterilise your mouth then?

Raajesh Pandit, Sonapat

Since no all-correct entries were received, no prizes have been awarded for KENWORDS-8.

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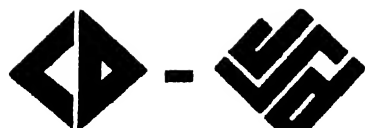
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NEXT ISSUE

BANKING: A lot of us bank on the banking industry—for not only our cash, but also our careers. It might be worthwhile to know a little more about its working, progress, types of banks, nationalisation, its role in India's economic development, etc.

BACKGROUND: A historical account of the birth and survival of Israel.

PRACTICE TESTS: Reproducing May '82 NDA exam papers. Also, Test of Reasoning for MBAs; G.K., English, Arithmetic, etc.

FOCUS: Indo-Soviet relations.

KNOW THE WORLD: Datasheet on the USSR.

IAS TOPPERS: Meet P.K. Mishra, the man who left everyone else behind.

Career & competition times

OCTOBER 1982

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LETTERS

In Name Only

If democracy means more than elections it may be said to have survived in India (*Democracy In India*, Aug '82). The ruthlessness with which the majority party (not necessarily the Congress) has suppressed sensitive minority opinion has reduced the legislature to a mere debating club. The bureaucracy has crawled under the heavy weight of coterie, the judiciary has functioned on certain vital occasions, while the press—the only source of sound public opinion—has been muted (as evident from the Bihar Bill controversy). To infer that masses have matured is fallacious, for the response of the common man in the last two general elections was, if anything, emotional.

Pitamber Gupta, Basohli

Best Letter: Rs 40

Wishes Voted?

Is India a Welfare State? (July '82) raises some pertinent issues. Most of our government's actions run contrary to the welfare of its citizens. Compensation for the death of vehicles in accidents involving government vehicles are promptly contested against in the courts.

Further, the LIC has a notorious record of delayed settlement of policy claims. The government's policy of reservation based on caste basis, both in educational institutions and government offices, further contradicts this concept. Meritless candidates are deprived of their rightful opportunities. Is not a welfare state supposed to ensure the welfare of all its citizens?

M. Anandha Nageswaran, Madurai

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

concern of its kind?

Kandarp Jani, Bombay

Learn To Think

The American education system (*Learning The American Way*, Aug '82) should make us realise how important it is to stress the creative aspect of learning. Most of us have preconceived notions and conditioned responses on various topics—like, say, the effects of population explosion on economic growth. Text books should help us think about these problems and reach our own conclusions. We should be made to realise that every argument has an equally strong counter-argument. An argumentative and scientific approach is essential for pragmatic knowledge.

Pravin Srivastava, Allahabad

Government 'Off' The People

In the article *Democracy In India* (Aug '82) the writer bemoans the fall in public morality among politicians. The emphasis should have been on the shortcomings of our Constitution which lays down no minimum qualifications for carrying on the most important work in a democracy—governing.

Vimal Rai Bhatnagar, New Delhi

From a government 'of the people', our legislature has turned into a government 'off' the people.

Sanjay Shanbhag, Karwar

Democracy, to survive, needs a strong Opposition. The growing spate of regionalism and factionalism will never deliver the goods.

S. Ramesh, Bombay

Legislation Not Enough

This is with reference to *Points To Ponder* on bride burning (Aug '82). A lot of those who burn their wives or daughters-in-law go unpunished. As women are involved in cooking, it is difficult to make a *prima facie* case and offenders get the benefit of doubt. Besides, in most cases the body is disposed off quickly and the police is at a loss to find evidence. Due importance is not given to the victim's dying declaration and long legal procedures provide sufficient time to the of-

fenders to tamper with the evidence.

Apart from amendments in law, women should realise their social responsibility towards their class. Those who ask for dowry should be socially ostracised. Property rights for women must be implemented.

Akshay Kumar Bisaria, Faridabad

One fails to understand why only daughters-in-law catch fire in the kitchen. Perhaps, mothers-in-law are immune to fire.

Sohan Lal Verma, Patiala

In our community 40 of us, including 15 girls, have taken a vow for marriage without dowry. Only if boys and girls in every society take the initiative can this evil be eradicated.

Rishi N. Yagnik, Udaipur

Bottoms Up!

Your August issue carried an august article on the functioning, aims and objectives, and success of the LIC in achieving its targets. The only puzzling part was the *LIC Tree*. It shows the topmost executive (chairman) at the bottom and the new recruits at the top.

Does it indicate moral down-fall, step-wise downfall in enthusiasm and hence increased frustration, or does it show how down-to-earth are the top-level executives of the nation's biggest

Positive vs Practical

Most of your editorials emphasise on a 'positive' approach, irrespective of the consequences. Personally, I would like to weigh both the positive and negative aspects and take a 'practical' view of the situation before I take any major step.

D. Anand, Visakhapatnam

Save Forests... And Tribals

The essay on forests (July '82) was thought-provoking, especially in view of the government's attitude towards its traditional users—the tribals. The tribals do not indulge in tree-felling for recreation. It is their only source of income. If the government wants to check deforestation it should first take steps to provide them with alternative employment.

Alok Nath, Orissa

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Hello folks...



Every boy in Tojo's class was asked to teach the illiterate members in his family. Tojo, 12, had only one—his grandmother. When he approached her, the 75-year-old lady laughingly brushed him aside, saying: "Why should I study at this age?" Tojo left dejected.

As he did not want to tell his teacher he had failed in his mission, Tojo spent the next two days planning a strategy to win over his granny. She was a stubborn lady—as old people generally are. Tojo had to think of several plans before he finally decided on one.

That night he was sitting with his granny, listening to a story. When she finished and asked him to go to bed, Tojo asked her: "Granny, do you want to go to heaven or hell?"

"Why should I go to hell, you stupid fellow? I will definitely go to heaven."

"You cannot. There is a register at the gate to heaven and you have to sign your name. No thumb impressions," said Tojo, giving her a meaningful look.

Next night when Tojo came for the regular story session, he found her ready for the first lesson.

Tojo later became a famous general in the Japanese army. His secret of success was: 'Never accept defeat.'

This motto has become more pertinent with increasing competition in every sphere. At every step—whether it is admission to a school, finding a seat in a professional institution or getting a job—you

face tough competition. Only those who adopt the Tojo approach can be the ultimate winners.

The three essentials for the Tojo approach are: determination, planning and capacity to work towards that goal.

An essential part of this approach is determination—tenacity to do what you want to do. Primary requirements for this are: a firm mind, clear perspective and knowledge about your weaknesses. A firm mind will lead you towards a definite path. Clear perspective makes your thinking mature, objective and pragmatic. You are able to establish a relation between the different aspects of a problem. If you know your weak points, you can think of ways and means of overcoming them.

A good example of strong determination is Maharaja Ranjit Singh. When his army was proceeding towards Kashmir, the forces came to a sudden halt on reaching the banks of the swelling Sutlej. While the general was still contemplating what steps to take, the Maharaja came galloping from the rear and jumped into the river saying:

"Sabaha bhoomi Gopal ke, ya mai atak kahan; Ja kai man mai atak hai, wahi atak gaya." (All the earth belongs to God, there cannot be any obstruction here. Only the one who hesitates, will not win.)

The soldiers followed the determined king and the whole army was on the other side of the river.

Coming to more recent times, we have the example of former Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal. An average student, Lal was timid and lacked self-confidence, according to his intimate friend Khushwant Singh. However, his determination made him "a man of enormous rectitude and courage, the like of which has become all too rare today".

Planning, the second essential ingredient of the Tojo approach, is the desire to direct our actions to achieve predetermined ends. The importance of planning arises from the fact that actions must be properly organised and implemen-

tation should be so timed that desired objectives are achieved. If you believe in ad hocism, you may or may not win. I can give you a real life example of success due to good planning.

My friend Navin was very keen on going to the United States for higher studies. Though he got admission to several American universities, he could not make it because of certain family constraints. However, the desire to visit USA remained latent. As soon as the constraints weakened he planned his moves. He joined a prestigious university as a research student and selected a topic on which not much work had been done. As there was not enough material available on the topic in India, a visit to the US became necessary. Within two years, he was sent to America to collect material for his research. During his visit he cultivated several contacts in a number of universities and within the next four years paid a second visit to that country for a much longer period. Had he not planned well, he would probably not have been able to achieve what he wanted.

Therefore, you should develop the capacity to work hard and plan ahead, if you want to see your dreams come true. I have seen many ordinary individuals reaching the top only because they were hardworking and imaginative. They never gave up learning. In fact, they always made an assessment of themselves whenever they failed. You should also remain alert and be guided by the experiences of others.

Prepare for a career as an entrepreneur prepares for his business: lay down objectives, assess your needs, make plans and carefully implement them. Train yourself thoroughly for the job. Only then can you get satisfaction from your profession. There is no reason why success should not be yours.

Good luck.

R. K. Thakur

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BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word.

1. rampant: A: rising B: unrestrained C: open D: noisy
2. grim: A: sad B: violent C: deathly D: forbidding
3. impel: A: to drive B: hinder C: pierce D: endanger
4. acclaim: A: demand B: stake C: applause D: highest point
5. misconception: A: failure to fertilise B: a false notion C: a wrongful dismissal D: poor management
6. anticipate: A: to expect B: guess C: predict D: define
7. principal: A: a general rule B: most important C: tender D: scholar
8. principle: A: headmaster B: a novel idea C: most important clause D: a general rule
9. surpass: A: to exceed B: overcome C: conjecture D: swell
10. ply: A: to start B: drill C: go to and fro regularly D: under take a task
11. banal: A: accursed B: evil C: meaningless D: cheap
12. endeavour: A: to try B: make dear C: aid D: charm
13. euphemism: A: trance-like state B: substitution of a mild term for a blunt one C: state of well-being D: artificial style of writing
14. conceive: A: to imagine B: admit C: calculate D: prepare
15. incomparable: A: unworthy B: irrelevant C: untouched D: unequalled
16. virulent: A: stormy B: skilled C: forceful D: malignant
17. indiscriminate: A: indispensable B: preferential C: acting without care D: prudent
18. flourish: A: to thrive B: overact C: make easy D: scatter
19. commercial: A: having to do with exhibitions B: pertaining to commerce C: expendable D: resourceful
20. complex: A: wholesome B: mechanical C: intemperate D: intricate

(Answers on page 23)

FOREIGN WORDS

1. *apres moi* (Fr): after me.
2. *fait accompli* (Fr): an accomplished fact, a thing already done (presumably irrevocable)
3. *nom de plume* (Fr): pen name, pseudonym
4. *sub judice* (L): before a judge or court, not yet judicially decided, under consideration.
5. *persona non grata* (L): person not acceptable—especially diplomatically unacceptable to a foreign government
6. *mutatis mutandis* (L): with the necessary changes having been made; with the respective differences having been considered.
7. *ad referendum* (L): to be further considered.
8. *stet* (L): let it stand; to restore after marking for deletion.
9. *exempli gratia* (L): by way of example; for instance, often abbreviated as e.g.
10. *ultra vires* (L): beyond power; beyond the scope of legal power or authority.
11. *ex parte* (L): on or from one side only—used of legal proceedings, from a one-sided or partisan point of view.
12. *lingua franca* (It): a common language; a language used as common or commercial tongue among people of diverse speech.

13. *maia fide* (L): with or in bad faith.
 14. *ceteris paribus* (L): other things being equal; if all other relevant things, factors or elements remain unaltered.
 15. *elite* (Fr): a choice apart, specially a socially superior group; powerful minority group
 16. *pro rata* (L): proportionately, according to an exactly calculable factor (as share or liability)
 17. *raison d'être* (Fr): reason or justification for existence
 18. *deja vu* (Fr): already seen, an illusion of having experienced before something that is really being experienced for the first time, in any of the arts, unoriginal material, old stuff.
- Note: Fr—French, L—Latin, It—Italian.

QUOTABLE QUOTES



All the world over, I will back the masses against the classes.

W E Gladstone

Tact consists in knowing how far we may go too far.

Jean Cocteau

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

George Orwell

The broad masses of the people can be moved only by the power of speech. All great movements are popular movements, volcanic eruptions of human passions and emotional sentiments, stirred either by the cruel goddess of Distress or by the firebrand of the world hurled among the masses.

Adolf Hitler

There never was a good war or a bad peace.

Benjamin Franklin



As for disappointing them, I should not so much mind; but I can't abide to disappoint myself.

Oliver Goldsmith

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

Longfellow

Legality is not a synonym for morality.

Adlai Stevenson

One's over-great haste to repay an obligation is a kind of ingratitude.

Duc De La Rochefoucauld

What is this life if, full of care, we have no time to stand and stare?

W.H Davies

Men are like stars, some generate their own light while others reflect the brilliance they receive.

Jose Martí

INDO-US RELATIONS

THE ICE MELTS

BY PARTHA S. GHOSH

Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Indira Gandhi's eight-day New York-Washington-Honolulu safari commenced on July 27 this year and was one of the important developments of Indian diplomacy in recent times. Though it touched off neither euphoria nor frustration, its significance cannot be ignored. Taking into account the fact that its purpose was limited—to create a new bridge of understanding—the Prime Minister's visit was a considerable success as a public relations exercise. "I came," she said, "to explain the compulsions of Indian circumstances." An aide in her entourage said more succinctly that the purpose of the visit was "to eliminate American cussedness towards India". Both the purposes seem to have been well served. There was manifest warmth of feeling on both sides, with Mrs Gandhi calling it a "good visit" and US Vice-President, George Bush, talking about a "special relationship" between India and the US.

Whether a "relationship" is in the making or not is a moot point. Suspicions and misgivings that have characterised Indo-US relations over the years cannot be eliminated by one single visit.

Indo-American relations have had many ups and downs. Ever since the early 1950s, when Pakistan was roped into the US alliance and India's non-alignment was suspect, Indo-American relations, except for the shortlived period of flirtation after the 1962 Sino-Indian war and, to a lesser degree, during the Janata regime, have been characterised by mutual suspicion and distrust. They touched a new low during the Bangladesh crisis.

The period that followed saw Indo-American relations in a new setting. Many Americans, who



Reagan and Mrs Gandhi: Wooing America with success!

had written off India as a Soviet "stooge" after the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty in 1971, started having second thoughts. Even the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported to have said of Mrs Gandhi, "The lady is cold-blooded," thereby implying that she would not be willing to depend on the Soviet Union beyond a limit.

India also showed interest for some kind of accommodation with the US. During the emergency, when there was mounting criticism of the US in various speeches of Mrs Gandhi, there were also efforts to counterbalance this aggressive public posture by gestures of goodwill.

Things could have been better but for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It brought matters back to square one. In the renewed cold war, Pakistan assumed added significance in American strategic planning, causing a further breach in Indo-US relations. The perceptual gap between the two countries started widening. While the US took a global perspective on security relationships in the region, India perceived the problem from a regional and na-

tional security angle. The proposed military aid of a sizable volume, which included the delivery of 40 F-16 combat aircraft, sent shock waves among Indian defence planners. The Indian Government perceived an overnight change in the strategic environment to India's disadvantage and put the blame on the US. With the Afghan problem so close home and the traditional strategic interdependence with the Soviet Union, India found it increasingly difficult to deal with the Reaganites.

On the economic front also India understood that nothing much could be expected from this "real rightist" administration. With its thrust on supply-side economics, aid cuts, etc, the Reagan administration dealt a blow to India, whose economic connections with the US are considerable.

But as time passed, the Reagan administration started showing some appreciation of India's sensitivities. In July 1981, when Reagan and Mrs Gandhi met in Cancun, discussions were cordial. Although the meeting was insubstantial, much of Reagan's prejudice against Mrs Gandhi was removed. Last January, the State Department made a strong case for a visit by the Indian

Prime Minister. It needs to be emphasised that her visit was at Reagan's behest.

The considerations which prompted Mrs Gandhi to accept the invitation, besides of course having a free and frank exchange of views on the strategic environment both at the global and regional levels, were the questions of economic cooperation and nuclear fuel for the Tarapur power plant.

Mrs Gandhi made it absolutely clear that Indo-Soviet friendship need not come in the way of relations with the US. Appearing on the prestigious 'Meet The Press' programme of the NBC TV network, she said that India might seem to be pro-Soviet but "we have not allowed one friendship to overshadow another...or influence our decisions or actions". She emphasised that every relationship need not mean agreement on all points. Even India had some differences with the Soviet Union. Yet they are friends. She said that there was a tendency in the US "to read much more in the treaty of friendship and cooperation [with the Soviet Union]. It is exactly what it says—a treaty of friendship. That remains."

She further added, "Our relations with the Soviet Union are not cooler. They do not agree with our view on everything, on Afghanistan or some other matter. We certainly do not agree with the Communist or Marxist system... But this does not affect our overall policy of coexistence with as many countries as possible." Reagan seemed to have grasped the core of her message. In his welcoming speech he noted that "we both desire...an early end of the occupation of Afghanistan". At the banquet, the most sumptuous of his term, he spoke of the "stripping away of stereotypes".

During her sojourn the Prime Minister never said that differences of perception did not exist between India and the US. But she emphasised that there were also areas where there was agreement. She pleaded that efforts should be made to enlarge these areas as much as possible so as to enable a durable friendship to be based on them.

Even before she left for the US mood of compromise was set by a resolution of the longstanding dispute that had blocked American

supplies of enriched uranium for Tarapur. It was agreed that France would take over as the sole supplier of enriched uranium. Mrs Gandhi and Reagan have formally approved the agreement. Although there remain a few technical details to be sorted out, such as the question of reprocessing the nuclear waste, the agreement has solved the two most crucial issues: India would get its uranium and the US would preserve the letter of its 1978 non-proliferation law which forbids American sales of nuclear fuel to countries that refuse, as India does, to accept full-scope safeguards.

On the matter of economic cooperation there was much to expect from the US. Till last year, it was India's leading trade partner. (This year it has been overtaken by the Soviet Union.) The two-way trade turnover in 1980-81 amounted to over Rs 2,362 crores. Over 12 per cent of India's exports and imports are accounted for by that country. India has the largest number of individual collaborations with American companies. In 1980-81, there were 125 such collaborations which accounted for 23.76 per cent of the total number of all foreign collaborations.

US investment occupies a unique position in India's industrial and commercial development and over the years has attained considerable growth and diversification. US private investment is currently estimated at \$ 350 million. Next to UK, it is the second largest investor in India. Of the 5,706 joint ventures with foreign countries approved by the government during the period 1967 to 1979, some 1,096 or 19 per cent are with the US. Indian industries depend heavily on American technology. An Indo-American Chamber of Commerce questionnaire revealed that 84 per cent of all respondents receive R&D support from their US collaborators.

Even before her visit the Indian business community was exploring possibilities of widening the base of its cooperation with the US. In May, a 12-member delegation of Indian business executives toured the US to woo medium-level entrepreneurs. According to the delegation leader, Abhijit Mazumdar, the purpose of the trip was to seek high American tech-

nology, medium-sized investment and joint ventures for third country exports. It was not a mean achievement for the delegation that five of six joint ventures were already on the cards as an instant response.

The Indian Government's recent policy of liberalising imports and lifting of limits on the private sector were well received in Washington. The Reagan administration showed its approval just before Mrs Gandhi's visit by voting for the second instalment of India's largest ever loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It may be recalled that on the first round the US had abstained from voting, much to India's displeasure.

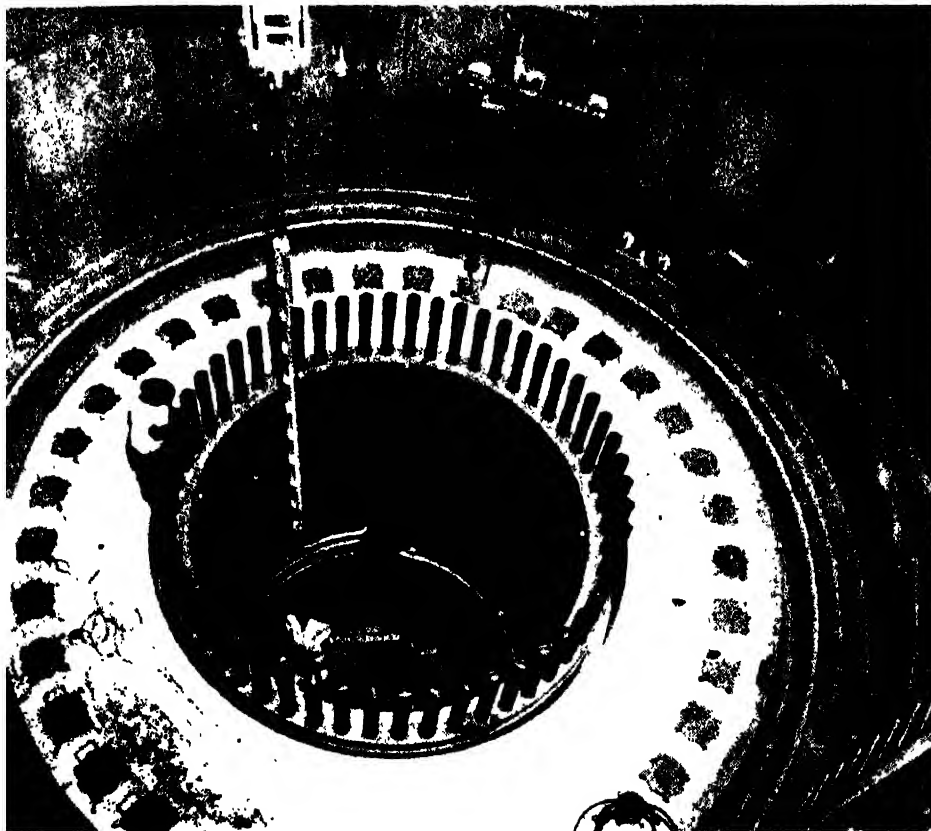
Even so, Mrs Gandhi's visit has not resulted in any concrete proposal for economic cooperation, the US emphasis being still on the flow of private capital. But on the question of soft loan there were good indications. According to the Indian delegation sources, the assistance by IDA (International Development Agency), the soft-loan agency, might be stepped up to \$ 1,000 million in 1983 against \$ 800 million during the current year. An indication to this effect was given when the World Bank President William Clausen called on Mrs Gandhi on July 30, the day after her summit-level talks with Reagan. It is interpreted that Clausen did so on some signal from the US Government, whose contribution amounts to 26 per cent of the total and carries considerable weightage with the World Bank.

However, India's greatest economic interest is, apart from more IDA money, access to American technology. To some extent this has been achieved by her visit. She succeeded in getting a blue ribbon panel established to share agricultural and medical discoveries.

Viewed from the angle that the visit had a very limited purpose—to create an atmosphere of goodwill—it seems to be a success. The channel of communication between New Delhi and Washington, which was frequently under strain, appears to have been set on a durable footing. Some differences persist, and would continue to, for instance on the issue of arms aid to Pakistan. But the fact that both have agreed to disagree is in itself an agreement. □

BACKGROUND TARAPUR

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI



In an agreement climaxing Mrs Gandhi's US visit, France is to supply N-fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The tangle appeared solved till Paris demanded a "pursuit" arrangement—stiffer safeguards than those in the 1963 Indo-US Tarapur pact. Should India accept the French terms? To answer this question, one must have a thorough understanding of this contentious issue.

The wrangle over the nuclear fuel for the Tarapur reactor clearly shows the arm twisting of a non-nuclear weapons state (NNWS) by a nuclear weapons state (NWS). Today's major global problem is the energy crisis. Hence, the harnessing of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes gains tremendous importance. Yet, the super powers do not find any difference between the techno-

The reactor at Tarapur: More feud over fuel.

logical research required for the exploitation of the atom for peaceful and non-peaceful purposes. Since they wish to limit the spread of weapons technology, they have been increasingly insisting on full-scope safeguards for NNWS. If these countries do not comply, pressure tactics have been resorted to, especially by the US. This, NNWS like India feel is discriminatory, for, while insisting on horizontal non-proliferation, the super powers continue to increase and modernise their own stocks of nuclear weapons—that is, unchecked vertical proliferation goes on.

India's peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE) at Pokhran on May 18, 1974, brought this rightly contentious issue to the foreground. The US felt India was subverting the cause of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by insisting on the right of

NNWS to experiment with PNEs. There would have been no problems whatsoever if America had no hold over India in the nuclear field. Unfortunately, New Delhi bound itself by an agreement, signed in 1963, to operate its Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) only on special nuclear fuel (U-235) supplied by the US. In exchange, India submitted TAPS to inspections and pledged to account for all fissile material. In January 1971, TAPS was placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards through a trilateral agreement. There was no hitch in this arrangement till the Pokhran experiment.

Shortly after May 1974, doubts began to be voiced in both Houses of the US Congress about India's professions to peaceableness and its assertion that no material supplied by the US had gone into the PNE. The basic question raised was, Why did India consistently refuse to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) if its intentions were peaceable? Answer: India has always opposed the NPT because it is discriminatory. The NPT is essentially aimed at curbing horizontal proliferation and does not touch vertical proliferation at all. It obliges NNWS signatories to accept IAEA "safeguards" which would open all their plant and research work to international inspection. The US, which does not want any new nation to join the 'nuclear club', has been trying to force India to sign the NPT. After the Pokhran blast it tried to use its supply of U-235 for Tarapur as a lever to make India a signatory to the treaty.

The first real challenge came in March 1976. A private organisation, the Centre for Law and Social Policy initiated a petition for the right to intervene in the American Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) proceedings on Tarapur. It was acting on behalf of three scientific and environmentalist groups—the Sierra Leone Club, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Natural Resources Defence Council—which demanded that the US withhold further supplies of nuclear fuel to TAPS to check proliferation and the possible diversion of the end products of U-235 for the production of weapons.

The main objection to the supply of fuel was that India had neither signed the NPT nor renounced its right to experiment with peaceful devices. At this stage, the State and Justice departments and NRC's own professional staff opposed these groups' demands because of America's contractual obligations. The NRC cleared a shipment of enriched uranium for Tarapur but deferred its decision on further supplies.

In March 1977, the Janata Government came to power in New Delhi. The Prime Minister Morarji Desai bent India's nuclear policy and declared that no explosion was required for experimentation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and if such experimentation proved essential "we can always do it in consultation with other people". Although he remained firm on the question of not signing the NPT, the Jimmy Carter administration could push its case for continuing the supply of nuclear fuel.

The real blow came in 1978 when both Houses of the US Congress passed the nuclear Non Proliferation Act. This required that in order to qualify for the export of nuclear materials, a country must agree to full-scope safeguards on its entire nuclear establishment within 18 months of the bill becoming law. By implication, it meant that if India wished to remain a recipient of nuclear fuel from the US, it would have to accept full-scope safeguards by March 1980. In international relations, domestic laws of one country should not affect the contractual obligations of bilateral agreements signed prior to the passage of the domestic law, without the consent of both countries. The Indian Government, therefore, maintained that the Tarapur agreement could not be subjected to the restrictions implicit in the 1978 Act.

The 18-month grace period following the passage of this Act was crucial for this region. The precipitation of the Afghan crisis in December 1979 brought about a reassessment of the regional situation. The Carter administration wanted to improve its relations with India and Pakistan as a result of increased Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. Stopping the supply of nuclear fuel would obviously not have helped matters at this juncture. Therefore, despite serious opposition from the Congress, Carter issued an executive order on June 19, 1980, after the expiry of the grace period, authorising the export of 40 tonnes of nuclear fuel. One consignment of 19.8 tonnes was cleared by a very narrow margin in the Senate.

However, American pressure tactics increased after the Reagan administration took over in January 1981. This

administration gave more importance to Pakistan in its geo-political considerations than the previous one. It stepped up its arms aid to Pakistan on the one hand, and on the other, decelerated its pressure on the Congress to continue the supply of nuclear fuel to TAPS. In April 1981, high-level talks were held among H.N. Sethna, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), Eric Gonsalves, the External Affairs Secretary and Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State. During the course of these talks, America more or less notified India of its decision to terminate the Tarapur agreement because it had not agreed to full-scope safeguards, but it insisted on maintaining safeguards over the end-products of the nuclear fuel supplied to Tarapur. It also wanted a say in India's reprocessing of the spent fuel because of the clause of "joint determination" in the agreement. Sethna rejected the very idea of maintaining safeguards or any other obligation after the termination of the agreement. This was probably the lowest point in Indo-US cooperation on Tarapur.

Encouraging Attitude

Thereafter, things improved perceptibly. The second round of talks were held in New Delhi in July 1981 between Sethna, Gonsalves and the US Assistant Secretary of State, James Malone. And contrary to predictions, they were not "termination" talks. The credit, in part, goes to Malone who was more conciliatory than Haig. At the third round of talks in Washington in November, some points of agreement must have been reached (the minutes of the talks were not made public). It was declared that India was not going to scrap the pact. The Reagan administration meanwhile had decided on a shift in its nuclear policy. This was designed to meet the complaints of the American nuclear industry which was suffering as a result of governmental control over the export of nuclear fuel and technology. Reagan stated he would allow the nuclear industry to re-establish itself "as a predictable and reliable partner for peaceful nuclear cooperation under adequate safeguards".

What seemed as the last act in the Tarapur tangle was played in July 1982, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toured the US on an official visit. One of the most notable outcomes was the agreement reached on July 29 under which India would use French nuclear fuel for Tarapur. The international safeguards that had applied to Tarapur earlier would remain, but there would be no full-scope safeguards. This way, the US would not be violating its 1978 law and India would be getting

an uninterrupted supply of U-235 for TAPS.

The only matter that still remains unresolved is the question of the disposal of the accumulated stocks of spent fuel. According to Washington, India cannot reprocess without its consent either the spent fuel that exists or the future residue from the use of fresh fuel. But the Indian Government has asserted its right to reprocess the spent fuel.

This is also at variance with the stance taken up by the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson when he visited India on August 7. Though emphasising that France "will be pleased to supply nuclear fuel [for TAPS]", he repeatedly said India "could do anything with the product of reprocessing but the fissile missile produced would be subject to IAEA safeguards".

More disconcerting, however, is the French draft agreement on the supply of nuclear fuel sent to New Delhi for discussions less than a fortnight after Cheysson's visit. The safeguard clauses therein are considered by India as rather stiff and have been rejected. The technical-level talks which were to be held by a French delegation in early September for the fuel supply arrangement have been deferred.

The clauses on inspection were decided by the London Club of Nuclear Nations (LCNN) in 1976, to which France is a signatory. This includes a "pursuit clause" under which all materials emanating from the French fuel would automatically come under surveillance. Other nuclear facilities using these end products would also be subject to IAEA inspection.

Under the via media arrived at in the US this July, India interpreted France only as a substitute nuclear fuel supplier, without any change in the structure of the 1963 treaty. In fact, the government asserted, the treaty itself provided for such a substitute. And because the treaty does not include the "pursuit clause", India felt it wasn't bound legally to accept the same proposed by France. Of course there are other considerations too.

If the French "pursuit clause" is accepted by India, the fast breeder programme would be placed under international inspection. Though less stiff than the US Congressional enactments requiring full-scope safeguards, it nonetheless provides ample ground for international interference, which is bound to be a constant source of conflict. France may justify its stand by pointing out that as a LCNN member it cannot scale down the safeguard levels insisted upon by the club. If with another LCNN member, the Soviet Union, India has agreed to "the pursuit clause" for the supply of heavy water for its reactors, why

(Continued on page 24)

FACE TO FACE WITH A.N. BANERJI

THE GOVERNOR OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
BY ARUNA CHAUHAN



What is that indefinable quality that runs through successful men and women? Meet Asoke Nath Banerji and you might just be able to define it. As one of those who always sprints ahead of the vast throng of plodders, he has ever been a first ranker. Collecting a first class first honours degree in Physics from Patna University and standing second in LL.B. (Calcutta University), he launched his career with the army in 1941. Not satisfied, he entered the IAS in 1947. One of his first major assignments as an IAS officer was at the Durgapur Steel Plant Project as Deputy General Manager from 1956 onwards. Here he built the million-ton steel plant and its township in just three-and-a-half years. His remarkable performance got him many more important 'steel' assignments, one of them being General Manager of Rourkela Steel

Plant from 1964 to 1967. He retired from the IAS in 1975 and went as Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat. His current stop is at the Raj Bhavan of Simla where he arrived in 1981 to take up his duties as Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

As his career graph shows, 64-year-old Banerji has gone up the pyramid of success with determination, hard work, objectivity and a lot more.

Excerpts from the interview:

Not everyone achieves his goal in life. Not everyone makes it to the top. What, in your opinion, divides the successful from the unsuccessful?

First and foremost, it's hard work. It is absolutely necessary if you wish to achieve anything in life. There are no shortcuts to hard work. Next comes objectivity and an analytical mind. The successful person would also be tactful and fearless. He would not try to tailor

his opinions, views and actions to other people's fads and fancies. Rather, he would at all times put forth his own views very clearly and concisely. But he would not be dogmatic.

For instance, when I was secretary to the government, I gave objective views to my minister. If the minister didn't agree with me (for political reasons), I would try to convince him. In case I couldn't, I would have no hesitation in carrying out his orders. So, you see, a certain amount of flexibility in one's approach to work is also essential.

Besides, he should be capable of taking independent decisions and acting on them. This can be achieved if he is absolutely loyal to himself. Now, in the case of a civil servant, if his minister is convinced of his decision-making abilities, he won't interfere too much. This was my experience at Rourkela Steel Plant where I was General Manager. I once had to take an independent decision and fast. The situation had deteriorated so much that I had to declare a lockout without waiting for orders from Delhi. I knew that this would evoke a certain amount of furore in the Parliament later on, so I kept my minister fully briefed about the circumstances which led me to declare a lockout. In return, I got the full support of my minister and also the chief minister of the state where I was working. In the Parliament too, there was virtually no criticism. Hence, if you are honest to yourself, can analyse the situation and come to conclusions which according to you are the best under the circumstances, you will get all the support you need.

Success in life is what everyone strives for. One comes very close to it if one has chosen the right career for oneself. How will you advise our young people to choose their career? What points should one keep in mind while doing so?

I am not one of those who believe that one is cut out to be

administrator or a soldier. On the contrary, I believe anyone with intelligence and a certain flexibility of mind can adapt himself to any profession—to even those professions he never thought he would take up. Take my own case. Never in my life did I think that I would ever become a soldier—I never had any ambitions on those lines. But at that point in my life, I found that the army was the main opening before me. So I decided to join the army and I wouldn't say I did too badly. I got my promotions quite rapidly (within five years he became a Major). Of course, aptitude plays an important role in choosing one's career but I wouldn't describe it as the prime factor. By and large, young people can adapt themselves to vastly different careers.

Quite often, children like to go in for their father's profession. The environmental factors strongly influence their career-decision. They even develop an aptitude for the father's profession. But not always. Sometimes they are a total misfit. So one should select one's career with care—there are so many alternatives to choose from these days unlike my time when one had to step into one's father's shoes or take up law, aptitude or no aptitude.

Did your army background help you in getting into the IAS?

It did. It certainly helped me in getting into it through one of those war-reserved vacancies. The army also helped me in my new career. Taking quick decisions, giving specific orders and ensuring that those orders are carried out...

What kind of people make good IAS officers?

Mainly those who have a fair amount of basic intelligence and an analytical mind, who can take quick and independent decisions and have a special knack of dealing with people. Academic merit is not everything. It is not necessary that the very best—academically speaking—who have joined the services will make a success of their career. They may turn out to be failures. I remember two particular cases—both stood first in their respective IAS exams. One had never stood second in his life (from matric onwards). But once he joined the IAS, he was a failure at everything he undertook. The other

the services. His problem was that over and above everything else, he was a litterateur. Perhaps, he was more interested in his writing than his work.

At many stages in your career—as General Manager or Chairman of public sector undertakings—you must have been involved in the selection process of candidates for various posts. What qualities did you look for in them and how did you assess them?

In the selection of graduate engineers, we gave due merit to their university results to the extent that first divisioners from lesser known colleges were not placed above second divisioners from, say, IIT or any other reputed institute. As for the candidate's performance at the interview, we judged him from the way he answered—how systematic and self-assured he was, how well he could tackle problems, how alert his mind was, whether he was capable of taking initiative and so on.

Perfect Selection

As chairman of the Public Enterprises Selection Board, I used to come across candidates with 30-35 years of experience who had applied for very senior executive posts. Such candidates tend to build an armour around themselves during the interview. To prevent them from doing so, I used to rattle questions at them for the first five minutes. They would be so unnerved by this that they would behave normally, probably having come to the conclusion that they were out of the race. Now would begin the actual interview which would give a glimpse of the real self of the candidates. I would say that 80-85 per cent of selections made this way were perfect.

Since you have held several managerial positions, how would you define a successful manager?

At the outset, he should have the capacity to earn the respect of his subordinates—at least of officers two to three levels below him. He should be able to establish a rapport with them. He should be capable of taking quick decisions and resolve the conflicts between the various departments under him. And it should be done in such a manner that everybody is convinced that his solutions are the best.

Who can project the public relations image of his organisation. That is, create an atmosphere whereby the public develops a favourable impression about his organisation. So if his firm advertises for posts, the best would apply unhesitatingly.

It is generally believed that a carefully planned programme of study contributes to a great extent to one's success in competitions. The average student is always looking for hints on how to study. How would you advise him to go about it? How much time should he devote to his studies?

That varies from individual to individual. One person may have to spend more time than another on learning the same subject. So each person has to find out for himself the number of hours he ought to put in for his studies. Whatever the optimum number of hours for an individual, there should be no mixing it with other activities.

What kind of books should one read in order to increase one's knowledge?

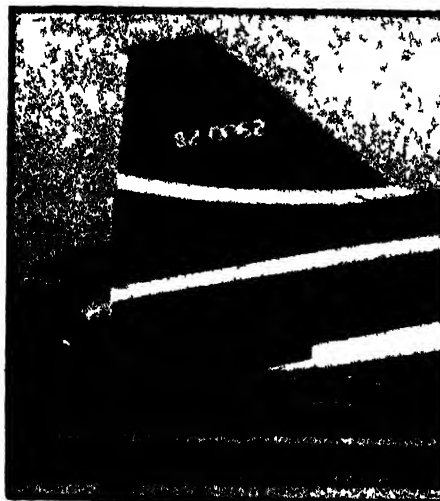
It's very difficult to say, for these days there are too many authors writing on general knowledge subjects. But, personally, I don't think there are any shortcuts to learning. Basically you should be an indiscriminate reader. Try to read virtually everything that you can lay your hands on and then get the best out of them.

Could you mention some negative points that one should avoid in order to become a success?

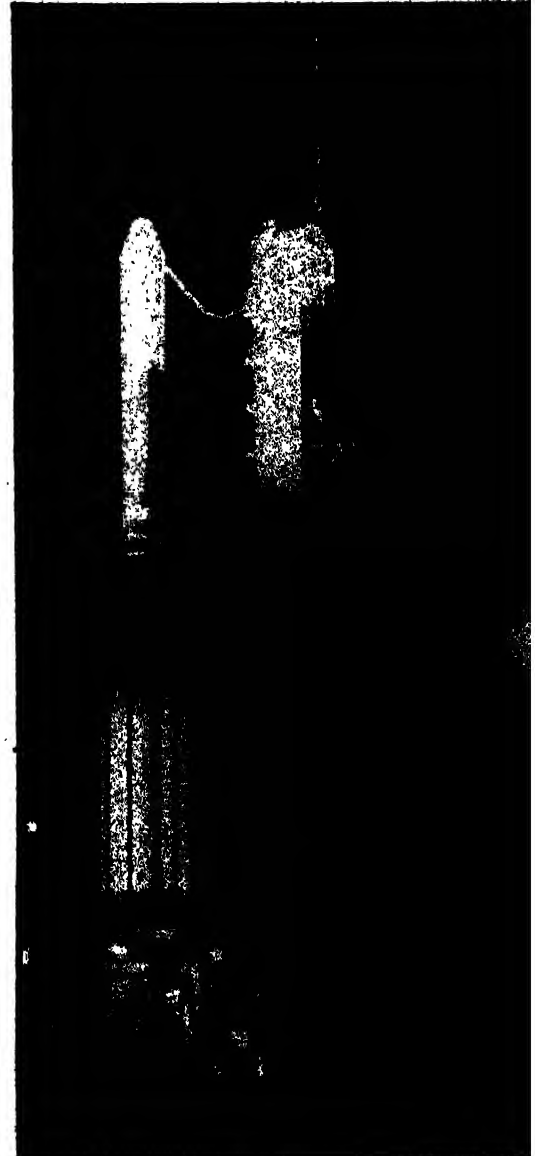
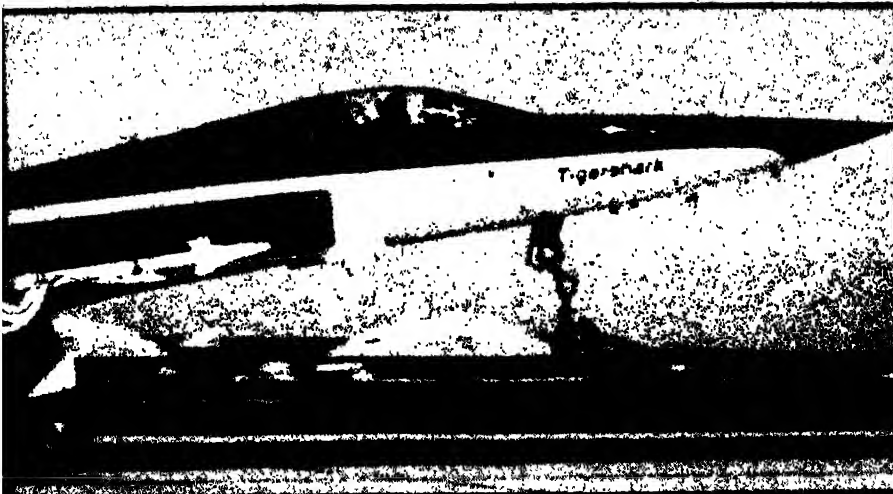
Dithering, kowtowing, sycophancy, not thinking clearly and thereby not giving clear orders, not establishing a rapport with people above and below you, being too dictatorial...

Do you think you have fulfilled your life's ambition? Are you satisfied with your achievements?

Is anybody ever satisfied? Once one is satisfied, one becomes smug and that's the end of it. I may be satisfied in the sense that I have moved up, become a Governor. But I may not be satisfied regarding the amount of knowledge I could have acquired but haven't been able to, the amount of social work I might have been able to do, but haven't done... However, I am glad that I am not satisfied, that I still have the urge to do something more. □



Left *Fury Of The Waters* Orissa MP UP and Bihar have suffered massive losses due to floods in the rivers Mahanadi, Ganga and Gandak. The toll of human lives is alarming and is likely to go up. In Orissa alone, a thousand are feared dead. The overall loss in standing crops and property is staggering—in UP, kharif crops in 1,386,000 hectares have been destroyed and over 123,000 houses have been washed away, a population of 10 million has been affected in 15,000 villages. The army is engaged in round the-clock relief work in the worst-affected areas.



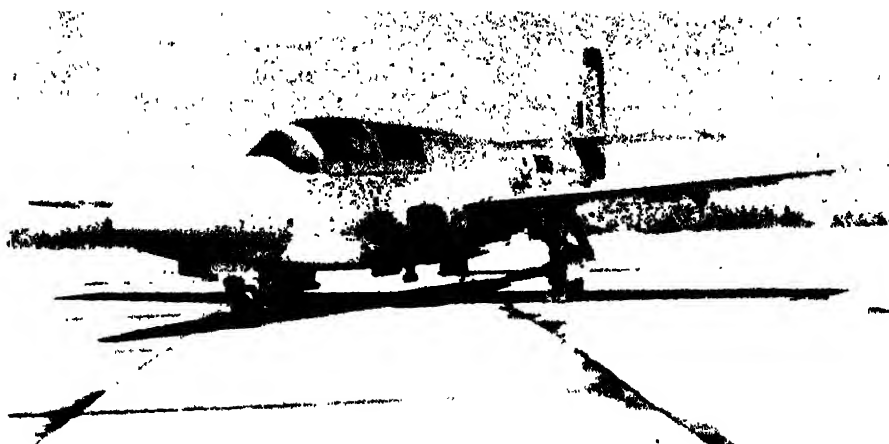
Top right: *Eve In Space*: Researcher Svetlana Savitskaya blasted off on August 19 in a Soyuz T-7 spaceship from Baikonur Cosmodrome to become the second woman cosmonaut to undertake a space journey. The first was Valentina Tereshkova in 1964. Pic shows Svetlana flanked by her male colleagues, Commander Leonid Popov (left) and Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov. Far right: *Death In The Skies*. At 2.57 a.m., September 6, the 1,149-kg, Rs 70-crbre, multipurpose INSAT-1A was suddenly turned off, just 150 days after launch from Cape Canaveral, USA. With INSAT's propellant depleted, SRO failed to command the satellite leaving a pre-set life-span of over 7 years. INSAT's sudden death deprives eight of Indiarshan's 20 centres of the daily national programme. Satellite-based TV programmes for 1984-85 are also in jeopardy. The standby, INSAT-1B, is scheduled to go up in July '83.

Above: *Zooming Off*: America's latest fighter, the Northrop Tigershark, lifts off on its maiden flight from Edwards Air Force Base, California. Tigershark exceeded the speed of sound during a flawless 40-minute flight, according to Northrop officials. Centre top: *Exodus Begins*: On Saturday, August 21, at 2.15 p.m.—76 days after Israel invaded Lebanon and 12 years after the Palestine Liberation Organisation established a state-within-a-state in Beirut—the PLO left the city to face a challenging task of keeping its ranks united as they scattered to eight Arab states—Syria, Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia, North Yemen, South Yemen, Algeria and Iraq. Crowds of supporters, both Palestinian and Lebanese, fired gun salutes all over the city.

CAREERS

INDIAN AIRFORCE

Want to move in high places? How about the IAF where work and adventure walk step-in-step? An A-to-Z fact-sheet that tells you what life in an IAF uniform is all about.



To be an ace pilot of a crack fighter squadron—this is what little boys dream of. As they grow in years, Biggles and Com-mando comics is what they live on. And when the time comes to choose their career, most of them would like to decide on the IAF (Indian Air Force) IF they could get answers to a few questions.

What kind of a life does the IAF offer? Is it true that the risk factor is quite high? What are the chances of re-employment after retirement? Can the family stay with the officer?...

Nothing could be better, we felt, than a tour of an air force station to get a clear picture of the IAF. Our tour led us to discover that an air force station is like a little township, entirely self-sufficient and a haven in itself. The root concept of existence here is the aircraft—everything revolves around the flying, maintenance and monitoring of planes.

The nerve centre of the station is an impressive, underground structure called the Base Operations Centre (BOC). All along the corridors are posters carrying slogans like "Our aim is Nil accident". Pinned on to a wall in the briefing

room is another interesting slogan: Qualified + Current = Proficient? "Only being qualified does not lead to proficiency," explained the Chief Operations Officer. "It is very necessary to be up-to-date as well."

Strategy planning is the work of this department. Missions for defence as well as offence are mounted here. Orders are given to various departments. Even training of crews is monitored from here. Details of each aircraft, each officer and airman are available here, as well as their condition at any moment! As everyone reports here for duty daily, the primary work carried out here is co-ordination of the functions of various departments.

A tour of the fighter bomber squadron at the base proved to be an interesting experience, especially since it included a peep into the cockpit of a Sukhoi. A typical day in the life of a fighter pilot, as described by Flight Lieutenant V.S.P. Varki and Flying Officer A.K. Chaudhry, starts at 6.00 a.m. with a shower and tea. By 7.15 they are ready to head for their briefing session, which begins 15 minutes later at the BOC. The air base

personnel are briefed with the latest charts indicating local currents and forecasted weather, air field information, call signs, etc. The briefing also includes a refresher exercise which, by creating classroom simulations, checks the pilot's actions and reactions. The day may include one or two sorties depending on the weather. These sorties take up the major part of his day for the pilot has to go through a detailed briefing before he can take off and later, has to hand in a moment-to-moment debrief of his mission. The pilot's daily missions vary from routine flying over the circuit to long cross-country flights at 40,000 ft above sea level. It may involve simulated dogfights and use of cannon or rockets or bombs.

After his briefing hour at the BOC, he returns to his squadron where the tasks for the day are chalked out. Between flights, the pilot is expected to do administrative work, which could mean anything from inspecting the men's billets to the food in the mess to distributing the pay packets. At 1.30 p.m. he is supposed to go off duty—which he rarely does. If bad weather conditions have

prevented flying, he can be called for duty whenever the weather clears. P.T. is at 5 p.m. Night flying is also undertaken. The pilots don't give any weight to the risk element in flying. It's like any other job, they say. "The risk involved is the same. In fact, flying is no more difficult than driving a car. It only requires better coordination between your hands and legs."

Apart from this unit, the helicopter and transport units are also stationed on some air bases.

The maintenance crew, under the supervision of the technical officers of the Central Repair and Service Section, looks after the maintenance of the machines. Routine checks are carried out and repairs made from time-to-time. Said Wing Commander J. Srirengam, an engineer in the technical branch: "First and second line repairs, consisting primarily of small rectifications and periodic inspections, are dealt with at an air base. The third and fourth line repairs, such as wing replacement and overhauling of the aircraft, are carried out elsewhere."

Work in this unit starts with roll call at 7.20 a.m. The technician changes into overalls and is assigned his task for the day. Before the work begins, everyone's problems of the previous day are discussed. From 7.35 to 12.30, work goes on in full swing. The next hour is devoted to clearing up operations—cleaning and replacing equipment, after which both officers and air-men are free. Work, of course, may extend after 1.30 p.m., if necessary. However, the day is not over, for there is P.T. almost every evening.

The Maintenance Control Centre is a part of the engineering division. Special technical instructions are given here. For an aircraft to function properly, it must be monitored and all its components subjected to constant inspection. This is exactly what is done by this centre. Another important function is to maintain the life history of all components of all the aircraft on the base, i.e., when a certain part was inspected, repaired or changed. This life history is displayed on the walls in an enormous chart called the 'Life Component Hours' of every aircraft.

The Air Traffic Control Centre is another vital section of any air base. It monitors the air traffic

in and around the vicinity of the air base and regulates the flow of traffic at the air base.

The security officer is the overall in-charge of the security of an entire station, which consists of the domestic area (messes, accommodation, schools, etc.) as well as the technical area (the various departments, the fuel dump, etc.).

But what do the wives of air force officers have to say about the service? By-and-large, they are a happy and contented lot. They live in a sprawling complex within the base. There are very few non-family stations in the air force. To an outsider, it may seem as if they live in abject terror of their husbands' daily flight operations. But it is not so—they come to regard it as "any other job". Besides, it is such a close-knit community that there exists a feeling of togetherness, which is of great help and comfort when their husbands are away at war. Another plus point, in case you've overlooked it—"you don't have to live with your mother-in-law".

However, due to constant transfers from one station to another, life in the air force does become unsettled. Children's schooling is disturbed and a lot of adjustments have to be made. But even that becomes a way of life.

It is obvious, however, that due to transfers, these ladies cannot pursue a career themselves (unless they fancy teaching in the schools on the station). Instead, they divert their energies towards the working of the AFWWA (Air Force Wives Welfare Association). This association does a lot of social work on every station. Its members run the schools; they also regulate the supplies of goods to the two markets (on this station) called—believe it or not—Connaught Place and Chandni Chowk. It is due to their efforts that the mess is so heavily subsidised (the food charges inclusive of four meals are Rs 7.50 per day).

Social life at an air force station is very active, despite being away from the city. Parties, movies and other forms of entertainment are spiritedly indulged in. Life, on the whole, is a fine blend of hard work and fun. So, young men, if you are physically and mentally active, want an exciting life, but are prepared to 'rough it out', this is where you belong. □

FACT SHEET



Spread your wings and fly. A cadet being strapped in before he flies solo.

If you are above 16, have an adventurous streak and a real desire to move in high places, the IAF has got to be the career for you. But first, decide which branch you wish to enter—flying, technical or non-technical.

Flying: Fighter, transport and helicopter pilots and navigators.

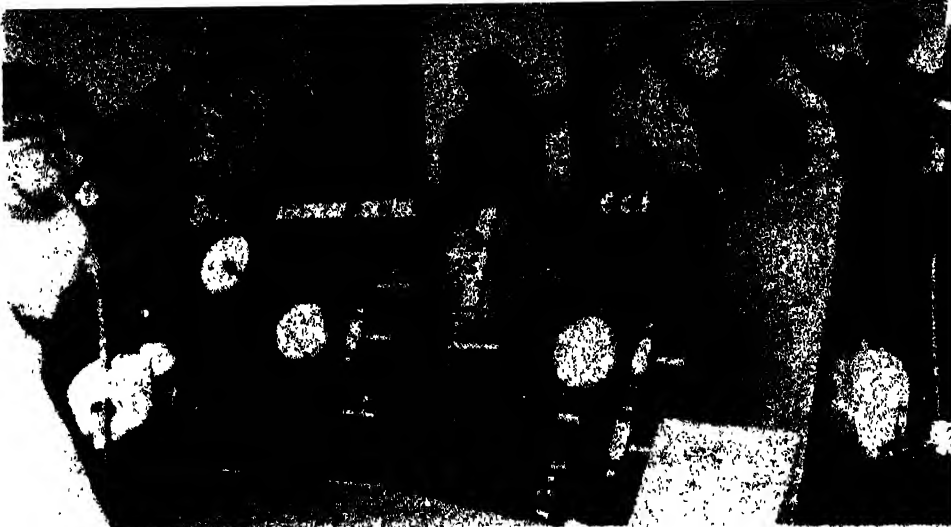
Nature of work As the name of the branch suggests, the pilot is flying most of the time. In times of peace the fighter pilot's flight operations include mock combats, simulated dogfights and use of ammunition so that he's cent per cent fit for real action. The helicopter pilot's operations during the war are varied: he drops soldiers behind the enemy lines, transports task forces for specialised jobs, conducts rescue work, communication sorties and so on. In peace time, he delivers supplies to the army posted in the forward areas and acts as taxi-driver to VIPs, among other things. The transport pilot's work includes transportation of men, supplies and ammunition to different air bases and forward areas in the hills. The navigator, employed in bombers, transport and maritime aircraft, takes the plane from place 'A' to place 'B'. He charts the course of the aircraft with the aid of instruments.

Aptitude: If he is physically fit, has quick reflexes, an alert mind, leadership qualities, is mechanically-oriented, can inspire confidence, take quick decisions on the spot, is totally self-confident in the air—the IAF has no two thoughts about him.

Requirements: He can seek entry either through the NDA, or direct, or the NCC. Even interested airmen can try through the proper channels.

To enter the NDA, the requirement is Higher Secondary or 10+1 or equivalent. And he should be between 16 and 18½ years of age. For the Direct Entry candidate between 19 and 22, it's graduation with Physics and/or Maths as one of the subjects. For the NCC cadet, it's three years in the senior division of NCC (Air Wing), a Senior Air Wing 'C' certificate, a graduate degree and age between 19 and 22. He must apply *within* 12 months of leaving the NCC. Airmen between 19 and 22 are also eligible provided they have completed Matric or Higher Secondary with science.

Recruitment: The NDA and Direct Entry candidates send in applications in response to the ads in the leading dailies. If they're eligible, they are called for a written exam conducted by the UPSC (NDA exam for the NDA candidate and the Combined Defence Services Exam—refer our July '82 issue—for the Direct Entry candidate). This is followed by the AFSB (Air Force Selection Board) psychological and intelligence tests and interview. (For details of the NDA exam, look up our Nov. '81 issue.) The NCC and airmen candidates are called only for the latter. No written exam for them. The basic aim of the AFSB interview and tests is to assess the candidates for officer like qualities (OLQs). These include intelligence, reasoning, cooperation, responsibility, initiative, self-confidence, determination, courage, stamina and so on. (For more details



on OLQs, see our Nov. '81 issue).

Before going through the three-pronged selection procedure, the candidates are subjected to a screening test—the PABT (Pilot Aptitude Battery Test)—which consists of a theoretical and a practical test. Only those who secure the minimum qualifying marks in the theoretical aptitude test are given the practical battery or machine test. If the NDA and Direct Entry candidates fail to qualify the PABT, they are further tested for OLQs for admission to the army and navy. The unsuccessful NCC and airmen candidates are sent home.

After the PABT, begins the three-pronged selection technique comprising the interview, the GTO battery of tests and the psychological tests. The individual interview lasts 30-45 minutes. Interviewing officers ask questions pertaining to the candidate's participation in school and college activities, G.K., his motive for joining the IAF, etc. Practical situations are given to the candidate, where his responses determine his

And what goes on on the ground? Above: Air Traffic Control trainees practise on the simulator at the Air Force Academy. Above right: Instructor explains the airfield lighting system to the cadets.

organisational capabilities and dynamism.

For the GTO tests, candidates are grouped in batches of six to 10. This type of testing brings out their 'group effectiveness' in solving a given problem. Besides, psychological and personality tests are also conducted.

Needless to say, each candidate is also put through a rigorous medical examination to ascertain his physical fitness. On the whole, the technique of selection is highly scientific and is being continuously updated in view of the changing social environment.

Training: As is obvious from the above, there are two streams for pilot training—one from the NDA, the other that comes through Direct Entry (plus the NCC and airmen entrants). NDA training consists of six terms of six months each. In the last term, the AF (air force) cadets are taught specialised flying subjects. They also learn glider flying, including solo.

The Direct Entry cadets are trained at the Air Force Administrative College (AFAC) in Coimbatore for about 23 weeks, to bring them at par with the specialised training of the NDA AF cadets. Their course, called the Pre-Flight Training Course (PFTC), does not include glider flying.

The NDA and Direct Entry cadets, then report to the Elementary Flying School (EFS) for the 22-week 'Basic' training in flying. The main aim here is to eliminate trainees

THE LINE OF ASCENT

Substantive Rank	(Pay scales in Rs per month)		
	Flying Branch	Ground Duty Branch	Medical Branch
Pilot Officer	825 - 865	750 - 790	—
Flying Officer	910 - 1,030	830 - 950	900
Flight Lieutenant	1,150 - 1,550	1,100 - 1,550	1,250 - 1,500
Squadron Leader	1,450 - 1,800	1,450 - 1,800	1,500 - 1,800
Wing Commander	1,550 - 1,950	1,550 - 1,950	1,750 - 1,950
Group Captain	1,950 - 2,175	1,950 - 2,175	1,950 - 2,250
Air Commodore	2,200 - 2,400	2,200 - 2,400	2,300 - 2,400
Air Vice Marshal	2,500 - 2,750	2,500 - 2,750	2,500 - 2,750
Air Marshal	3,000	3,000	3,000
Air Marshal (VCAS & AOC-in-C)	3,250	3,250	—



whose reactions are not quick, who lack the necessary skill to fly. Such trainees continue in the flying branch but as navigators. Incidentally, they can be shifted from flying to navigation at any stage of their training.

After EFS, the cadets are sent to the Air Force Academy for 'Advanced' flying training, lasting 22 weeks, on the Kiran HJT-16. This training consists of pre-solo, first solo, aerobatics, night flying, navigation, etc.

On successful completion of the 'Advanced' flying training, the trainees are 'trifurcated' into fighter, transport and helicopter streams according to their preference as well as merit. There are separate institutions to look after each training. The transport stream is sent to TTW (Transport Training Wing) in Bangalore, the helicopter stream to HTS (Helicopter Training School) at Hakimpet (near Hyderabad), while the fighter wing is sent to Hakimpet for 'Applied' flying training, the duration of which is another 22 weeks. The 'Applied' stage is really the application of skills gained so far. Formations of two or more aircraft and weapon delivery techniques are taught. The pilot is also acquainted with emergency drills and the use of the ejection seat.

On successful completion of this stage, the trainee is sent for further specialist fighter training at an OTU (Operational Training Unit) or OCU (Operational Conversion Unit) depending on his further employment role.

An interesting phase of flying training is the combat phase. It begins with the tail chase, where the chasing aircraft has to stick

to the tail of the lead aircraft, despite all kinds of manoeuvres by the latter.

Cadets from the NDA stream have to go through 75 weeks of training, though commission is granted after 52 weeks. Cadets from the Direct Entry stream go through 100 weeks of training, but commission is granted after 75 weeks. A fully trained pilot costs the air force 25 lakhs. He is paid no stipend during his training. However, all other facilities are free for him.

Technical and Non-technical or Ground Duty Branch: The technical consists of Aeronautical Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical) and the non-technical of Administration, Accounts, Logistics, Education and Meteorology. Further sub-divisions to specialised departments depend on the officer's ability. Like, the administrative officer can specialise in Security or Air Traffic Control, the logistics officer can qualify as legal officer, of course, after clearing the requisite exams.

Nature of work: The Pilot Officer in each department deals with his area of specialisation, initially under the supervision of senior officers.

Aptitude: He must have a good knowledge of his subjects, should possess OIQs, have an alert mind, the ability to tackle problems and basic intelligence.

Requirements: For the technical candidate, an engineering degree in electronics, mechanical or allied subjects; two years' work experience in a recognised institution; and age between 18 and 28 years.

For the various departments in

the non-technical branch, the applicant must be either a first class graduate (in his subject), between age 20 and 23 or a first or second class postgraduate between age 20 and 25.

Recruitment: Normally, there are two courses beginning in January and July every year. Air Headquarters advertise in leading newspapers about 10 months before the course begins. Eligible candidates have to appear for the AFSB tests and interview. As in the case of the Flying branch candidates, they too are subjected to screening tests which gauge their level of basic intelligence.

Candidates for the Aeronautical Engineering course are administered a mechanical screening test to assess their professional knowledge. Those who qualify these tests are then put through the three-pronged selection procedure described earlier.

Training: Candidates for the Administrative, Logistics, Education, Accounts and Meteorological departments are trained at AFA. Two courses of two weeks each commence every year in January and July to match the pilot's courses. Academics as well as outdoor and other activities are covered in the same manner as for the pilot's courses. More emphasis, however, is laid on the special subjects. Training for the technical candidates lasts 74 weeks and for the non-technical 52 weeks. Commissions and wings are awarded on successful completion of the training.

The following details are common to all the branches.

Placement. A cadet, when commissioned, starts with the rank of Pilot Officer (see box on page 20 for the IAF ranks). He is awarded his wings and commission at the passing out parade.

Salary & prospects: If in the Flying branch, the Pilot Officer earns about Rs 2,000 p.m. including the flying pay. After a year, he becomes a Flying Officer. After five years of service, he can aspire to the rank of Flight Lieutenant and after 11 years of service, he is eligible to be a Squadron Leader. If in the Ground Duty branch, his total emoluments can be placed at Rs 1,300 p.m. To go through the above-mentioned ranks, he requires two, six and 13 years respectively.

Every officer has to give two sets of internal exams, the first in order to be promoted to the rank of Flight Lieutenant and the second, to Wing Commander. These exams consist of papers concerning air force law, G K. and military history, as well as papers relating to the branch that an officer belongs to.

However, after the rank of Squadron Leader, the promotion ladder takes a pyramidal shape and further promotions are made by selection which depends on merit, ability and conduct. These qualities are not difficult to check upon, as officers are under the constant observation of their seniors.

Perks. Besides the pay and pension, an IAF officer is entitled to several other allowances. His kit maintenance allowance amounts to Rs 50 p.m. Wing Commanders and below draw Rs 750 p.m. as flying pay. The amount is less for the higher ranks.

Expatriation allowance is granted when the officer is stationed outside the country. And when he is posted to a non-family station, he gets a separation allowance of Rs 70 p.m. An outfit allowance of Rs 1,400 is paid initially to cover the cost of uniform and equipment. Every seven years, Rs 1,200 is paid for renewal. Camp kit is issued free at the time of commissioning.

After retirement. Post-retirement employment opportunities for air force officers are plenty. Air India and Indian Airlines absorb a lot of IAF pilots (80 per cent of the Air India pilots are from the IAF). This is only natural as no flying club or association can train a pilot as well as the IAF does. A helicopter pilot can easily earn around Rs 4,000 p.m. in private firms like the Birlas or Kirloskars or the ONGC. An officer from the security department can be employed as security officer in industrial houses. For instance, the Welcom Group of Hotels pays over Rs 2,000 p.m. to security officers. A non-technical officer can be absorbed as manager by private firms. There his knowledge, gained through a number of professional and non-professional courses attended during his service days, comes in handy.

So, if you are a determined soul with a will to win in the face of all odds, you too can go places with the IAF. ■

THE ACHIEVERS



"Never have so many owed so much to so few," said Winston Churchill in 1940-41, while lauding the victory of the Royal Air Force against Germany, in the Battle of Britain. And the weight of these words sank in further on talking to Air Commodore B K. Bishnoi, the Air Officer Commanding (AOC) of an air base near Delhi.

The AOC has the rare distinction of having been awarded the Vir Chakra twice. In the 1965 Indo-Pak war, Bishnoi, then a Squadron Leader, was responsible for the destruction of an ammunition train, thereby completely cutting off the enemy's ammunition supplies.

Above. Air Commodore Bishnoi: Totally committed. Above left: Posing with the 1,000 lbs bomb which demolished the East Pakistan airfield.

Not content with that, his squadron also blew up a convoy of 23 trucks, which it came across en route! All the time he was in the air, Bishnoi had no conception of the heavy anti-aircraft fire he was being subjected to. When he alighted on home territory, the AOC found 36 holes in his machine!

In the next Indo-Pak war of 1971, the AOC, by then a Wing Commander, once again received a Vir Chakra for his heroic mission over the governor's house in



Those magnificent men with their prize catch: IAF officers (Bishnoi in centre) with a Pak Sabre jet at the Dacca airfield.

Dacca. His squadron's bombs had hit the target with unerring accuracy. Much later, Bishnoi learnt that their raid had forced the governor to flee to the trenches where he signed his resignation. With that, the civil government of East Pakistan fell—no doubt a turning point in the war! Bishnoi led 23 missions in all over Dacca. His orders were to neutralise Dacca and provide support to the Indian army. Considering that there was very little information available on Dacca, their performance was all the more commendable. By the third day of the raid there were no airfields left in Dacca. "It looked like the moon must have looked to the astronauts—only craters," reflected the AOC.

Truly, "never have so many owed so much to so few." There's many a time when history was written by a handful of pilots. What stuff are pilots made of?

Bishnoi defined a pilot thus: a man with excellent mind and body coordination; a man who has strong nerves; is alert at all hours; has the ability to withstand stress and strain in the time of need; and, of course, is mechanically-

oriented.

Pilots, in his opinion, are the "glamour boys" of the air force. But the other branches are no less important. It is the engineers, along with the entire administrative staff, who prepare the ground for a fighter aircraft to take off. Once in the air, the pilot is on his own. Flying above enemy territory he has to make his own decisions—sometimes split-second decisions, for not much time can be spent on deliberation. "Decision-making," said Bishnoi, "is something that every officer learns right from the first day. It must come instinctively to him for a delayed decision could mean you're gone."

Even the introduction of missiles in air combat has not reduced the importance of the pilot. "Missiles," he said, "don't have the power to think. They are just pre-aimed gadgets. In the ultimate encounter, it is the pilot who can take crucial split-second decisions and, if need be, make suitable changes in the plan of action."

The pilot must also be a responsible man for he is entrusted with a machine worth Rs 20 crores!

Being in command also instils into him qualities of honesty, integrity and reliability.

He does not lay down any particular strategy for success. "I wonder how many people planned a success," he said. According to him, though personal abilities differ, capability need not always win. It is the "singleness of aim, devotion to duty and the desire and determination to win", that spells success.

There are no tips, he continued, no directions that you can give a fresher. It is for him to make the effort to learn, to take the initiative in approaching his seniors with his problems.

"If a fresh recruit were to ask me, 'How soon can I reach the top?' my answer would be—'Son, you're on the right track. You have the ambition to reach the top. Work hard, put in your best efforts and soon, one day, you'll find yourself there.'"

Could this be the secret of the AOC's success? So simple and yet one which demands total commitment to one's duty.

MANEESHA KELKAR, MANJU RASTOGI & RANBIR SINGH

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. rampant: B: unrestrained; spreading without control. The rampant smuggling of sandalwood from the forests has become a problem for the Karnataka state government.
2. grim: D: forbidding; severe; stern. Despite grim forecasts of a global food shortage, it hasn't occurred thanks to advances in Third World agriculture.
3. Impel: A: to drive; urge. The global arms trade increasingly seems to be impelled by purely economic factors.
4. acclaim: C: applause; approval. His immortal films have won the French film-maker Marcel Carne acclaim as one of the world's greatest motion-picture producers.
5. misconception: B: a false notion or idea. The most popular misconception about forgiveness is that when we forgive, we forget.
6. anticipate: A: to expect; consider beforehand. Margaret Thatcher's partisans argue that the problems they inherited were harder to overcome than anticipated.
7. principal: B: most important. A recent study reveals that the white-backed vulture is the principal danger to aircraft.
8. principle: D: a general rule or law or truth, as in ethics or morality; basic truth. It's not the money but the principle of the thing that matters.
9. surpass: A: to exceed; excel; do better than, outstrip. The Soviets far surpass the Americans in sales of specific major weapons to the Third World.
10. ply: C: to go to and fro regularly. Nearly 6.5 million two- and three-wheeler vehicles are today plying on roads in India.
11. banal: C: meaningless; trite; commonplace. His speech on brotherly love, delivered at the peak of the riot, sounded banal and out of place.
12. endeavour: A: to try. The Red Cross endeavours to alleviate the suffering of mankind.
13. euphemism: B: substitution of a mild term for a blunt one. 'Pass away' is a euphemism for 'die'.
14. conceive: A: to imagine; understand; grasp. Without the active involvement of the auto component industry, it is difficult to conceive any significant technological development in the manufacture of vehicles.
15. Incomparable: D: unequalled; unique. Lata Mangeskar is an incomparable singer.
16. virulent: D: (of diseases) malignant; highly poisonous; deadly. Isaac Djerassi, winner of America's highest honour for medicine, the Albert Lasker Award, has pioneered new treatments for several virulent forms of cancer.
17. indiscriminate: C: acting without care. The indiscriminate killing of snakes to satisfy an overseas demand for their skin may have one disastrous effect in India: a faster proliferation of rats.
18. flourish: A: to thrive, prosper. The Incas, whose empire flourished very late in the history of Peru, inherited their skills from earlier, much different cultures.
19. commercial: B: pertaining to commerce; mercantile. Oil began to play its role in commercial life in 1859, when it was discovered in Pennsylvania, USA.
20. complex: D: intricate; complicated; difficult to understand or explain. An automobile is a complex mechanism with many systems and sub-systems.

Vocabulary Ratings:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 20-18 correct | exceptional |
| 17-15 correct | excellent |
| 14-12 correct | good |

SOLUTIONS

CCTIMES PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST-2

1. East Germany and Poland. After World War II, the lower course of the river Oder from about Frankfurt to Stettin became the boundary.
2. 3,20,000 km.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose.
4. Anne and Jane Taylor.
5. January 24, 1950. Rabindranath Tagore.
6. Arthur Wynne of Liverpool
7. A policeman.
8. Julius Caesar, to adjust the calendar year to the solar year
9. Daily Universal Register.
10. The Irish harp. It is represented on the English royal standard (flag of the monarchs of UK) and was also a part of the union flag during the reign of Cromwell.

Winners of PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST-2

First Prize Winners: 1. S. Lakshmi Prabha, Coimbatore. 2. Sonu Jolly, Sriganaganagar (Rajasthan). 3. S. Mahadevan, Bombay. 4. Lata Narasimhan, New Delhi. 5. Meena S., Madras. 6. Gopala-krishnan Viswanath, Bombay. 7. Sanjeev Agarwal, Dehra Dun Cantt. 8. Suyash Sharma, Dehra Dun Cantt. 9. Sanjay Nandal, Dehra Dun. 10. Prashant Gupta, Chandigarh.

Second Prize Winners: 1. Surajit Roy, Patna. 2. Prabir Kumar Jha, Patna. 3. G. Prasad Rao, Nagpur. 4. Harish K.M., Mysore. 5. P.B. Gandhi, New Delhi.

Third Prize Winners: 1. Anurag Bhargava, Nagpur. 2. Vikas Chawla, Calcutta. 3. Anurag Goswami, Amritsar. 4. V.S. Narayanan, Bombay. 5. Arvind Kumar, Dhanbad.

Consolation Prize Winners: 1. Niketan Rao, Bombay. 2. Sanjeev K. Gupta, New Delhi. 3. Sarangdhar Kumar, Dhanbad. 4. Narendra K. Govil, Gwalior. 5. Kush Tandon, Roorkee.

(Since there were not enough prize-winning entries, only five consolation prizes are being awarded.)

Solution to CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-3 in next issue.

SPORTS QUIZ-10

1. In 1872 at Kennington Oval
2. 1891
3. No
4. Naranjito
5. Dr W.G. Grace
6. H.S. Altham
7. (a) Don Bradman (b) E.A.S. Prasanna (c) Ray Robinson

Winner of SPORTS QUIZ-10

1. P. Sridevi, Madras

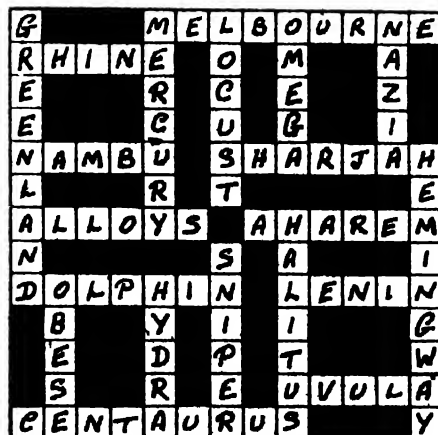
Prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-11 in next issue.

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-10



Winners of KENWORDS-10

1. K. Karamcheti, Dehra Dun
2. Har-charanjit Singh, New Delhi

Prizes awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Solution to KENWORDS-11 in next issue.

Results of the TWIN DEBATE CONTEST

While ALL students, teachers and others who entered our debate on 'What's Wrong With Our Education System?' found the system "quite wrong", the participants were equally divided on the issue of 'Parliamentary vs Presidential System' (announced in our April issue).

The first contest has been won by:

Miss N.S. Nandini, Madurai

And the lucky winners of the second are:

Mohan C Thomas, Bhilai & M. Syama, Bombay

TARAPUR

(Continued from page 13)

not with France?

But the equation does not hold. Mainly because France wasn't scouted in the first place for the supply of fuel for Tarapur. It was the US. And if the US, under its 1963 treaty, never sought a "pursuit" arrangement, why must France, when the terms of reference are bound by the treaty? If perchance France's terms are accepted, wouldn't it mean the imposition of a new set of conditions, not unlike those enacted by the US Congress? Why then the row with the US?

It was precisely to check this row from spreading further that India agreed to France as an alternative supplier. This lessened US embarrassment for its failure to live up to its treaty obligations, and postponed India's annulment of the treaty, which would pave the way for reprocessing Tarapur's spent fuel to MOX, an indigenous uranium-plutonium oxide which could be fed back into the reactor for burning. Matters as they rest now would require that India thrash out the problem with France or leave it to Washington to settle it with Paris or unilaterally annul the treaty and proceed with reprocessing.

It's doubtful if India and France can settle the dispute bilaterally. Mrs Gandhi's chief aide on foreign affairs G. Parthasarthy met, in Paris, French President Francois Mitterrand's Special Adviser and key figure in France's Socialist Government, Jacques Attali, and conveyed India's unacceptability of the French conditions. Mitterrand's reaction remains to be seen. Anyway, there's little room for optimism. The French aren't very good at compromising. The AEC, in its past dealings with the French, has found them a stickler for rules—particularly those concerning the "pursuit" clause.

Recognising this French cussedness, it was but obvious that the US be appraised of the latest hitch and seek its offices to influence France. Foreign Secretary M.K. Rasgotra called in America's Charge d'Affaires Marion Creekmore the day after India received the French draft and made clear that the Washington agreement would collapse if France insisted on additional safeguards. Washington has yet to state its position.

If it cannot bring Paris to accept India's conditions, the only alternative would be to use MOX. While MOX has proved successful during trial tests, the problem of using it is essentially non-technical. This requires US concurrence. India could bypass this by annulling the 1963 treaty. This hasn't been done yet in the expectation that a solution will be found. The ball rests now with France and the US.

FORTHCOMING EXAMS

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS EXAMINATION

State Bank Group

Date of exam: 12.12.82

Last date for receipt of applications: 11.10.82

Eligibility: Degree or equivalent.

Age: 21-28 years as on 1.7.82

Subjects to be examined in: Objective-type exam comprises Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness. Descriptive-type exam comprises essay and letter or precis writing in English.

How to apply: Applications in the prescribed format (See *Indian Express* dated September 4, 1982) should be accompanied by a self-addressed, unstamped envelope (23×10 cm) and a signed passport-size photograph. It should also be accompanied by a fee of Rs 40 (Rs 10 for SC/ST and handicapped) payable by crossed Indian Postal Order/Demand Draft in favour of State Bank of India (SBI).

ADMISSION TEST P.G. PROGRAMME IN RURAL MANAGEMENT

Institute of Rural Management, Anand

Date of exam: December 1982/January 1983

Last date for receipt of applications: 28.11.82

Eligibility: Bachelor's degree with minimum 50 per cent marks in it as well as school.

How to apply: For details and application form, write to the Admissions Coordinator, Institute of Rural Management, Anand-388 001, enclosing one 11 cm×23cm self-addressed and stamped (65 paise) envelope.

STENOGRAPHERS EXAMINATION

Union Public Service Commission

Date of exam: 6.2.83

Last date for receipt of applications: 19.10.82

Eligibility: Matriculation or equivalent.

Age: Candidates should have been born after 1.1.58 and before 1.1.65

Subjects to be examined in: General English, Essay and G.K.

How to apply: Application forms and details may be had from

UPSC on payment of Rs 2, either by M.O. or by crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Secretary, UPSC, at New Delhi G.P.O. or on cash payment at the UPSC counter

PERSONAL ASSISTANTS EXAMINATION

(UP & Vidhan Sabha Secretariats)

UP State Public Service Commission

Date of exam: December, 1982

Last date for receipt of applications: 18.10.82

Eligibility: Intermediate or equivalent; ability to read and write Hindi. For P.A. (UP Sectt) —80 w.p.m. speed in Hindi/English stenography; for P.A., Gr II (UP Vidhan Sabha Sectt.)—stenography speed in Hindi 100 w.p.m. and English 80 w.p.m.

Age: Candidates must not be less than 21 years and more than 30 years of age on 1.7.82

Subjects to be examined in: Stenography tests, essays in Hindi and English.

How to apply: For format of application and details, see *The Times Of India*, 11.9.82.

COMBINED MEDICAL SERVICES EXAMINATION

Union Public Service Commission

Date of exam: 20.2.83

Last date for receipt of applications: 2.11.82

Eligibility: M.B.B.S.

Age: Below 30 years as on 1.1.83

Subjects to be examined in: Paper I—General Medicine including Cardiology, Neurology, Dermatology and Psychiatry. Surgery including E.N.T., Ophthalmology and Orthopaedics. Paper II—Pediatrics, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Preventive, Social and Community Medicine.

How to apply: Application in the prescribed format (see *Employment News* dated 4.9.82) must be addressed to the Secretary, UPSC, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110 011. It must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 28 (Rs 7 for SC/ST) payable to the Secretary, UPSC, through crossed Indian Postal Order/crossed Bank Draft, which can be cashed at New Delhi G.P.O. or the main branch of SBI.

CAREER NEWS

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) requires trainee executives in the oilseeds and vegetable oil sector to work in Anand, Calcutta, Bangalore, Bhopal and in the State Oilseeds Federations in MP, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Gujarat. The candidates should have a good record—both in theory and practical application—in one of the following areas: Engineering, oil technology, economics, statistics, agriculture, accounting systems, data processing, geography, operations research, extension and management.

For application forms, write to the Secretary, National Dairy Development Board, Anand-388 001, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped (70 paise) envelope of size 23 cm×10 cm. Last date for submitting applications is October 10, 1982.

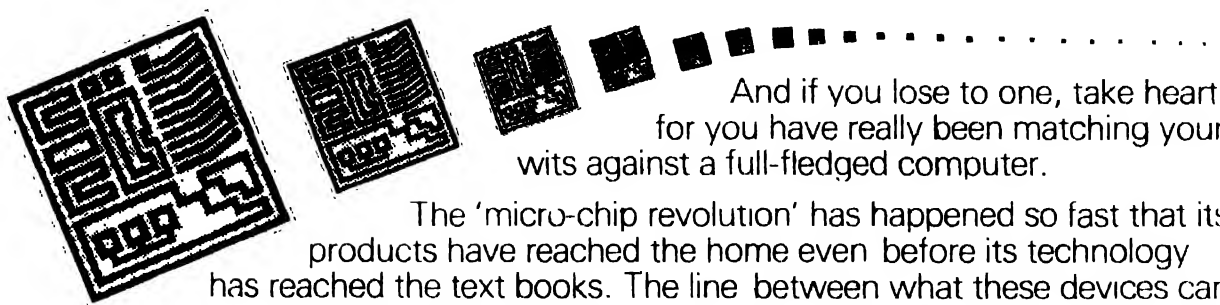
The Indian Council of Agricultural Research invites applications for the award of Senior Fellowships for P.G. study and research at doctorate-level in Agriculture, Animal Sciences, Agricultural Engineering and Home Science under its Human Resources Development Programme.

Candidates who have passed the master's degree exam with a minimum of 45 per cent marks will be eligible for the fellowships in the respective subjects. Maximum age limit is 45 years. For application forms and other details, write to the Section Officer, HRD Cell, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Room No 410-A, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110 001. Last date for receipt of applications is October 15, 1982.

The National University of Singapore offers scholarships for research leading to a master's or a doctorate degree, carrying monthly emoluments between S \$800-1,100. For details and application forms, write to the Registrar, National University of Singapore, Singapore 0511. Last date for submitting applications is October 30, 1982. □

CARE TO MATCH YOUR WITS AGAINST A GRAIN OF SAND?

The chances are, you have heard about or seen the small chess playing machines that are so much in evidence these days. The 'brain' behind these devices is a tiny grain of sand. Perhaps we should say 'silicon chip'.



And if you lose to one, take heart, for you have really been matching your wits against a full-fledged computer.

The 'micro-chip revolution' has happened so fast that its products have reached the home even before its technology has reached the text books. The line between what these devices can do and cannot do grows narrower each day. There is an ever growing use of the term 'artificial intelligence'. And yet, the basic principles behind these devices are amazingly simple. Would it surprise you to know that a computer is really nothing but a complex array of switches?

The point is, today, no one can afford to remain a passive spectator. The price to be paid is a complete alienation with the contemporary world. Here in India, there is a magazine that brings this world to you month after month. Updating you on the latest — from molecular biology to astrophysics. It's time you began exploring this world.

For your own copy either write to the Circulation Dept., Science Today, The Times of India Bldg., Bombay 400 001 or mail in the subscription coupon... or just pick it off your news-stand!

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WRITING A PRECIS

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

Precis writing is an exercise in reduction. Basically it is the same as summarising but often any summary which is one-third the length of the original and is written in the indirect style (third person reporting) is called a precis.

Picking out the essentials of a text through selection based on understanding is the essence of precis writing. Part of the ability involved is also called for in good note-taking. Both require the use of compression (putting into fewer words) and suppression (preventing from appearing; removal).

Compression can be achieved through the following methods:

- Substituting single words or phrases for clauses and sentences.
- Combining two or more sentences into one
- Using compound expressions.

For suppression the following ways can be used:

- Eliminating all repetitions.
- Removing most examples and illustrations.
- Eliminating all redundancies including figurative use of language as well as all unimportant matter.

Suppression requires an intelligent grasp of the main points of the text so that the inessentials can be left out. Practice alone will help here. However, it is possible to give examples of each of the ways of compression listed above:

1. (a) I did it not knowing what I was doing.
I did it unknowingly.
(b) He sells pens, pencils, paper and ink.
He is a stationer.
2. You have permission to retire. However, you can work for a few more years.
Though permitted to retire, you can work for a few more years.
3. That view is held by a large number of people.
That is a widely-held view.

The following steps have to be gone through while attempting a precis:

- Read carefully through the passage. Do not worry about a difficult word or an expression as long as you get the drift of the text. If possible, decide on a suitable title.
- Give the passage a second reading, this time underlining the main points made by the author and marking key words and expressions.
- Build upon the underlined points a summary of the given text using your own language as far as possible, keeping in mind the key words and expressions of the original. The weight given to each major point in the precis should be the same as in the original.
- Revise your rough draft with a view to ensuring the inclusion of all that is important and removal of anything unimportant that may have lurked in. Make sure the precis has the required length.
- Prepare the final draft taking care that the precis reads like an original piece of composition.

Here are a few model precis.

Passage 1

Aesthetic activity remains potential in most individuals because industrial civilisation has surrounded them with coarse, vulgar and ugly sights. We have been transformed into machines. The worker spends his life repeating the same gesture a thousand times each day. He is not allowed to use his intelligence. He is the blind horse plodding round and round the whole day long to draw water from a well. Industrialism forbids man those very mental activities which could bring him some joy every day. In sacrificing mind to matter, modern civilisation has perpetrated a momentous error. An error all the more dangerous because nobody revolts against it, because it is accepted as easily as the unhealthy life in great cities and the confinement in factories. However, those who experience even a rudimentary

aesthetic feeling in their work are far happier than those who produce merely in order to be able to consume. In its present form, industry has deprived the worker of originality and beauty. The vulgarity and the gloom of our civilisation are due, partly, to the suppression from our daily life of the simpler forms of aesthetic pleasure.

-- Alexis Carrel, *Man The Unknown*
Precis

Industrialism And The Worker

The ugly face of industrialisation has not only suppressed the worker's sense of beauty but has also turned him into a machine engaged perpetually in monotonous jobs requiring no mental effort, and bringing no sense of personal achievement and, therefore, no happiness. Industrialism is all the more harmful because workers have accepted it unrevoltingly as a way of life thereby depriving themselves of the pleasures of originality and beauty.

Passage 2

The present is one of those periods when society is being rapidly and profoundly altered. There are probably few people in Europe who feel that they fit in well to our system, with its wars, unemployment and general chaos; and it is obvious in all directions that changes are occurring. The development of society may take place in a more or less haphazard way, as a result of a multitude of small adjustments to particular evils, uncoordinated by any general point of view. But it would be more sensible if the people who find that they have outgrown the ways of life which society has tried to force on them decided first of all to discover what sort of people they wished to be and then worked out what sort of society would allow them to be like that.

--C.H. Waddington, *The Scientific Attitude*

Precis

Changing Europe: Need For Re-thinking

Most Europeans are suffering from grave maladjustment because of their inability to cope with the rapid social and economic changes. Instead of thoughtless and ad hoc steps taken to compromise with evils, those finding the present unsatisfactory should first try to know their minds and then bring about the necessary conditions for realising their dreams.

HINTS ON SCORING HIGH

BY J.V. ARUN KUMAR

It needs more than hard work to enter the insurance racket. With the GIC exam fast approaching, the article below provides just those extra tips which could push you into the success pipeline.

The General Insurance Corporation (GIC) offers bright opportunities to young boys and girls. Officers are recruited through a written test and those successful are called for an interview. The final selection is on the basis of the overall performance.

The written exam comprises objective and descriptive-type tests.

OBJECTIVE-TYPE TEST

It includes General Knowledge, Reasoning and English Language.

Here, for every question four or five alternative answers are given, of which one is correct or the most appropriate. The candidate has to select this correct response and indicate it on a separate answer sheet provided to him.

General Knowledge: This test assesses the candidate's awareness of his environment, happenings in the social, economic, political and other spheres, etc. A knowledge of current affairs is vital as this indicates general ability and competence.

Example:

Q. 1982 is being celebrated as the year of

- (a) malaria eradication
- (b) tourism
- (c) productivity
- (d) the disabled

The answer is (c).

To clear this test with high grades, one should carefully study everything that comes one's way. A reliable and easily available source for gathering information is the newspaper. A regular reader is sure to do well in this test. Magazines and journals provide additional material for this test. A good competition magazine, in particular, is worth its price. This, combined with a good book on general knowledge like the *Manorama Year Book of India 1981* spells success.

Test of Reasoning This measures how well and fast the can-

didate thinks. The questions here can be broadly divided into five or six types.

Type I: Two statements (or premises) are followed by a conclusion. The candidate has to indicate whether the conclusion is a logical derivative of the statements.

Example 1

Statement I—All cats are dogs

Statement II—All dogs are rats

Conclusion—All cats are rats

Such questions usually confuse many candidates. The best way to tackle them is to codify the statements. In the above example, let A be cats, B dogs and C rats. The statements now read:

I—All A's are B's

II—All B's are C's

Conclusion—All A's are C's. It is valid. In Mathematics this is called the principle of transitivity.

Example 2:

I—Sudha eats or runs

II—Sudha doesn't eat

Conclusion—Sudha runs. It holds good.

Reason:—When coded, the statements read:

I—Either A or B

II—Not A

Conclusion—Therefore B.

Example 3:

I—No matadors are pirates

II—Some Spaniards are matadors

Conclusion—Some Spaniards are not pirates. This again is valid because in terms of codes:

I—No A's are B's

II—Some C's are A's

Conclusion—Some C's are not B's.

Most questions can be simplified to the above three forms with great advantage. But it is essential the two statements be understood in *conjunction* and not in *isolation*. Students of Maths can use the *Set Theory* with equally good results.

Type II: In another set of questions, two arguments are given and the candidate has to identify the stronger one.

Example:

Statement—Films should be banned.

Argument I—No, films should not be banned because they are a popular and cheap source of entertainment.

Argument II—Yes, films depicting excessive violence and sex should be banned because they adversely influence young minds.

Here, argument II is stronger as it is backed by substantial reasoning. To answer such questions one has to understand the argument and use some common sense to identify the stronger argument. A useful reference for practising the first two types of questions is the *Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT)* books, available at all bookshops.

Type III: Questions may also involve figuring out the odd or the missing one in a given series.

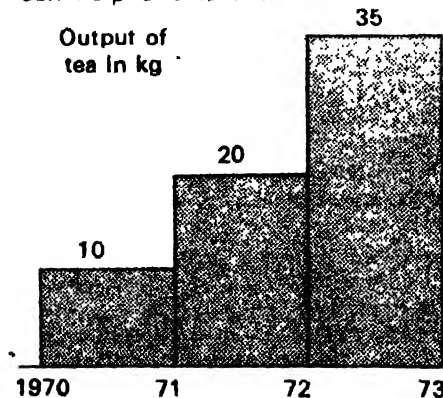
Example

Q. (a) captain (b) frustrate (c) house (d) labour (e) swing

A (e); swing is the odd one. All the other words have three vowels. A good book on IQ tests can be useful in tackling this type.

Type IV: Reasoning tests also include questions on simple Arithmetic which call for mental agility as well as sound understanding of the basic principles of Arithmetic. Any basic book on the subject can fit the bill.

Type V: Interpretation of graphs and data is another. Its careful study, with a bit of commonsense, can help one to score well.



Q. The percentage increase in output was maximum during
(a) 1970-71 (b) 1971-72
(c) 1972-73

The answer is (b). (a) is obviously wrong since the base, essential for calculating the increase in production, is not charted. In-

(Continued on page 69)

THE MAIN TIPS

BY V. ARUN

Satisfied with your preparations for the Civil Services Mains? Even if you are, last-minute tips always help. The hints below should remove any lurking doubts you may have

Over a lakh candidates vie every year for the 700-odd vacancies in the Civil Services. Tests are tough, screening rigorous. It isn't only intelligence and luck that count. Planned preparation, particularly in the General Studies paper, is what brings success.

The purpose of the written exam is to measure the incumbent's intellectual capacity and depth of understanding. The Civil Services Mains consists of eight papers—four papers in the two optional subjects, two in General Studies, one in English and one in an Indian language. The last two are only qualifying papers and their marks are not counted while preparing the merit list. The optionals are generally selected by candidates based on their interest and familiarity with the subject. Hence, beyond a certain point, not much improvement can be made. But the General Studies paper can make or mar one's chances in the written exam.

The weightage given to this paper—600 marks—amounts to one-third of the aggregate in the exam. You could then well understand its importance. Due to its vast syllabus candidates are often apprehensive. But a careful and systematic preparation can allay all such fears.

General Studies I covers Modern history of India and Indian culture, current events of national and international importance and statistical analysis, graphs and diagrams. History covers the period from around the middle of the 19th century and also includes questions on Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore. One should prepare questions on these personalities. It is useful to consult the *Gazetteer Of India*

History and Indian culture. NCERT books for secondary classes and National Book Trust (NBT) publications are more than adequate.

For current events you must be aware of the happenings around the world, particularly of the events in India. Newspapers are the best source of information. Two or three dailies should be read every day. To gather different viewpoints on a topic, important articles and editorials should be preserved. Analysis based on information is the deciding factor. Journals and magazines also provide material for preparation and one should read as many of them as possible. A good competition magazine is a must. It is better to study everything connected with India. This calls for wide, extensive reading and an effective style of answering. Apart from reading standard books, discussions with friends and attending seminars and symposia can be very useful.

The questions on statistical analysis, diagrams and graphs can be handled easily by applying common sense to proper understanding and previous study. It is important to use the time-element judiciously while answering.

General Studies II comprises Indian polity, Indian economy and geography, and the role of science and technology in the development of India.

For Indian polity and geography NCERT publications provide good study-material. The Constitution of India, in particular, should be prepared from a standard textbook. For Indian economy any graduate-level textbook is sufficient. The importance of the role of science and technology in Indian development calls for reading articles published in science magazines. *Gazetteer Of India* can also be very useful for this paper.

More than facts and information it's the format and style of answering questions that's important. Good presentation is always appreciated in the General Studies paper. To do well, chalk out a preparation strategy. It generally helps to plan and discuss the strategy with friends. Along with appropriate books and articles, a planned, wide-ranging, in-depth analysis of various topics is essential. Strengthen your preparations by going through old question papers

This not only helps in understanding the type of questions asked but also provides a clue to the ones likely to appear next time. Answers should be precise and to the point. Every question has a word-limit. Hence specific, brief and well-thought out answers get due credit. An ideal answer should have more words in the main body of the argument than in the introduction and conclusion. A brief, catchy introduction and an assessment-based conclusion does the trick. This demands careful and economical usage of words. Don't use high flown language. Simplicity pays. Don't quote authors. Keep tables and statistics to a minimum. For every topic, it is useful to prepare ten positive and ten negative points. Practise writing ten words per line so as to limit the answers. It helps in figuring out the answer's wordage quickly. Study the questions carefully as they often provide the answers and the pattern on which to present your paragraph.

In brief, along with proper references, the presentation of answers holds the key to success. Answers should be well-modulated, precise and have a critical perspective. [E]

READ AND THINK...

As current events form an important part of the General Studies paper, it is essential to be conversant with the latest happenings around the world. Extensive reading on the topics given below should help you widen your perspective:

Communalism in India; Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to USA and USSR; Mandal Commission on backward classes; Indian cricket; What can be done to improve public sector units? Falling foreign exchange reserves; Oil refineries in India—what should be done to help India become self-sufficient in oil? Tourism in India—what steps should be taken to increase the tourist influx?; Future of space research in India, Indians abroad—what role can they play in India's development?; South Asian economic cooperation.

K.M

IAS TOPPERS

A THOROUGH APPROACH

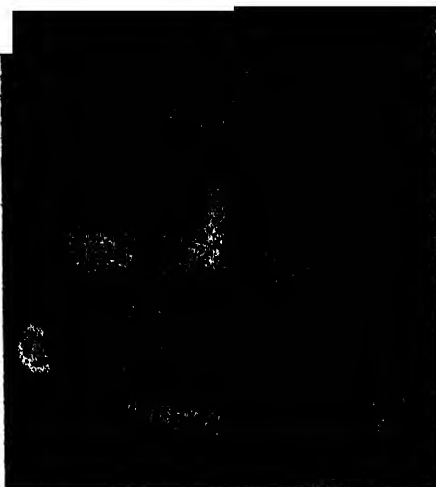
Continuing the series on the IAS Top Ten, CCTimes brings you an interview with Malovika Mukerji, the first among successful women candidates this year. She tells you all about how she prepared for the Prelims, the questions she was asked in the interview, the human lapses she made and some brilliant replies she gave.

Her maiden attempt and she made it—to the much coveted Civil Services, beating all women and men (except four) candidates to take the fifth position in the exam this year. An IAS officer is what Malovika Mukerji had always wanted to be since she passed her Indian School Certificate with distinction (88 per cent) from Carmel Convent School, Chandigarh. Her academic performance placed her in the merit list in all the three years of graduation from the Panjab University. Malovika's subjects were English, Psychology and History. Subsequently, she did her M.A. Part I in English from the same university and then left for the US where she studied for her M.A. and Ph.D. in English from the Louisiana State University.

During these years she supported herself by working as a teaching assistant and later as a full-time instructor at the same university. Academics did not prevent her from indulging in something she really loves to do—putting down her thoughts in verse. Poetry just enchants her. Her poems have been published in Indian and foreign literary magazines and journals. Malovika gave up her job in the US and returned to India last year to try her luck in the IAS exam.

The interview follows:

When did you decide to appear in the Civil Services exam? Why did you particularly choose this



career and not something more lucrative?

The Civil Services as a career had always been a distinct possibility in my mind since school. However, it was only after I had left home, received my doctorate, and notched up some work-experience that I felt ready to try it. It is important not to be pushed into career decisions. One should make them when one is mentally and emotionally ready for them.

Why did I opt for the Civil Services? There are always a number of factors underlying such a choice. I do feel surprised that no one talks of the great variety of jobs that come under the purview of the IAS. This is one of the great attractions for me. I think it is interesting to move in your job from tourism to finance to culture to what have you. Which other job would expose one to the several Indias that one does not know about, to the many aspects of life in India? Further, the IAS calls for a wide application of common sense, intelligence and initiative. My alternative, teaching (even teaching abroad), was interesting but a little limiting for me. I felt I should try and function in a wider sphere. Also I see the IAS as a job in which the inescapable double attraction—towards self-interest and altruism—could be reasonably combined. And just like anyone else, I think I would enjoy the respect that the job commands.

How well in advance did you start your preparations for the exam? What sort of an approach did you adopt for the preparation?

I returned home in the last week of May 1981, took the Preliminaries in June, and studied from June

to November for the mains. My approach, to put it very bluntly, was a do-or-die one. I was worried that the risk I had taken in returning to India might not pay off. Basically, one has to forget everything for five or six months, make a hundred per cent commitment to one's preparation and take very few chances.

How did you prepare for the General Studies paper?

I read incessantly for this paper. I prepared for it a little bit every day. Any standard general knowledge text with all the facts in an encapsulated form is a beginning. I read books on Gandhi and Gandhism, on the Indian economy, on the freedom movement. I read the government documents on the 1981 census and also the Draft Sixth Plan, and I looked through *India 1981*. I kept a file of newspaper clippings and editorials on current events and controversial topics. I read books of general interest such as Schumacher's *Small Is Beautiful* on intermediate technology. In addition to two national dailies, I read *India Today*, *Sunday*, *The Illustrated Weekly*, *Time* and *Mainstream* (for its discussion of political and economic issues).

What were your optional subjects in the exam? Which books did you consult for the intensive study of these subjects?

They were English Literature and History. I used different books for different topics and they are too numerous to mention. But for students of English Literature, *Twentieth-Century Views* (on specific authors), *Casebook Series* (on specific works) and *Twentieth-Century Interpretations* (also for specific works) are very substantial, since they contain the best critical material. First-hand reading of the prescribed texts is essential as there is a reference-to-context question worth 80 marks, which I found very demanding. For History I used several M.A. level texts, among them books by Romila Thapar, Percival Spear, A.L. Basham and R.C. Majumdar. For the map question I consulted Colin Davies' *Historical Atlas* and Joe Schwartzberg's recent *Historical Atlas Of South Asia*. I read Alan Bullock on Hitler and Nazism, Bernard Porter on British Imperialism (*The Lion's Share*) and the *Encyclopaedia Of Social Sciences* for

What would you expect from a good competition magazine?

One cannot depend solely on competition magazines for General Studies. But as a supplemental tool, they are useful. The section on Current Affairs is important. I would welcome hard-hitting, factual and analytical discussions on controversial topics written by experts and covering a broad spectrum. This is one feature that is generally a little weak in these magazines. We all need to learn how to take an issue apart and see it closely. Candid and detailed interviews with successful candidates help you know what to expect in the personality test.

What was your experience with the interview board?

The interview is self-evidently the most crucial, and fortunately I had a very positive experience with the interview board. In general the members were both reasonable and skilful and were willing to give me a chance. They were open to what I was saying. I did not feel that they were trying to bully or intimidate me.

My interview started with the Chairman's queries about my six-year stay in the US. He asked me to discuss the phenomenon of the 'brain drain' from the perspective of the parents and the students. I spoke of the various attractions of student and working life abroad, the better job prospects and the greater degree of personal freedom there to pursue one's interests. I added that one should be wary of passing judgments on those who settled abroad as some students had tried unsuccessfully to find jobs at home.

The second member asked me to contrast the educational systems prevalent in India and the US. He asked me about my views on the causes that lead to the drug addiction problem in the States. I spoke of the social and familial dislocations, the weakening of the family unit and the greater affluence and consumerism as possible factors. He then addressed himself to my subject, Literature, and asked me to discuss a revolutionary playwright of the last 100 years. I spoke of Henrik Ibsen, Bertolt Brecht and John Osborne. He asked me about modern American fiction with reference to William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway.

The third member, a lady, concentrated on government and social legislation. What was the meaning of federalism and how did Indian federalism differ from the American one? What is the significance of a 'titular head of state'? Who were the famous Indian women poets and public figures? I named a few and was asked to name the various acts and measures passed to promote the welfare of women in India. I named some including the anti-dowry bill, the abortion law and the raising of the age of consent. Finally she asked me the meaning of family welfare and also the budgetary allocations for it in the Sixth Plan. I mentioned the specific figure.

The fourth member asked me to discuss one of Bernard Shaw's *bon mots*: "England and America are two countries divided by the same language." I explained the many ways in which American English had developed into a recognisable entity. He asked me to discuss the concept of the 'absurd' in 'theatre of the absurd'. I did so with reference to Samuel Beckett.

Finally, the fifth member, also a lady, focussed on international affairs. She quizzed me on the PLO, some common problems of the Arab countries and the terms of the treaty of Camp David (I drew a blank on the last-mentioned item). What was India's stand on Afghanistan? I answered that there was a gap between our public and private positions. Did this mean that our foreign policy was dishonest? I replied that the foreign policy is designed to be expedient, not honest. For the last five minutes the Chairman took over and asked me to contrast the Pakistani and Indian positions on Kashmir. With this discussion, my interview came to an end.

It is important to remember that no one can answer all the questions, and with equal dexterity. Admit your lack of information about a topic, but don't sit wordless. Once this admission of ignorance is made, the air is cleared and the discussion can take a different direction.

What advice can you offer to the students who will be appearing for the Civil Services exams in the future?

I think such advice is of very limited utility, as each person's

method and approach must evolve out of his or her personality and past experiences. Hence each person should evolve a method that he is most comfortable with. However, for all my advice is worth, here are some *specific* hints.

Write concise answers (four or five sides) with a clear introduction, conclusion and main body of content. Mould and organise the material according to the specific demands of the question.

Allot equal time for all questions as all answers should be of roughly the same length and of uniform quality.

Don't take chances with the syllabus. Try to cover as much as possible.

Try to write answers that are more analytical than those required for an M.A. as the Civil Services exam is very different.

In the General Studies papers write only as much as is asked for. Keep within the word-limit.

Any subject you know well and are comfortable with is a 'scoring' subject. There are no subjects that are always 'scoring' or 'non-scoring'.

Don't talk about your preparation with all kinds of people. This will add to your insecurities at a time when what you really need is encouragement and positive thinking.

Make a hundred per cent commitment and regard even the smallest detail as important. Make your own notes rather than use others'. Keep some time for rest and recreation. Trust your own judgment in this and in all other matters.

Apart from academics, what are your other interests?

I feel a basic curiosity about the world. There aren't too many subjects I wouldn't want to read about, but I especially enjoy biographies and books on philosophy, poetry and ethology (animal behaviour). Other interests that I have had an opportunity to indulge in are camping, travelling, good cinema and all kinds of music from classical to jazz. I enjoy watching animals and reading about them. I even write poetry.

One of my major extracurricular activities in the US has been working on a crisis intervention hot-line as a counsellor, helping people deal with all kinds of crises, including suicide. I underwent regular training for this purpose.

ESSAY

Gandhi, who started a socio-economic revolution for the building of a modern India, plays a significant role in the Indian ethos. As such he forms an important part of almost all competitions – specially the General Studies paper of the IAS Mains.

As we celebrate the 113th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, it is time to recall the great contribution he made to the making of modern India. Gandhi believed that the challenge of building a new society was far greater than that of winning independence from a foreign rule, and that the effort required for building a new society was of a qualitatively different kind than that required in a struggle for political freedom. The reason is that whereas a nationalist movement involves us in a struggle against an external enemy, a socio-economic revolution involves us in a struggle against our own selves. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Gandhi's genius lay in the fact that while he was involved in the nationalist struggle, he was able to develop a basic philosophy for a socio economic transformation of modern India. He developed his social philosophy on the basis of an uncompromising faith in non-violence and distrust of industrialism. He dreamed of India becoming "a federation of small village republics" providing for only the basic needs of the people. He was convinced that only through decentralisation of both economic and political power could we minimise the scope for internal exploitation and external aggression.

Gandhi considered moral regeneration of the individual more important than political independence. This is clearly established from the way in which he conducted numerous non violent campaigns during the freedom struggle, particularly the non cooperation

GANDHI: THE MORAL CRUSADER

BY MAHENDRA AGRAWAL



movement of 1920-22 and the civil disobedience movement of 1930-31. Gandhi suspended the non-cooperation movement in February 1922 because of the well-known Chauri Chaura incident in which 22 policemen were killed by a furious mob which also included some Congressmen. He explained that the objective of the movement was to awaken the masses to political consciousness, to a sense of their moral power and to a realisation of the importance of the 'Constructive Programme'. And this could be achieved only through non-violent means. He believed that Chauri Chaura was a symbol of people's unpreparedness for non-violence, and that it was better to wait and train people in non-violent resistance rather than take a sudden plunge into a violent act of resistance.

Gandhi's concern for strict adherence to non-violence and to a moral awakening of people is also reflected in his handling of the civil disobedience movement. This movement was initially launched on the basis of the demand for *Poorna Swaraj* declared on January 26, 1930, but was later withdrawn as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931. Although this pact hardly made any major concessions to the Congress Party, and the disobedience movement was as much a failure as the non-cooperation one, Gandhi at least had the satisfaction that it did not lead to a show of violence by the people except for some sporadic incidents, and that it failed not because of its inner weakness or organisational deficiency but because of repressive policies of the British Government. Gandhi's handling of these two movements bears clear testimony to his view that freedom meant the awakening of the moral power of the masses with or without the transfer of political power.

But Gandhi also believed that an awakening of moral power was not possible without social reforms at various levels of society. The caste system and the practice of

untouchability were among the major targets chosen by him for a frontal attack. A unique feature of Gandhi's approach was his insistence that caste Hindus should not merely provide opportunities of justice to Harijans but also anticipate their requirements without waiting for them to voice their complaints. Gandhi was convinced that Hinduism would perish not because of the conversion of Harijans to other religions but because of the continued denial of legitimate rights to Harijans. But, at the same time, he also warned Harijans against using threats when they approached Hindu institutions and against falling prey to the temptations of high posts, scholarships, etc. He also advised the enlightened Harijans not to seek material betterment under threats of conversion.

The role of education is, of course, the most important. Gandhi regarded our educational system as faulty and inadequate and suggested instead his Wardha Scheme of primary education, extending over a period of seven years. Under this scheme he envisaged imparting of instruction covering all subjects except English up to the matriculation stage, along with vocational training. His scheme aimed at providing compulsory and socially relevant education to everybody.

Gandhi bequeathed to us not just a philosophy of life but also a framework of practical steps to bring about a socio-economic transformation. The actual task of building a new India, however, fell into the hands of Nehru whom Gandhi had formally declared as his political heir. In order to understand the true character of modern India it is, therefore, necessary to understand the divergence of approach between Gandhi and Nehru, especially in regard to their views on socialism and the place of industry in Indian economy. Nehru's socialistic tendencies, developed during his youth, were as much a part of his approach towards India as were his overpowering sentiments of nationalism. He firmly believed that national freedom should bring in an economic system free from exploitation of the toiling and labouring millions. With the adoption of a Marxist approach he also came to believe that planned and controlled economy was indispensable for the welfare of people. Nehru called himself a socialist in

no uncertain terms. But he also warned that his socialism was scientific socialism and his aim was to ensure equality to the people with the help of modern science and without coercion. He believed in curbing the profit motive, in promoting public ownership of key industries and in using the machinery of the state to regulate economic activity. If we compare his socialistic ideas with those of Gandhi, we find that in spite of several common elements pertaining to the welfare of people, there is considerable difference between the two. Both had faith in liberty and equality. But Gandhi laid greater emphasis on liberty and Nehru on equality.

The Two Viewpoints

While Gandhi conceived of an ideal stateless society in which the individual should have unlimited freedom to fight the exploiters with the weapon of satyagraha, Nehru believed that every individual given unlimited freedom would exploit others economically. Hence, it was necessary to limit his freedom through planning and control by creating an egalitarian society. Nehru's ideas on socio-economic questions were based on an intellectual rather than a mystical approach. His thinking tended to be less theoretical and he was more conscious of concrete problems. Gandhi's thoughts on socio-economic questions bore the imprint of his commitment to the abstractions of truth and non-violence.

Gandhi and Nehru also differed on the question of what place industry should occupy in the Indian economic system. It is well-known that Gandhi was generally opposed to heavy industry. Though he recognised its importance he felt that too much reliance on large-scale industry would have an adverse effect on small-scale cottage industries. Therefore, he suggested that heavy industry should be adopted in such a way that it did not lead to concentration of power or displacement of labour, and served the village industry instead of supplanting it. Nehru, on the other hand, believed that heavy industry would play a very vital role in India's economic development. This belief was a natural corollary of his faith in scientific socialism.

But, despite these differences, if we closely examine Nehru's famous Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, it will be clear that Nehru's policy bore a close resemblance to Gandhi's. Nehru's resolution was based upon the concept of "mixed economy" which combined public and private enterprises. The first category under this system included mainly public enterprises reserved for the state, the second included those which can be broadly public or private and the third included mainly private-owned industries. Gandhi also believed in more or less the same system, though he did not use the phrase "mixed economy". He believed that heavy machinery used for public utility should be owned by the state; the village communities or the state should own power houses; and the means of production of elementary necessities should be under the control of the masses. However, while Gandhi believed in social justice, exhibited a great concern for the poor without any hatred for the rich and pleaded for equality of opportunity for all, he was against the nationalisation of the means of production and distribution.

Unfortunately, it is becoming fashionable to denigrate Gandhi by pointing out that Nehruism is a repudiation of Gandhi's principles. On the contrary, Nehru was one of Gandhi's best disciples. The spirit of Gandhi's principles may be seen in Nehru's consistent respect for individual liberty and secularism, his rejection of violence and his determination to find a national consensus within the parliamentary system. Like Gandhi, Nehru had a deep concern for the small peasant, the landless labourer and the industrial worker. The concept of Five Year Plans, though far removed from Gandhian economics, stressed the uplift of the rural poor and included programmes for community development, village self-government and cottage industries.

Today, when we are faced with unprecedented national problems, we need both Gandhi's moral firmness to galvanise people into a unified force and Nehru's sense of history and urgency about the unfinished socio-economic revolution. Let us once again rededicate ourselves to Gandhi as the reformer of tradition and to Nehru as the critical interpreter of modernity. □

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Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

100 questions in 60 minutes	—	Excellent
60 questions in 60 minutes	—	Good
50 questions in 60 minutes	—	Fair
35 questions in 60 minutes	—	Poor

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

NUMERICAL ABILITY

BY R.P. GOEL

FOR CLERICAL, ASSTTS' GDE...

While this section goes as **NUMERICAL ABILITY** in the written exam for Clerks, Cashiers, Clerks-cum-Cashiers, Typists, Stenographers, Agricultural Assistants and Telephone Operators, it is **ARITHMETIC** in the Assistants' Grade and Inspectors of Central Excise/Income-tax exams and **MATHEMATICS** in the Combined Defence Services Exam.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The resultant remainder—when the square of any odd number, greater than one, is divided by 8—is
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 7
The greatest number, that divides 243 and 314 leaving remainders 5 and 6 respectively, is | (a) 8
(b) 12
(c) 14
(d) 31
3 The least number, which when divided by 12, 18 and 30 leaves the same remainder 9 in each case, is
(a) 63
(b) 171
(c) 189 |
|---|---|

- (d) 567
4. A four-digit number of the form $aa\ bb$, which is a perfect square, is
 (a) 7,744
 (b) 7,755
 (c) 7,766
 (d) 7,799
5. $\frac{2.7 \times 2.7 \times 2.7 - 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.5}{2.7 \times 2.7 + 2.7 \times 1.5 + 1.5 \times 1.5}$ is equivalent to
 (a) $\frac{5}{9}$
 (b) 1.2
 (c) $\frac{9}{5}$
 (d) 4.2
6. When 9 is subtracted from three-fourths of a number x , the result is another number y . If half of y is 12, then x equals
 (a) 32
 (b) 33
 (c) 41
 (d) 44
7. Man Singh loses $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his money in the first game, $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the remainder in the second and $\frac{4}{7}$ ths of the rest in the third. Thus he is left with—
 (a) $\frac{4}{15}$
 (b) $\frac{4}{35}$
 (c) $\frac{14}{35}$
 (d) $\frac{24}{35}$
8. The square root of 15 is 3.873. The value of $\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$, correct upto two places of decimals, is
 (a) 0.77
 (b) 0.78
 (c) 1.29
 (d) 3.87
9. The average of 31 numbers is 31. When one new number is included, their average increases by 0.5. The new number is
 (a) 31.5
 (b) 32
 (c) 46.5
 (d) 47
10. The average of eleven numbers is 63. The average of the first six numbers is 60 and that of the last six is 65. Hence, the sixth number is
 (a) 55
 (b) 57
 (c) 58
 (d) 64
11. To reduce a given number by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, we should multiply it by
 (a) $\frac{2}{25}$
 (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
 (c) $\frac{7}{8}$
 (d) 12.5
12. A reduction of 20 per cent in the price of sugar enables a purchaser to get 4 kg more for Rs 80. The original price of 1 kg of sugar was
 (a) Rs 4
 (b) Rs 4.50
 (c) Rs 5
 (d) Rs 5.50
13. In an election, where there are only two candidates, one who gets 43 per cent of the votes is rejected by a majority of 420 votes. The total number of votes polled is
 (a) 1,290
 (b) 1,300
 (c) 1,710
 (d) 3,000
14. A shopkeeper sold a pen for Rs 13.20 to make a profit of 10 per cent. In order to earn a profit of 15 per cent, he should have sold it for
 (a) Rs 13.53
 (b) Rs 13.78
 (c) Rs 13.80
 (d) Rs 13.86
15. When an electric iron is sold for Rs 76, the gain is 52 per cent. The gain, when it is sold for Rs 74, is—per cent.
 (a) 44
 (b) 46
 (c) 48
 (d) 50

16. By giving a discount of 10 per cent on the marked price, Rs 1,100, of a sofa set, a dealer gains 10 per cent. The cost price of the sofa set is
 (a) Rs 891
 (b) Rs 900
 (c) Rs 1,000
 (d) Rs 1,089
17. Salim spends equal amount in buying two types of oranges at the rate of 5 oranges for a rupee and 10 oranges for 3 rupees. The average cost of the oranges will be
 (a) 24 paise
 (b) 25 paise
 (c) 26 paise
 (d) 27 paise
18. The percentage of water in 20 litres of adulterated milk is 10. The quantity of water to be added to it, to increase the percentage of water to 25 per cent, is
 (a) 4 litres
 (b) 5 litres
 (c) 7 litres
 (d) 8 litres
19. In a camp there is provision for 1,600 participants to last 60 days. If the present strength of the camp is 1,200 the provision will last for — days.
 (a) 45
 (b) 72
 (c) 80
 (d) 96
20. In a business, Satish Chand contributes Rs 15,000 and Panna Lal Rs 9,000. Panna Lal gets 10 per cent of the profit as his management charges and the rest of it is shared by them in proportion to their investments. If the total profit is Rs 4,000, the share of Satish Chand is
 (a) Rs 1,350
 (b) Rs 1,500

- (c) Rs 2,250
 (d) Rs 2,500
21. Raj Pal finds that an increase in the rate of interest from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum increases his annual income by Rs 25. His investment is
 (a) Rs 10,000
 (b) Rs 12,000
 (c) Rs 15,000
 (d) Rs 20,000
22. A sum of money becomes double on simple interest in 20 years. It will quadruple at the same rate in
 (a) 40 years
 (b) 50 years
 (c) 60 years
 (d) 80 years
23. Ram Gopal invests a sum of money for 5 years at 4 per cent simple interest. He gets Rs 3,600 after 5 years on withdrawing the money. So the money invested is
 (a) Rs 2,800
 (b) Rs 3,000
 (c) Rs 3,200
 (d) Rs 3,400
24. Arun and Tapan borrowed Rs 400 each at 10 per cent interest per annum. Arun borrowed the money at compound interest while Tapan did so at simple interest. In both the cases, the interest was calculated half-yearly. At the end of one year
 (a) Both paid the same amount as interest
 (b) Arun paid Re 1 more as interest
 (c) Arun paid Rs 2 more as interest
 (d) Tapan paid Rs 2 less as interest
25. The rate of compound interest on Rs 1,000 for the first year is 5 per cent and for the second year is 6 per cent. The inter-

- est after 2 years will be
 (a) Rs 103
 (b) Rs 106
 (c) Rs 110
 (d) Rs 113
26. The compound interest on a sum of money for 2 years at 5 per cent is Rs 20.50. The compound interest on the same sum for the same period at 4 per cent is
 (a) Rs 16
 (b) Rs 16.16
 (c) Rs 16.32
 (d) Rs 17
27. The difference between the compound interest and simple interest on a sum of money for 2 years at 5 per cent is Rs 15. The sum of money is
 (a) Rs 3,000
 (b) Rs 5,000
 (c) Rs 6,000
 (d) Rs 7,500
28. Sukhbir, Jamil and Harnam can do a piece of work respectively in 15 days, 6 days and 10 days. All the three together will finish three times that work in
 (a) 6 days
 (b) 8 days
 (c) 9 days
 (d) 10 days
29. Gopal, Kanti and Madan are employed to do a piece of work for Rs 529. Gopal and Kanti together are supposed to do $\frac{19}{23}$ of the work. So Madan should be paid
 (a) Rs 69
 (b) Rs 92
 (c) Rs 161
 (d) Rs 437
30. Two trains of lengths 65 and 55 m are travelling in the same direction at 20 and 47 kmph respectively. The faster train will pass the other completely in
 (a) 7.5 sec
 (b) 15 sec
 (c) 27 sec
 (d) 30 sec
31. A cistern has two taps which can fill it separately in 9 and 12 min respectively. It has also a waste pipe which can empty the full cistern in 6 min. If all the three taps are opened together, the empty cistern will be filled in
 (a) 15 min
 (b) 18 min
 (c) 27 min
 (d) 36 min
32. A certain variety of tea worth Rs 30.20 per kg is mixed with a lower quality of tea priced at Rs 20.50 per kg so that the mixture is worth Rs 25.40 per kg. The ratio of the two varieties of tea is
 (a) 49:48
 (b) 49:24
 (c) 49:18
 (d) 49:6
33. The money to be invested in 4 per cent stock at Rs 90 to provide an annual income of Rs 100 is
 (a) Rs 1,800
 (b) Rs 2,000
 (c) Rs 2,250
 (d) Rs 2,500
34. The present worth of Rs 1,716 due after 8 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is
 (a) Rs 1,600
 (b) Rs 1,640
 (c) Rs 1,650
 (d) Rs 1,664
35. Three cubes of a metal, whose edges are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm respectively, are melted into a single cube. The edge of the new cube is
 (a) 4 cm
 (b) 6 cm
 (c) $5\sqrt{2}$ cm
 (d) 12 cm

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT. COL. I. R. MANCHANDA, former Dy. President, S. S. B.

FOR CLERKS AND ALLIED CATEGORIES

Conducted by Regional Recruitment Boards, State Bank Group

This section appears in the Clerks, Cashiers, Clerks-cum-Cashiers, Typists, Stenographers, Agricultural Assistants and Telephone Operators written exam, conducted by the Regional Recruitment Boards of the State Bank Group.

Time: 40 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under: Excellent...55-60 Very Good...50-54 Good...45-49 Fair...39-44 Poor...Below 38

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers, together with a concise explanation of the main points behind each question, are given at the end of this supplement.

Directions: Questions 1 to 10 are based on letter/number series. You are required to find the number/letter which should replace the question-marks.

1. P, Q, N, T, K, W, H, Z

- (a) K
- (b) M
- (c) O
- (d) Q

2. 6, 6, 7, 36, 144, 720

- (a) 2
- (b) 12
- (c) 26
- (d) 36

3. A, A, B, F, X, ?

- (a) N
- (b) O
- (c) P
- (d) Q

4. 4, 0, 8, 24, 56, 120

- (a) 184
- (b) 204
- (c) 224
- (d) 248

5. Z, Z, Y, W, T, P, ?

- (a) K
- (b) L
- (c) N

(d) U

6. 151, 75, 144, 50, 135, 25, ?

- (a) 123
- (b) 126
- (c) 129
- (d) 132

7. A, A, B, D, C, I, D, P, E, ?

- (a) Q
- (b) S
- (c) U
- (d) Y

8. 2, 5, 7, 12, 15, 17, 22, ?

- (a) 25
- (b) 26
- (c) 27
- (d) 28

9. B, Z, C, W, D, R, E, K, F, ?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

10. 7, -9, 12, -16, 21, ?

- (a) 25
- (b) -25
- (c) 27
- (d) -27

Directions: Questions 11 and 12 consist of pairs of names or numbers. If they are exactly similar write S, if different write D. Letter S or D is to be written on the line between the pairs.

11. (a) 710812 ——— 718012
 (b) D.P.C. Co. ——— D.P.C. Co.
 (c) 552581 ——— 552581
 (d) W. Jackson and McAuley ——— W. Jackson and McAulay
 (e) A.F. Officers' Mess ——— A.F. Officer's Mess
12. (a) W.C. Cable ——— W.C. Cable
 (b) 82633 ——— 82933
 (c) 7 a.m to 8 p.m ——— 7 A m to 8 P.m.
 (d) Beggining of Era ——— Beg-
 ginning of Era
 (e) 744828 ——— 744828

Directions: Questions 13 to 15 are based on simple arithmetic operations, i.e., +, -, ×, ÷, of and brackets. In all problems involving fractions, reduce your answer to mixed numbers, with the fractional parts in their lowest terms.

13. (a) $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4} = ?$
 (b) $2 + 2 \times 2 = ?$
 (c) $3.003 - .39 = ?$
14. (a) $.24 - 9 \text{ of } \frac{1}{3} = ?$
 (b) $\sqrt{.03} + \frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 95 = ?$
 (c) $\frac{8 + 1 \times 6 - 3}{4 \times 2 \div 4 + 3} = ?$
15. (a) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{64}} \text{ of } 32 - \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 6 = ?$
 (b) 125 per cent of $2 \div 5 = ?$
 (c) $5.035 \div .05 + .3 = ?$
16. Which of the following fractions is more than $\frac{3}{4}$?
 (a) $\frac{35}{71}$
 (b) $\frac{13}{20}$
 (c) $\frac{19}{24}$
 (d) $\frac{15}{20}$
17. If a discount of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the marked price of a shirt saved a man Rs 16, how much did he pay for the shirt?

- (a) Rs 30
 (b) Rs 32
 (c) Rs 42
 (d) Rs 48
18. A travels half as fast as B; B twice as fast as C. If A's speed is 48 kmph C's is
 (a) 16 kmph
 (b) 32 kmph
 (c) 48 kmph
 (d) 64 kmph
19. ——— twelfths of a km equal $83\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the same.
 (a) Five
 (b) Ten
 (c) Eleven
 (d) Fifteen
20. Go is to Gone as Lie is to ———
 (a) Laid
 (b) Lain
 (c) Lay
 (d) Liar
21. A square sign is cut down by 10 per cent of its height and 30 per cent of its width. By approximately what per cent should the reduced area be increased to equal the original area?
 (a) 37
 (b) 40
 (c) 48
 (d) 59
22. Sociologist is to Botanist as Society is to ———
 (a) Botany
 (b) Plant
 (c) Photosynthesis
 (d) Cells
23. If 'DESTROY THE BRIDGE' coded as 'EETTSOZ UH CRJEGF', 'TIOK UHF THJ' when decoded, is ———.
24. Dog is to Canine as Cat is to ———
 (a) Catine
 (b) Feline
 (c) Puppy
 (d) Fur
25. Complete the series BA, EC, IF, NJ, ———.
26. Bird is to Crow as Fr

- to ———
- (a) Milk
 - (b) Apple
 - (c) Cabbage
 - (d) None of the above
27. Spot the odd one out.
- (a) Clock
 - (b) Thermometer
 - (c) Typewriter
 - (d) Barometer

Directions: Questions 28 to 30 consist of jumbled sentences. The words in each sentence have been numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Rearrange the words so that the resulting sentence makes sense. State the number of the word you have chosen to place last in the sentence.

28. employer return his welcomed
 (1) (2) (3) (4)
 his
 (5)
29. is part discretion the of
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 better valour
 (6) (7)
30. role of the ions important
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
 negative is
 (6) (7)

Directions: Questions 31 to 34 consist of two capitalised words followed by four alternatives. The two capitalised words have something in common and only one of the alternatives share with them this common characteristic. Find the alternative.

Example: PAPER, PENCIL—(a) Table (b) Chair (c) Pen (d) Bell. The correct answer is (c), since Paper, Pencil and Pen are stationary items.

31. SULPHUR, GOLD
- (a) Iron
 - (b) Zinc
 - (c) Rose
 - (d) Sunflower

32. REASON, ROGUE

- (a) Logic
- (b) Nuclear
- (c) Country
- (d) Concern

33. LAKE, TANK

- (a) River
- (b) Stream
- (c) Canal
- (d) Puddle

34. FEAR, SURPRISE

- (a) Energy
- (b) Intelligence
- (c) Anger
- (d) Humour

35. Ganges is longer than Yamuna. Cauvery is smaller than Yamuna, but the latter is longer than Narmada. Narmada is smaller than Cauvery. The smallest river is——.

- (a) Ganges
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Cauvery

36. Subtract the smaller number from the largest and multiply the result by the smallest of these numbers—12, 6, 18. The final result will be

- (a) 36
- (b) 72
- (c) 108
- (d) 144

37. College is to Workshop as Student is to——

- (a) Lecturer
- (b) Electrician
- (c) Mechanic
- (d) Apprentice

Directions: Questions 38 to 42 are based on logical reasoning. Each question begins with one or two opening statement(s) followed by four choices. Without challenging the truth of the opening statement(s), state which of the choices must be valid.

38. Most peace-loving countries have signed the nuclear Non-

Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
Therefore

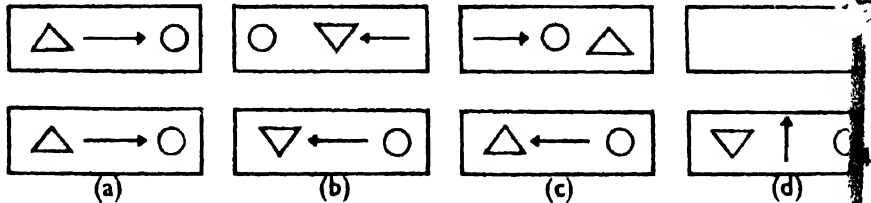
- (a) India, which has not signed the NPT, is not a peace-loving country
 - (b) All those countries, which have signed the NNPT, are peace-loving countries
 - (c) No warring country has signed the NPT
 - (d) Some of the countries which have signed the NPT are peace-loving countries
39. Most students are athletes. Most students are intelligent. Therefore
- (a) All student-athletes are intelligent
 - (b) Some intelligent students are athletes
 - (c) No intelligent students may be athletes
 - (d) All intelligent students are athletes
40. All that love virtue, love sports. Therefore
- (a) All that love sports love

virtue

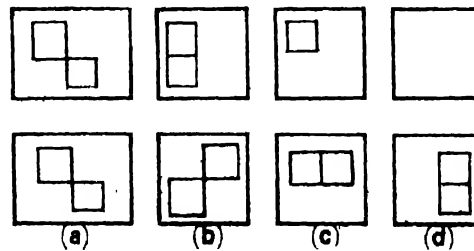
- (b) None that loves not virtue loves sports
 - (c) Some that love sports love virtue
 - (d) None that loves not sports loves virtue
41. Only enterprising men get rich. Therefore
- (a) All enterprising men get rich
 - (b) All those who get rich are enterprising
 - (c) All those who do not get rich are not enterprising
 - (d) None but the enterprising men get rich
42. If a person works hard, he succeeds. Therefore
- (a) X who has not worked hard will not succeed
 - (b) Y who has succeeded must have worked hard
 - (c) Z who has not succeeded must not have worked hard
 - (d) No one can succeed without working hard

Directions: Questions 43 to 45 contain four unmarked boxes followed by four marked ones. Three of the unmarked boxes are filled while the fourth is empty. Select from amongst the marked boxes the one which should replace the empty box.

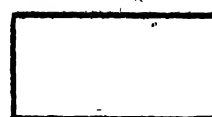
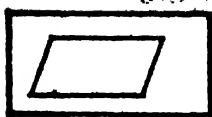
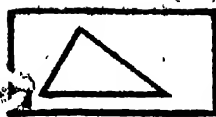
43.



44.



45.



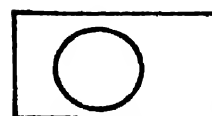
(a)



(b)



(c)



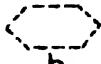
(d)

Directions: In questions 46 to 50, there are four unmarked figures in the LHS box which are alike in some way. Select one of the five marked figures in the RHS box which is similar to those in the LHS box

Example:



a



b



c



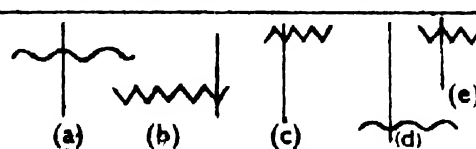
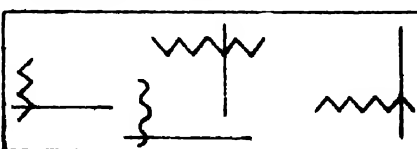
d



e

The correct answer is (d) All figures in the LHS box are four-sided, and only the figure marked (d) in the RHS box satisfies this condition.

46.



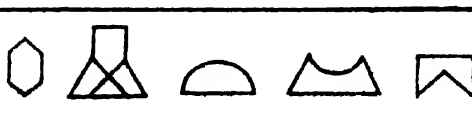
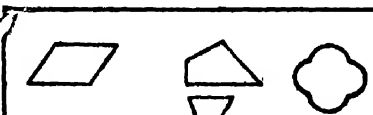
47.

A B D P

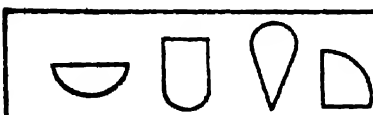
C E R S T

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

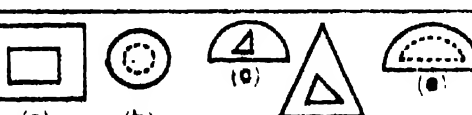
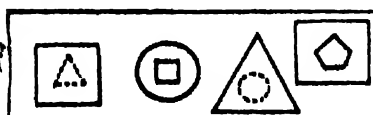
48.



49.

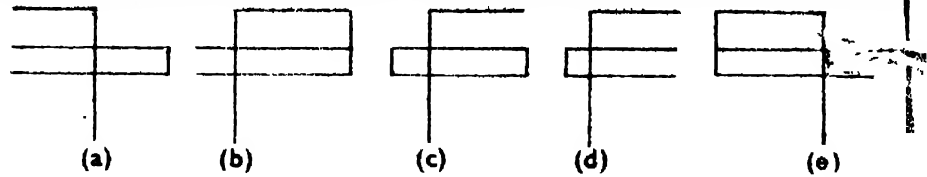


50.

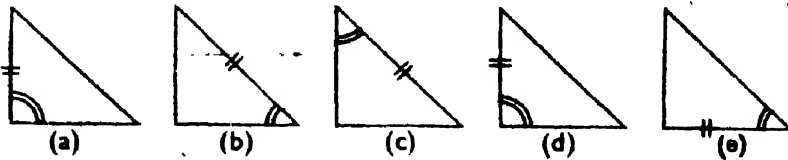


Directions: In questions 51 to 54, you are required to spot the odd figure.

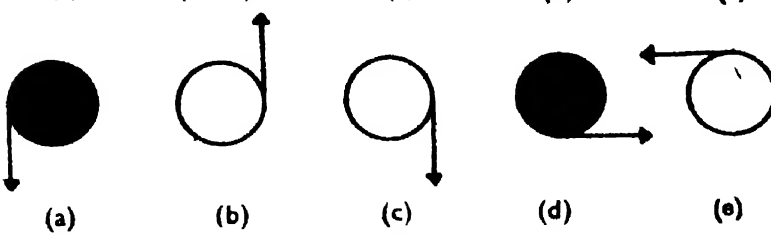
51.



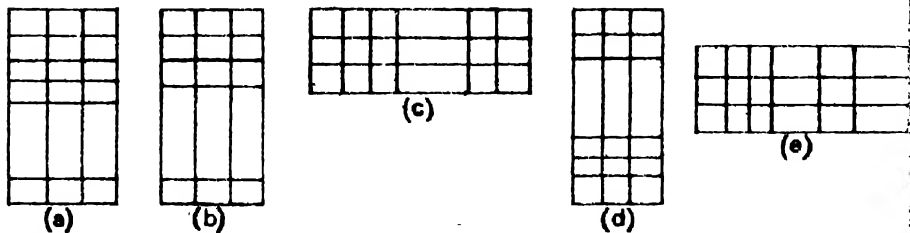
52.



53.



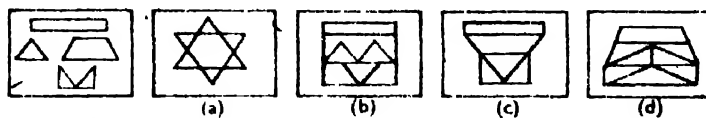
54.



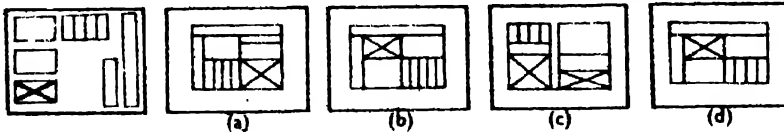
Directions: In questions 55 to 57, geometric figures in the unmarked box represent pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Fitted together, these will form a figure given in one of the marked boxes. Find the marked boxes that contain the figures so made.

Note: Figures in the unmarked box may be slid around or turned over to confirm to one of the figures in the marked box.

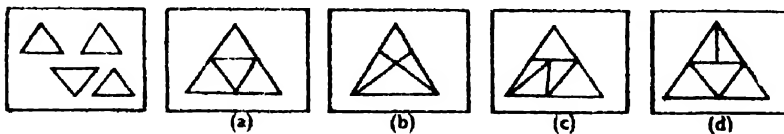
55.



56.

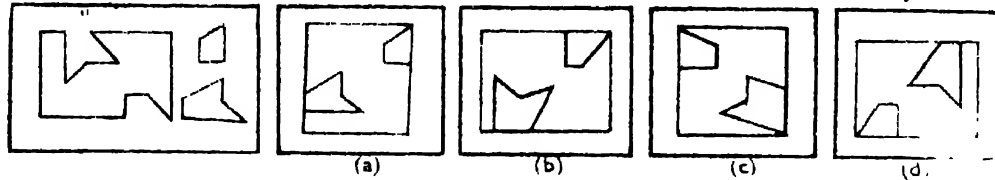
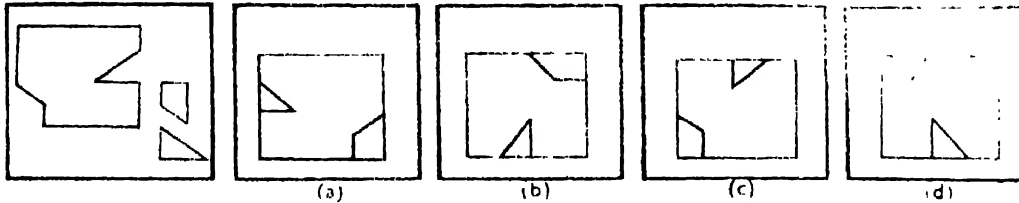


57.

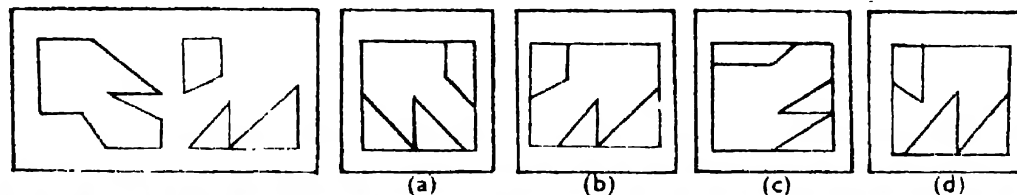


Directions: For questions 58 to 60, apply the same directions as those given for questions 55 to 57, except that the figures in the unmarked box can only be slid around, not turned over

58.



60.



THE NAME GAME

During the mid-term break five students under training at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, went to Ootacamund, a hill station in South India. There they happened to meet an old college friend belonging to Ootacamund. This friend hosted a dinner for the other five the next day. The following facts are known

(a) The six boys were Amitabh, Bobby, Jimmy, Deviab, Praveen and Anand. One was a tennis player, one was fond of chess, one was very handsome, one was engaged to Deviab's sister, one had a sweet tooth and one was the host. All of them sat down for dinner at a circular table (b) The boy who was engaged to Deviab's sister sat directly opposite Bobby (c) The tennis player sat opposite Jimmy, who sat between the boy having a sweet tooth and the boy engaged to Deviab's sister (d) The handsome boy sat opposite Amitabh, next to the tennis player to the left of the boy engaged to Deviab's sister (e) The boy having a sweet tooth sat between Jimmy and the boy who sat opposite the boy who was engaged to Deviab's sister. (f) Anand, married and the most popular of them all, sat next to the handsome boy and opposite the host

Can you identify these boys?

I.R.M.

Solution in next issue

CLERICAL APTITUDE TEST

BY VINAY NANGIA

FOR CLERKS AND ALLIED CATEGORIES

This section is an exclusive for CCTimes' readers, as no other magazine has ever carried this or attempted to highlight its importance, its salient points and the right method through which one can score the maximum. This test forms a part of the written exam for Clerks, Cashiers, Clerks-cum-Cashiers, Typists, Stenographers, Agricultural Assistants and Telephone Operators conducted by the Regional Recruitment Boards of the State Bank Group Time Limit (Parts A & B): 20 minutes.

Clerical Aptitude Test helps measure the speed and accuracy of a candidate in comparing and remembering names and numbers. In the clerical cadre selection examination in nationalised banks, Banking Service Recruitment Boards conduct an objective-type test on Clerical Aptitude

amongst others. Normally the time allotted for the test is 10 minutes in which 60 questions are to be attempted.

The test, as said before, involves comparing names and numbers. Under the question column there is a name and/or number. Against this there are four answers given under columns A, B, C and D. The candidate is expected to find out which of the four is EXACTLY the same as the one given in the question, and is required to indicate the answer by putting a cross under that column. If none of the four is exactly the same, an 'X' mark should be put under E. The candidate should answer as many questions as possible. In this type of test, it is important that only one 'X' be marked, for there is only one answer for each question.

Examples
Question

Answer
A B C D E

- 1 Ankara 2003247 Ankara 2003247 Ankara 2003274 Ankara 2003247 NONE
 - 2 323632 BOMBAY 363236 BOMBAY 323632 BOMBAY 323632 BOMBAY NONE
- In Q No 1, the answer is B since the combination of name and number matches exactly with the one given in the first column at left. Likewise, the answer to Q. No 2 is D.

To induce a change, comparison of names and numbers is also involved. In each question

there is a set of four names and/or numbers under columns A, B, C and D. The candidate is required to identify from the choices available, the combinations that are exactly the same and make two cross-marks under the appropriate columns. If all four are different, mark a cross under column E.

Examples

A	B	C	D	E
1. N.V. SUBRAMANIAM 22	N.V. SUBRAMANIAM 22	N.V. SUBRAMANIAM 22	N.V. SUBRAMANIAM 22	ALL DIFFERENT
2. New Delhi 110001	New Delhi 110001	New Delhi 110001	new delhi 110001	ALL DIFFERENT

In Q. No. 1, the answer is B and D since the combination of name and number under these two columns is exactly the same. In Q. No. 2, all the four choices are different; hence the answer is E.

Speed is a must in all such tests and candidates should attempt the maximum number of questions. Please note that in this exercise two cross-marks are to be made to indicate identical items except in cases where the answer is E.

Given below are questions in two sets as described above. The method and the tricks involved in answering the questions is described.

PART A

Question	A	B	C	D	E
1. ZYXSRQPO	ZYXRSTQPO	ZYXSRQPO	ZYXTRSQPO	ZYXTSRQPO	NONE
2. Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay	NONE
3. CRUCIFYSUNITA	CRU CIFYSUNITA	CRUCIFYSUNEETA	CRUCIFYSUNITA	CRUCIFYSUNITA	NONE
4. Humidity 30°	Humidity 03°	Humidity 13°	Humidity 23°	Humidity 30°	NONE
5. Comedy-Tragedy	Comedy-Tragedy	Comedy, Tragedy	Comedy-tragedy	comedy- Tragedy	NONE
6. 700000000000	7000000000000	7000000000000	700000000000	7000000000	NONE

PART B

A	B	C	D	E
32 33 X 3332	32 33 X 3332	3333 X 3332	3233 X 3332	All different
432	432	423	423	

A	B	C	D	E
2 QUARTZ WATCHES	QUARTZ WATCH	QUARTZ WATCHES	QUARTZ WATCHE	All different
3 KeshKamath	KeshKamath	KeshKamath	Kesh-Kamath	All different
4 44-88-1616	44-88-16 16	44-88-1616	44,88,1616	All different
5 HALLO 2.002	HALLO 20.02	HALLO 2 020	HALLO 2 020	All different
6 800000000	900000000	8000000000	90000000000	All different

PART A (Explanations)

In Q. No. 1, ZYXTSRQPO is neither a name nor a number. In such cases it is difficult to retain the whole of it in memory. The better method would be to break it into two halves, say ZYXT (and leave the remaining SRQPO for the time being) and compare it with A—does not tally B—does not tally, C—does tally. The next alphabet in the question column is S, but that is missing here, D—ZYXTS tallies and the remaining RQPO also tallies. Therefore, D is the answer. By this process we have saved ourselves the trouble of matching SRQPO in the question column with that in the answer column under A B and C. At the same time we have compared the whole of the question column with the whole of the answer column D. This saves much precious time.

In Q. No. 2, we have Greater Bombay—both words start with capital letters. Looking at the choices, we should first eliminate B and D as in these G and B are not capitalised. Now we are left with A and C. While comparing A, we find Greater is misspelt as Greater. Move on to C. Here Greater Bombay tallies letter to letter word to word.

CRUCIFYSUNITA in Q. No. 3 is capitalised and in continuation, as before, break this into two halves—Crucify and Sunita. Sunita—the second-half of the item—is a familiar name. Compare Sunita first. Choices B and C are eliminated. In B Sunita is

spelt wrongly and in C Sunita is not capitalised. In A, we find there is space between U and C. Choice D tallies letter to letter. This is the answer.

Q. No. 4 has Humidity 30. Tally 30's first. Choices A, B and C are straightforwardly eliminated. Next, match Humidity. It tallies. Therefore, D is the answer.

In Q. No. 5, the clue is Comedy and Tragedy. Both start with capital letters and are hyphenated. Choice A fulfils all these requirements. Do not proceed further in the answer column as you already have the answer.

In Q. No. 6, no clue is apparent. The zeroes are added after 7. Count their number— in the question and answer columns. This wastes time. Don't attempt such questions in the first go. The important thing is that all questions carry equal marks. More time is required to attempt this question. Meanwhile, you may be able to attempt a few more questions. After answering the questions revert to this question in the residual time. For counting zeroes, we should group them in twos or threes and match with the various choices. Another method is to use a scale and measure the span of zeroes in question and answer columns. For example, in this case the length of zeroes is 2.3 cm and choices A, B, C and D measure nowhere near this. Hence the answer is E.

PART B (Explanations)

In Q. No. 1, concentrate first on the denominators. Choice B is eliminated because denominator 432 is not present elsewhere. Choices are restricted to A, C and D. Move on next to the first part of the numerator, i.e., 3233. This is present in A and D (in C it is missing); now compare the remaining, i.e., X 3332 in A and D. This also tallies. Therefore, A and D are the answers.

In Q. No. 2, the two words are QUARTZ and WATCH/E/S. Watch is a comparatively simpler and more familiar word than QUARTZ. Compare WATCH/E/S/ first. A and C both end with S. Eliminate B and D as these end with H and E respectively. Next tally A and C backwards, starting with S, and then match the word QUARTZ. The answer is A and C.

In Q. No. 3, the word is Keshkamath and the clue is use of capital H. A and C satisfy this condition. Compare the rest—that too tallies. You needn't compare B and D. Even a cursory glance shows that D has a dash between Kesh and Kamath. This is not

so in B. So the answer-to-be, A and C, is further confirmed. In Q. No. 4, hyphens are important. D is obviously eliminated first. In choice B there are three dashes. It is only in A and C that two dashes are used. Their numbers also tally.

Q. No. 5 contains a word and figures. The word HALLO is simple. Compare it first. It's the same in A, B, C and D. So there is no solution. Next move to the figures. The decimal is placed after 2 in all cases except choice B. Therefore, the choice is restricted to A, C and D. The obvious answer is C and D. What is important in such questions is the placement of the decimal.

In Q. No. 6 a number of zeroes have been used, and it is time consuming. If you guess intelligently, not wildly, you could tick A and C as the answer—both start with 8—or B and D as both start with 9. It's purely a matter of luck that the correct answer is ticked but the probability of .5 is good. By pairing zeroes or by using a scale, we find the correct answer is A and C.

How To Score More In A Clerical Aptitude Test: Practical Hints

- The time allotted for attempting 60 questions is 10 minutes. The test can be completed only if the speed is maintained at six questions per minute. No time will be left for revision at this speed. It is better if seven questions per minute are attempted. The test will be completed in 8 to 9 minutes. The residual time could be utilised for revision or for attempting questions which were left out earlier. Time yourself, say, three minutes after the test starts, and regulate your speed when you feel you are lagging behind. Check if after five and seven minutes you've completed half and three-fourths of the paper respectively. Adjust your speed accordingly.
- Divide the question in two parts. Compare the first part first. If it tallies, only then must you proceed to compare the second

half. If the first half itself does not tally, there is no use going on to the second. The candidate must then move on to the next available choice. If the second part is smaller and simpler, compare it first. The procedure thereon is the same.

- Of the alternatives, if the very first choice or first companion gives you the answer, do not waste time in comparing the other choices.

- Where the question consists of both word and figure, tally the figure first. The procedure thereon is the same. If the figure is large and/or complex and the word is small, simpler and familiar, tally the word first.

- If the question column is composed of two words like, say, Greater Bombay, note the construction of the word carefully.

—whether it is written completely with capital letters or with small letters or whether only the first letter (as in this example) is capitalised. Another important thing is the spacing between two words. Are these words connected with any conjunction or signs like dash, comma, semi-colon, etc? Exercise care in matching these points in choices given in the answers.

● When the question seems to be very difficult, lengthy and no visible clues are available, it is better not to attempt set questions at first. Only if time is available for revision should such questions be taken up.

● When nearing the end of the test, if time is less and the number of questions to be still attempted more, it pays to do intelligent guessing.

PART A

Question	Answer				
	A	B	C	D	E
1. Babu Vankhede	Babu Vankhede	babu Vankhede	Babu Vankhede	Babu Vankhede	NONE
2. Anandakela	Anandakela	Anandakela	Anandakela	Anandakela	NONE
3. 1234 < 4321	1243 < 4321	1234 < 4321	2341 < 4321	1234 < 3421	NONE
4. Kankun Summit	Kankun summit	Kankun submit	Kankun Summit	Kankun Submit	NONE
5. 100999897	100999897	100989997	100979899	100969798	NONE
6. India Asia World	INDIA ASIA World	INDIA Asia World	India Asia World	India Asia WORLD	NONE
7. Kanhaiya 55-55	Kanheya 55-55	Kanhaiya 5555	Kanhaiya 555-5	Kanhaiya 45-55	NONE
8. 302 CALCULATOR	203 CALCULATOR	302 CAL culator	302 Calculator	302 CALCULATOR	NONE
9. Janakpuri 222	Janakpuri 222	Janekpuri 222	Janakpuri 232	Jenakpuri 222	NONE
10. rajendrapahwa	rajenderpahwa	rajendrapahwa	Rajendrapahwa	rejendrapawa	NONE
11. H.M.T. WATCHES	HMT WATCHES	H.M.T. WATCHE	H.M.T. WATCHES	H.M.T. Watches	NONE
12. 1981-1982	1981-1982	1918-1982	1982-1981	1981-1982	NONE
13. Feb ruary	February	Feb ruary	FeB ruary	febru ary	NONE
14. Rajasthan 313313	Rajasthan 313133	Rajasthan 313313	Rajsthan 131131	RajasThan 313313	NONE
15. Holidays-sundays	Holiday-Sunday	Holidays-sundays	Holidays Sundays	Holidays, sundays	NONE
16. APPEARANCE 92	APPEARANCE 92	APPERENCE 92	Appearance 92	APPERANCE 92	NONE
17. september 20	september 20	september 20	september 02	septembar 20	NONE
18. Asiad Eighty-two	Asiad eighty-two	Asiad Eight-Two	Asiad-Eighty two	Asiad Eighty-two	NONE
19. Interview 51531344	Interview 57541433	Interview 51531344	Interview 51531344	Interview 51531314	NONE
20. 420 B40 Brief-case	420840 Briefcase	420840 Brief-case	Brief-case 420840	Briefcase 420840	NONE
21. Touchmenot	Touchme not	Touch menot	touchmenot	Touch-me-not	NONE

Question	Answer			E
	A	B	C	D
22. 36 QUICKFIX 63	63 QUICKFIX 36	36 KWICKFIX 63	36 QUICKFIX 36	6 QUICKFIX 63
23. Cassette-tape-deck	Cassette-tape-deck	Cassette tape deck	Cassett-tape-deck	Cassette Tape Deck
24. 10 SONY, C-90	10 SONYC-90	10 SONY, C-90	10- SONY- C-90	01 SONY, C-90
25. $\frac{321}{123} \times .0031$	$\frac{321}{123} \times .0013$	$\frac{123}{321} \times .0031$	$\frac{321}{123} \times .0031$	$\frac{321}{123} \times .0031$
26. HANKYNEPKINTWOEL	HANKINEPKINTOWEL	HANKYNEPKENTOWEL	HANKYNEPKINTOVEL	HANKYNAPKINTWOEL
27. CHNCHPOKALI	CHINCHPOKELI	CHINCHPOKALI	CHINCH POKALI	CHINCHPOKALI
28. ABCRSTXYZ	65456	65556	65456	65456
29. Interrogation	Interrogation	Interrogation	Inter rogation	Interrogetion
30. Bankrecruitmenttest	bankrecruitmenttest	bank recruitment test	Bankrecruitmenttest	bankrecruitmenttest
31. CARREAR 2345	CARREAR 2354	CARREAR 2345	CAREER 2354	CAREER 2345
32. COMPE TITION	COMPETITION	Competition	COMPE TITION	COM PETITION
33. 198654321	198654321	19875431	19856851	198654231
34. LOOKINGBACK 12	LOOKING BACK 12	LOOKING back 12	LOOKINGBACK 12	LOOKINGBACK 12
35. 1981 Exlusive	1981 Exlusive	1891 Exlusive	1981 Exclusive	1981 Eslusive
36. Interview Board	Interview-Board	Interview Borad	Interview, Board	Interview board
37. bankrecruitment	bankrecruitments	bankrecruitment	bank-recruitment	Bank Recruitment
38. Newlight Publishers	Newlight Pulblishers	Newlight Publisherses	Newlight Publishers	Newlite Publishers
39. national stadium	national sodium	national stadium	notional stadium	national stadium
40. ABCEFGIJK	ABCEFGJK	ABCEFGHJK	ABCEFGJKL	ABCEFGIJK
41. $00.5+5.00$	$00.5+5.00$	$00.5+5.00$	$00.5+00.5$	$00.5-5.00$
42. Synonyms & Antonyms	synonyms and Antonyms	Synonyms & Antonims	synonyms-Antonyms	Synon; ms Antonyms
43. I.Q. for all	I.Q. for All	IQ for all	I.Q. for all	I.Q. For All
44. Ready Reconer	Ready Reckoner	Ready Reconer	Readi Reconer	Ready Reconer
45. 4000001 Bombay	400001 Bombay	4000001 Bamby	4000011 Bombay	4000001 Bombay
46. guaranteed success	guaranteed success	guaranteed success	guaranteed success	guaranteed seccess
47. 1969-1982 B.B	1969-1928 B.B.	1969-1982 B.B	1996-1982 B.B.	1969-1982 b.b

Question	Answer			
	A	B	C	D
48. C.C.T. of T.O.I.	C.C.T. of T.O.I.	C.C.T. of T.O.I.	C.C.T. of T.O.I.	C.C.T. of T.O.I.
49. All different	All different	All different	All different	All different
50. Appointments	Appointments	Appointments	Appointments	Appointments
51. DHANBAD-826004	DhanBAD-826004	DHANBAD; 826004	DHANBHAD-826004	DHANBAD-826 006
52. No. 615120/81	No. 615120/82	No. 615120/81	NO. 615120/81	No. 615120/81
53. Bharat Natyam	Nhagat Natyam	Bharat Natyam	Bharat Natyam	Barat Natyam
54. Hunsi-Khushi	Hansi-Khushi	Hunsi-kushi	Hunsi-khushie	Hunsi Khushi
55. son's son's son	sons sons sons	son's son son's	son's son's son	son's son's son's
56. 2-4-16-64	2-4-16-64	2-4-16-6-4	1 4-16-64	2, 4, 16, 64
57. goodmorningsir	goodmorningsir	goodmorningsir	goodmorningsir	goodmorningsir
58. 639 Suresh Gupta	639 SURESH gupta	369 Suresh Gupta	936 Suresh Gupta	639 Suresh Gupta
59. ADATSEMAJBOOR	ADEDEMAJBOOR	ADATSEMAJDOOR	ADTANMAJBOOR	ADATSEMAJBUR
60. PSYCHOLOGY	PSYKOLOGY	PHYSIOLOGY	PHILOSOPHY	PSYCHOLOGY

PART B

	A	B	C	D	E
1. CHINCHPOKALI	CHINCHPAKALI	CHINCHPOKALI	CHINCHPOKALI	CHINCHPOKALI	All different
5678910	5678910	5678910	5678910	5687910	All different
2. Lamby scooter	Lamby scooter	Lamby scooter	Lamby scooter	Lamby Scooter	All different
DEM/3813	DEM/3813	DEM/3813	DEM/3813	DEM-3813	All different
3. Gangenhalli 32	Gangenhalli 32	Gangenhalli 32	Gangenhalli 32	Gangenhali 32	All different
4. Hindustan Machine	Hindustan Machine	Hindustan Machine	Hindustan Machine	Hindustan Machine	All different
Tools	Tools	Tools	Tools	Tool	All different
5. C-4, H-9/36	C-4-H-9-36	C-4-H-9-36	C-4-H-9-36	C-4H9-36	All different
6. squadron leader	squadron leader	squadron leader	squadron leader	squadronleader	All different
7. 800000000	80000000	900000000	9000000000	9000000000	All different
8. VITTAL B.V. 7001	Vital b.v. 7001	VITTAL B.V. 1007	VITTAL B.V. 7001	VITTAL B.V. 7001	All different
9. 232232322 DOES	232232323 DOES	232232323 DOES	232232323 DOES	232232322 DOER	All different
10. $\frac{1.01}{0.10} \times 1.00$	$\frac{1.10}{0.10} \times 1.00$	$\frac{1.01}{0.10} \times 1.00$	$\frac{1.01}{0.10} \times .010$	$\frac{1.10}{0.10} \times 1.00$	All different

A

11. Kurta-Pyjama
12. Kleptomaniac
13. 66336699
14. Centimeter 33
15. Information
16. Humtum our VO
17. Onetwothree
18. Yours affectionately
19. Carbon di oxide
20. Asian—1982
21. ONETWOTHREE
22. doyoulkeme
23. Mugali Ghutty 555
24. Miss Raksana Sultana
25. AdvIce 7777
26. RTC/Ci.Aptitude.
27. Tubelight 3478
28. Suman-bala
29. 253 Chatterjee Min
30. Bournvitaquiz
31. JHUMRITALAIYA
32. Y P Singh Rathi
33. 66 H.M.T. LAYOUT
34. Under Garments
35. D.H.B. 7865
36. Kilogram Pao
37. Ledger folio
38. 3.2. Inches
39. duhai Gaziabad
40. PHOOLANDEVI

B

- Kurta-Pyjama
- kleptomaniac
- 33669966
- CENTIMETER 33
- Information
- Hum-tum-our-WG
- OneTwoThree
- Yours Obediently
- Carbon mono oxide
- Asian 1892
- One Two Three
- doyoulikethee
- Mughali Ghutty 555
- Miss Raksana sultana
- AdvIce 7777
- RTC/Clerical Apt.
- Test/82/
- T ubelight 3478
- Suman Bala
- 235 Chatterjee Min
- Bournvitaquizes
- JHUMRITALAIYA
- 820440
- Yash Pal Singh R
- 66 H.M.T. Layout
- Under Garments
- D H.B. 6578
- Kilogram-Pao
- Ledger account
- 2.3 Inches
- Duhai Ghaziabad
- PHOOLAN DEVI

C

- kurtapyjama
- Kleptomaniac
- 33996666
- 33 MILILITER
- Infarmation
- Hum-tum-Our-WO
- One two three
- Yours Affectionately
- Carbon di oxide
- Asian 1892
- One Two Three
- doyouloveme
- Mughali ghutty 555
- Miss Rukhsana Sultana
- AdvIce 777
- RTC/Ci. Aptitude:
- Test/82/
- Tu belight 3478
- Suman, bala
- chatterjee Min 253
- Bournvita-quiz
- JHUMRITALAIYA
- 420840
- Yash Pal Singh R
- 66 H.M.T. layout
- Under garments
- D H.B. 7568
- Kilogram-Pao
- Ledger account
- 3.2 Inch
- Duhai ghaziabad
- Phulan devi

D

- kurtapyjama
- Weptomaniac
- 33669966
- 33 MILILITER
- information
- Humtum our WO
- one Two Three
- Yours Obediently
- Carbon-mono-oxide
- Asiad 1982
- ONE-TWO-THREE
- doyouloveme
- Mughali Ghutty 555
- Miss Rukhsana Sultana
- Advise 7777
- RTC/Ci.Apt./
- Test/82/
- Tubelit 3478
- Suman-bala
- Chatterjee Min
- Bournvita-quiz
- JHOOMRITALAIYA
- 420840
- Y. Pal Singh Rathi
- 66 H.M.T. Layout
- Under-Garments
- D.L.B. 7865
- Kilogram Pao
- Ledger Folio
- 2.3 Inch
- Duhai ghaziabad
- PHOOLAN DEVI

A	B	C	D	E
41. Customer Service	CUSTOMER service	customer SERVICE	Customer Service	All different
42. Cash counter-clerk	Cash counter-clerk	Cash counter-clerk	Cash-counter clerk	All different
43. Rajat watch	Rajat watch	Rajat watch	Rajat Watch	All different
44. telephone directory	telephone dictionary	Telephone directory	Telephone directory	All different
45. Telex-operator	Telex Operator	Telex operator	Telex Operator	All different
46. Lovingly Yours	smilingly yours	smilingly yours	Lovingly yours	All different
47. Hydrogen di oxide	Hydrogen di oxide	Hydrogen di oxide	Hydrogen mono oxide	All different
	H2O	H2O	H2O	
48. Hungary Poland	Hungary Poland	Hungry Poland	Hungry Poland	All different
49. USAUSSRGDR	U.S.A.U.S.S.R.G.D.R	USAGDRUSSR	U.S.A.U.S.S.R. G.D.R.	All different
50. Micky Wicky	Micky-Vicky	Micki-Vicky	Micky-Wicky	All different
51. ZTC:AKS:GEN	ZTC:AKS:GEN	ZTC: AKS:GEN	ZTC:AKS:GEN	All different
52. Mao Tse Tung	Mao Tse Tung	Mao Tse Tung	Mao Tse Tung	All different
53. Born To Win	Born To Win	Born To Win	Morn To win	All different
54. H ₂ SO ₄ -CO	H ₂ XO ₄ -CO	H ₂ SO ₄ -CO	H ₂ SO ₄ -C ₃ O	All different
55. September 22, 1982	september 22, 1982	september 22, 1982	september 22, 1982	All different
56. Kanchankaya	Kanchankaya	Kanchuwala	Kanchashala	All different
57. Lata Mangeshkar	Lata Bhonsle	Asha Mangeshkar	Asha Bhonsley	All different
58. Missfast	missfast	Missfast	missfasts	All different
59. Parveen Sultana	Parveena sultan	Parveena Sultan	Parveena Sultan	All different
60. Kankan Bannerjee	Kankan Banerji	Kankan Banerji	Kankana Banerji	All different



WHAT DO YOU SEE?

What do you make out of the design at left? Are you one of the few people who immediately see exactly what it is? Some recognise it in a few minutes; others never get it until told. There are no tricks—but this intriguing puzzle demonstrates how blind we can be to what we see.

Answer

What do you see? A large, bold, black, stylized graphic of the word 'WHAT' in a blocky, sans-serif font, with the letters slightly overlapping and a high-contrast black and white color scheme.

Leon S. Rhodes in TESTS AND TEASERS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR ASSTTS' GDE, CDSE...

This section will also help candidates preparing for Inspectors of Central Excise/Income-tax exam.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. The Indian National Congress was formed during the vice-royalty of
 - (a) Lord Dufferin
 - (b) Lord Curzon
 - (c) Lord Lytton
 - (d) Lord Hastings
2. The idea of communal representation was given by
 - (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (b) Lord Minto
 - (c) Lord Curzon
 - (d) Sir Aga Khan
3. Lucknow Pact (1916) embodied
 - (a) Bitterness between the Hindus and the Muslims
 - (b) Unity between the Hindus and the Muslims
 - (c) Hindu - Muslim - Christian unity
 - (d) None of the above
4. Khilafat Movement was
 - (a) Against the Muslims
 - (b) Against the Hindus
 - (c) An effort to unite the Muslims and the Hindus
 - (d) None of the above
5. Swarajya Party was formed by
 - (a) Motilal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das and Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
6. Who was the first martyr of the 1857 War of Independence?
 - (a) Makha Khan
 - (b) Aditya Pandey
 - (c) Ashutosh Lahiri
 - (d) Mangal Pandey
7. The Indus Valley Civilisation is credited to the
 - (a) Aryans
 - (b) Dravidians
 - (c) Men of early Stone Age
 - (d) Men of later Stone Age
8. Patliputra was the capital of
 - (a) The Mauryas
 - (b) The Kushans
 - (c) The Guptas
 - (d) The Cholas
9. The Hindu king, generally known as the Indian Napoleon for his brilliant military exploits, was
 - (a) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Ashoka
 - (c) Samudragupta
 - (d) Harsha Vardhana
10. Hampi was the capital of the —Empire.
 - (a) Kushan
 - (b) Pallava
 - (c) Vijayanagar
 - (d) Chola
11. The Battle of Plassey was fought in the year
 - (a) 1707
 - (b) 1731
 - (c) 1757
 - (d) 1818
12. —is a major producer of mica
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) Orissa

13. Sunderbans is a
 (a) Desert
 (b) Plateau
 (c) Delta
 (d) Peninsula
14. Who was Aldo Moro?



- (a) The President of Sri Lanka
 (b) The Prime Minister of France
 (c) The President of the Republic of Cameroun who was deposed in 1978
 (d) Former Italian Prime Minister who was kidnapped by guerillas and killed
15. The soil of India's eastern and western coasts is
 (a) Alluvial
 (b) Black cotton
 (c) Red rocky
 (d) Laterite
16. The Jog Falls is located in
 (a) Himachal Pradesh
 (b) Assam
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Karnataka
17. Sandalwood mainly grows in the forests of
 (a) Kerala
 (b) Karnataka
 (c) Tamil Nadu
 (d) Andhra Pradesh
18. Which of the following is known as the 'Spice Garden of India'?
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 (b) Kerala
 (c) Karnataka
 (d) Andhra Pradesh
19. — is known as the 'Pearl of Orient'.
- (a) Coral Island off Indonesia
 (b) Taj Mahal
 (c) Singapore
 (d) Hong Kong
20. Who was the United States' only non-elected President?
- (a) Herbert Hoover
 (b) Theodore Roosevelt
 (c) Woodrow Wilson
 (d) Gerald Ford
21. What is the difference between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Mean Time?
- (a) 4½ h
 (b) 5 h
 (c) 5½ h
 (d) 6 h
22. The Sixth Five Year Plan lays emphasis on
- (a) Foreign aid
 (b) Self-reliance
 (c) Small industries
 (d) Heavy industries
23. According to the 1981 census the density of population per sq km in India is
- (a) 200
 (b) 221
 (c) 257
 (d) 280
24. The least populated Union territory in India is
- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
 (b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 (c) Lakshadweep
 (d) Chandigarh
25. Famines occur in India frequently because
- (a) Agricultural practices are

- not mechanised
- (b) It is over-populated
 - (c) It has to export food to earn foreign exchange
 - (d) Monsoons fail frequently
26. India is experiencing acute power shortage because
- (a) It has become an industrialised nation
 - (b) With failure of monsoons the hydel power generation falls
 - (c) Rural electrification has been done extensively without providing for adequate power generation
 - (d) There are inter-state disputes
27. INSAT-1A was launched from the US Kennedy Space Centre on
- (a) February 1, 1982
 - (b) March 31, 1982
 - (c) April 10, 1982
 - (d) April 15, 1982
28. Who was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?
- (a) Motilal Nehru
 - (b) Lokmanya Tilak
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
29. Which has been the most amended and the most controversial Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right to Religion
 - (d) Right to Property
30. In the Indian polity, ultimate sovereignty rests with
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Parliament
 - (d) The Constitution
31. Which part of the Indian Constitution emphasises the welfare aspect of the State?
- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
 - (b) Fundamental Rights

- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (d) Schedule Seven appended to the Constitution
32. When can President's rule be imposed at the Centre?
- (a) During external emergency
 - (b) During internal emergency
 - (c) During both internal and external emergency
 - (d) It can never be imposed



33. Which of the following statements about the former American President Richard Nixon is false?
- (a) He practised law early in his career
 - (b) He served the US Navy and was discharged as Lieutenant Commander
 - (c) He was the second US President after Andrew Jackson to resign without completing the term
 - (d) He was the first American President to visit China
34. Magna Carta, the charter known as the foundation stone

of democracy, was signed in

- (a) 1215
- (b) 1280
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1858



Dharm Vir Jayner

- 35. M.S. Swaminathan, a former member of the Planning Commission, is a noted
 - (a) Physicist
 - (b) Agricultural scientist
 - (c) Oceanographer
 - (d) Environmentalist
- 36. The author of the autobiographical novel *Oru Desatinte Katha* is
 - (a) G. Shankar Pillai
 - (b) S.K. Pottekkatt
 - (c) P.V. Akhilanath
 - (d) N.V. Krishnawarrior
- 37. *Hero Of Our Time*, a famous book written by Richard Hough, is a biography of
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Lord Mountbatten
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Winston Churchill
- 38. The Lalit Kala Academy is devoted to the promotion of
 - (a) Literature
 - (b) Dance and drama
 - (c) Fine arts
 - (d) Music
- 39. The Indian Naval Academy is

situated in

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Visakhapatnam
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Mazagaon

- 40. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
 - (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (b) Right to form Associations
 - (c) Right to Work
 - (d) Right to Freedom of Expression
- 41. The retirement age of a Supreme Court judge in India is
 - (a) 60 years
 - (b) 62 years
 - (c) 65 years
 - (d) 68 years
- 42. The Indian Standard Time was corrected by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) on the midnight of June 30, 1981, by putting the clock back by
 - (a) .5 sec
 - (b) .1 sec
 - (c) 1.5 sec
 - (d) 2 sec
- 43. Merdeka Cup is associated with
 - (a) Hockey
 - (b) Football
 - (c) Tennis
 - (d) Badminton
- 44. Who received the 1980 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding?
 - (a) Barbara Ward
 - (b) Bishwajit Choudhary
 - (c) Mother Teresa
 - (d) Kenneth Kaunda
- 45. The Lingaraj temple is situated in
 - (a) Konark
 - (b) Bhubaneswar
 - (c) Puri
 - (d) Varanasi
- 46. The main function of white blood corpuscles is to
 - (a) Destroy bacteria
 - (b) Help in the clotting of

- blood
- (c) Distribute heat
- (d) Destroy harmful excretory products produced by the body



47. George Shultz, the present US Secretary of State, was—to Nixon.
 - (a) Treasury Secretary
 - (b) Assistant Secretary of State
 - (c) National Security Adviser
 - (d) None of the above
48. Which of the following contains oxygen?
 - (a) Cement
 - (b) Sand
 - (c) Kerosene
 - (d) Glass
49. An excessive secretion from the pituitary gland in children results in
 - (a) Retarded growth
 - (b) Increased height
 - (c) Unbalanced growth
 - (d) Weakening of bones
50. An automobile needs a radiator
 - (a) To heat up the engine
 - (b) To cool down the engine
 - (c) To start the engine
 - (d) To stop the engine
51. An electric bulb produces a bang when it breaks because
 - (a) It is made of glass
 - (b) The glass is thin
 - (c) The electric wire snaps in the bulb
 - (d) The air rushes in to fill the partial vacuum that exists in it
52. Toxicology is the study of
 - (a) Poisons
 - (b) Food
 - (c) Drinks
 - (d) Fruits
53. Films from which countries shared the Golden Peacock at the Eighth International Film Festival held in New Delhi?
 - (a) India and the Soviet Union
 - (b) India and Bulgaria
 - (c) West Germany and the United Kingdom
 - (d) Hungary and Ghana
54. The maximum period for detention under Section 13 of the National Security Act is—months.
 - (a) 3
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 24
55. Auroville project refers to a/an
 - (a) International township
 - (b) International fishing centre
 - (c) International port
 - (d) Tourist centre
56. Namibia (formerly South West Africa) is in the news because
 - (a) It is a mandate territory struggling for freedom
 - (b) It is a South African territory which has been claimed by two neighbouring states
 - (c) Clashes between whites and blacks have been taking place here
 - (d) None of the above
57. The real executive power under the Indian Constitution rests with
 - (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister

- (c) The Parliament
(d) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
58. The oath of office to the President in India is administered by
(a) The outgoing President
(b) The Vice-President
(c) The Lok Sabha Speaker
(d) The Chief Justice of India
59. The most important feature of the 44th Constitution (Amendment) Act is that it has
(a) Made the Parliament supreme
(b) Curtailed the powers of the Parliament
(c) Imposed restrictions on the Fundamental Rights
(d) Deleted the Right to Property
60. Which constitutional amendment has made an addition in the Preamble?
(a) The 38th Amendment
(b) The 40th Amendment
(c) The 42nd Amendment
(d) The 44th Amendment
61. In a diesel engine the high temperature needed to ignite the fuel is achieved by
(a) Using heat from exhaust
(b) Heating the cylinder with a flame
(c) Compressing air in the cylinder
(d) A spark plug
62. What is heliotropism?
(a) Helicopter flight control
(b) Harmful effect of helium
(c) Medicine used to cure heart diseases
(d) Movement of plant organs towards sunlight
63. Geiger counter is used to detect
(a) Radioactivity
(b) Humidity of air
(c) Blood pressure
(d) Atmospheric pressure
64. The moon does not have an atmosphere because
(a) It is a satellite of the earth
(b) It is small in size
(c) Its gravitational power is too weak to hold down gases
(d) None of the above

HERE'S THE SPY

(Solution to 'The Spy In The Rust-coloured Coat' in our September issue)

The English spy sat with B on his right (line 5) and the window on his left (line 11). The spy in the olive coat is to the right of the German (line 7), so the German must be sitting in the other aisle seat, across from B. The Russian is in khaki (line 10), so he can't be the man in olive by the window, but must be B. By elimination, the man with the olive coat is American and the Englishman across from him is D (line 9). A is wearing a tan coat (line 6), so he must be the German. By elimination, C is the American spy and it is the Englishman who has the rust-coloured coat.

	C	A	
	American	German	
	Olive coat	Tan coat	
Window			Aisle
	D	B	
	English	Russian	
	Rust coat	Khaki coat	

Note that all relationships remain the same if you visualise windows on the right, aisle on the left—in effect, turning the above solution on its head.

ANSWER KEY

NUMERICAL ABILITY

1. (a) Take any odd number greater than one. Square it and then divide it by 8. The remainder is always 1.
2. (c) The greatest divisor will be the H.C.F. of 243-5, i.e., 238 and 314-6, i.e., 308; which is 14.
3. (c) L.C.M. of 12, 18 and 30 is 180. Since there is to be a remainder 9 in each case, the required number is $180+9$, i.e., 189.
4. (a) All the four numbers are of the form $aa\ bb$, but only 7,744 is a perfect square because $7,744=88 \times 88$.
5. (b) Using the equation $a^3-b^3=(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$, the given expression can be simplified to $a-b$, i.e., $2.7-1.5$ or 1.2.
6. (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ of $x-9=y$, i.e., $3x/4=33$ which gives $x=44$.
7. (b) Money lost in the 2nd game $= 3/5 \times 2/3$, i.e., $2/5$ and in the 3rd game $= 4/7 \times 4/15$, i.e., $16/105$.
Hence money left $= 1 - (1/3 + 2/5 + 16/105)$, i.e., $12/105$ or $4/35$.
8. (a) $\sqrt{\frac{15}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} = \frac{3.873}{5}$, i.e., 0.7746 or 0.77.
9. (d) Total sum of 31 numbers $= 31 \times 31$, i.e., 961 and that of 32 numbers $= 32 \times 31.5$, i.e., 1008.
So the new number $= 1008 - 961 = 47$.
10. (b) Total sum of eleven numbers $= 11 \times 63 = 693$.
Sum of the first six numbers $= 6 \times 60$, i.e., 360 and that of the last six numbers $= 6 \times 65$, i.e., 390.
Therefore, sum of last five numbers $= 693 - 360$, i.e., 333.
Hence the sixth number $= 390 - 333$, i.e., 57.
11. (c) $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent $= 25/(2 \times 100) = 1/8$. So the given number is to be multiplied by $7/8$.
12. (c) Reduction of 20 per cent in Rs 80 $= \text{Rs } \frac{20}{100} \times 80 = \text{Rs } 16$.
So the reduced price of 4 kg of sugar is Rs 16, i.e., Rs 4 per kg.
The original rate $= \text{Rs } \frac{100}{80} \times 4$ per kg or Rs 5 per kg.
13. (d) The winner gets 57 per cent of the votes polled. So the other candidate is rejected by 14 per cent of the votes.
Therefore, total votes polled $= \frac{100}{14} \times 420$, i.e., 3,000.
14. (c) C.P. of the pen $= \text{Rs } \frac{100}{110} \times 13.20$, i.e., Rs 12. S.P. to earn 15 per cent profit is $\text{Rs } \frac{115}{100} \times 12$, i.e., Rs 13.80.
15. (c) C.P. of the iron $= \text{Rs } \frac{100}{152} \times 76$, i.e., Rs 50. S.P. in the second case is Rs 74. So gain per cent $= \frac{24}{50} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., 48 per cent.

16. (b) S.P. of the sofa set = Rs $\frac{90}{100} \times 1,100$, i.e., Rs 990. Its cost price is Rs $\frac{100}{110} \times 990$, i.e., Rs 900
17. (a) Oranges of the first kind bought for Rs 3 are 3 : 5, i.e., 15 and of the second kind bought for Rs 3 are 10
Therefore, C.P. of 25 oranges is Rs 6 and hence the average rate is 24 paise.
18. (a) In the mixture, water = 2 litres and milk = 18 litres. 18 litres is 75 per cent of the mixture. So the mixture = $\frac{100}{75} \times 18$ or 24 litres.
Then water to be added = (24 - 20) litres = 4 litres
19. (c) men days
1,200 1,600 60 x Therefore $x = \frac{1,600 \times 60}{1,200}$ days = 80 days
20. (c) Remaining profit Rs $\frac{90}{100} \times 4,000$ = Rs 3,600
Ratio of profit 15,000 : 9,000, i.e., 5:3.
Satish Chand's share = $\frac{5}{8} \times Rs 3,600$ = Rs 2,250
21. (a) Yearly increase in income is Re $\frac{1}{4}$ for Rs 100. Therefore, his investment = Rs 100 $\times 4 \times 25$, i.e., Rs 10,000
22. (c) Let the sum of money be Rs x.
Rate = $\frac{100 \times x}{x \times 20}$ per cent, i.e., 5 per cent
Now $3x = \frac{x \times 5 \times T}{100}$ Hence T = 60 years
23. (b) If the investment is Rs 100, it will become Rs (100 + 5 \times 4), i.e., Rs 120 in 5 years
So his total investment = Rs 100 $\times 3,600/120$, i.e., Rs 3,000.
24. (b) Interest paid by Arun = Rs 400 $(1 + 5/100)^2$ = Rs 400 \times Rs 41
Interest paid by Tapan = Rs $\frac{400 \times 10 \times 1}{100}$ = Rs 40. So Arun paid Re 1 more as interest
25. (d) Amount after 2 years = Rs 1,000 $(1 + 5/100) (1 + 6/100)$ = Rs 1,113. Therefore, C.I. = Rs 113.
26. (c) Let the sum be Rs 100. Then C.I. = Rs 100 $(1 + 5/100)^2$ = Rs 100 \times Rs 41/4. So principal = Rs $\frac{100 \times 4 \times 20.50}{41}$
(i.e., Rs 200) Now the compound interest = Rs 200 $(1 + 4/100)^2$ = Rs 200 \times Rs 16.32
27. (c) Let the sum of money be Rs 100. S.I. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 5 \times 2}{100}$, i.e., Rs 10
C.I. = Rs 100 $(1 + 5/100)^2$ = Rs 100 \times Rs 41/4. So the difference = Re $\frac{1}{4}$. If the difference is Rs 15, the money is Rs 100 $\times 4 \times 15$, i.e., Rs 6,000
28. (c) In one day Sukhbir can do $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the work, Jamil $\frac{1}{6}$ th and Harnam $\frac{1}{10}$ th. They together can do $(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{10})$, i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the work in 1 day. They will finish the work in 3 days and hence the required time is 9 days

29. (b) Work done by Madan alone is $4/23$. So his share = $4/23 \times \text{Rs } 529$, i.e., Rs 92.
30. (b) Their relative speed = $(47-20)$ kmph, i.e., 27 kmph. Time taken to cover $(65+55)$ m, i.e., 120 m is $\frac{120}{1,000 \times 27}$ h or $\frac{120 \times 60 \times 60}{1,000 \times 27}$ sec, i.e., 16 sec.
31. (d) In 1 min, the first tap can fill $1/9$ th of the cistern and the second tap $1/12$ th of it, while the waste pipe can empty $1/6$ th of the cistern. They together can fill $(1/9 + 1/12 - 1/6)$, i.e., $1/36$ th of the cistern in 1 min. So the cistern will be filled in 36 min.
32. (a) Using rule of alligation, the required ratio = $2,540 - 2,050 : 3,020 - 2,540$.
This works out to 490 : 480, i.e., 49 : 48.
33. (c) To earn Rs 4 from the said stock, the investment should be Rs 90. Hence the required investment = $\text{Rs } 90 \times 100/4$ or Rs 2,250.
34. (c) Here sum due = Rs 1,716; rate = 6 per cent; time = $2/3$ year
P.W. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 1,716}{100 + (6 \times \frac{2}{3})}$ = Rs $\frac{100 \times 1,716}{104}$ or Rs 1,650.
35. (b) Total volume of metal = $(27+64+125)$ cubic cm or 216 cm^3 .
Volume of the new cube = 216 cm^3 . So its edge = $\sqrt[3]{216}$ cm or 6 cm.

TEST OF REASONING

- (d), i.e., 'Q'. Two series, one occupying even positions in which each letter is raised three places to get the next; the other occupying odd positions in which each letter is dropped three places to get the next.
- (b), i.e., 12. $6 \times 1 = 6$; $6 \times 2 = 12$; $12 \times 3 = 36$; $36 \times 4 = 144$; and $144 \times 5 = 720$.
- (c), i.e., 'P'. Numbering the alphabets we get this series—1, 1, 2, 6, 24, ?. $1 \times 1 = 1$; $1 \times 2 = 2$; $2 \times 3 = 6$; $6 \times 4 = 24$. The next number should, therefore, be $24 \times 5 = 120$. The 120th letter in the alphabet is the same as the sixteenth letter, since $120 \div 26$ gives us 16 as remainder. And the sixteenth letter is P.
- (d), i.e., 248. $-4 + 1(4) = 0$; $0 + 2(4) = 8$; $8 + 4(4) = 24$; $24 + 8(4) = 56$; $56 + 16(4) = 120$. The next number should, therefore, be $120 + 32(4) = 248$. In other words, the differences between the successive numbers are in geometrical progression, i.e., 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128.
- (a), i.e., 'K'. The first letter is repeated to get the second; the second is dropped one place to get the third; the third two places to get the fourth and so on. Therefore, the sixth letter in the series, i.e., P, should be dropped five places to get the next letter.
- (b), i.e., 126. There are two series—one occupying even places following the pattern $75 - 25 = 50$; $50 - 25 = 25$; $25 - 25 = 0$, and the other occupying odd places following a different pattern, which is $151 - (1+5+1) = 144$; $144 - (1+4+4) = 135$ and so on. Therefore, the question mark should be replaced by $135 - (1+3+5) = 126$.

7. (d), i.e., 'Y'. Two series, the one occupying odd places is straight forward, i.e., A, B, C, D, E, and the other occupying even places follows this pattern—A is raised three places to get D; D five places to get I; I seven places to get P and so on. P should therefore be raised nine places to get the next letter.
8. (a), i.e., 25. $2 + 3 = 5$; $5 + 2 = 7$; $7 + 5 = 12$; $12 + 3 = 15$; $15 + 2 = 17$; $17 + 5 = 22$. Note that 3, 2, 5 are being added in that order to various numbers to get the next number. Therefore, 3 should be added to 22 to get the answer.
9. (b), i.e., B. Two series—one occupying odd places, i.e., B, C, D, E, F, and the other occupying even places, i.e., Z, W, R, K, ?. Z is dropped three places to get W; W five places to get R; R seven places to get K and so on. Therefore, K should be dropped nine places to get the answer.
10. (d), i.e., -27. $7 + 2 = 9$; $9 + 3 = 12$; $12 + 4 = 16$; $16 + 5 = 21$. Therefore, the next number is $21 + 6 = 27$. The numbers occupying even places are being given a minus sign.
11. (a), (d) and (e)—D (Different); and (b) and (c)—S (Same).
12. (a) to (d)—D (Different); and (e)—S (Same).
13. (a) $4\frac{1}{2}$; (b) 6; (c) 7.7.
14. (a) .08; (b) 19.3; (c) $2\frac{1}{5}$.
15. (a) $13\frac{1}{4}$; (b) $\frac{1}{2}$; (c) 101.
16. (c), i.e., $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Each of the choices (a) and (b) is less than $\frac{1}{2}\%$; choice (d) is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\%$.
17. (b), i.e., Rs 32. $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$ of the marked price = 16. The marked price, therefore, must have been 48. The price paid by the man = $48 - 16 = \text{Rs } 32$.
18. (a), i.e., 16 kmph. If B's speed is x kmph, A's will be $\left(x + \frac{x}{2}\right)$ kmph and C's will be $\frac{x}{2}$ kmph. Since A's speed is 48 kmph, $\frac{3x}{2}$ must equal 48. In other words, $x = 32$ kmph, which is B's speed. C's speed, therefore, will equal $32/2 = 16$ kmph.
19. (b), i.e., 10. $83\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of a km = $\frac{250}{3} \times \frac{10}{100} = 12\frac{1}{3}$.
20. (b), i.e., Lain. 'Lain' is the past participle of 'Lie' (lie down) in the same way as 'Gone' is of 'Go.'
21. (d), i.e., approximately 59 per cent. Suppose the original area = 100 sq units (10×10), the reduced area hence would be $9 \times 7 = 63$ sq units. Therefore, 63 sq units must be increased by 37 sq units to get back the original area. Expressed in percentage, it works out to $\frac{37}{63} \times 100 = 59$ per cent approximately.
22. (b), i.e., Plant. Choice (a) would be correct if Sociology is substituted for Society. Choices (c) and (d) are obviously incorrect.
23. 'SINK THE SHIP'. For coding, the letters occupying odd positions in each word of the sentence have been raised one place, while those occupying even positions have not been changed at all. Therefore, while decoding, only the letters occupying odd positions in each word should be dropped one place.
24. (b), i.e., Feline.

25. 'TO' is the correct answer. The series consists of pairs of letters arranged according to the following pattern. The second letter in each pair other than the first follows immediately the first letter of the preceding pair. The first letter in each pair has been obtained by raising the second letter—one place in the first pair, two in the second, three in the third and four in the fourth pair. Since the second letter in the fifth pair would be 'O', this when raised five places will give us T. The fifth pair will, therefore, be TO.
26. (b), i.e. Apple.
27. (c), i.e., Typewriter. Clock, Thermometer and Barometer are measuring instruments while the Typewriter is not.
28. (2), i.e., return. His employer welcomed his return.
29. (7), i.e., valour. Discretion is the better part of valour.
30. (5), i.e., important. The role of negative ions is important.
31. (d), i.e., Sunflower. Sulphur and Gold are yellow in colour as is Sunflower.
32. (b), i.e., Nuclear. Reason and Rogue have three vowels each as has the word Nuclear.
33. (d), i.e., Puddle River, Stream and Canal have flowing water, whereas Lake and Tank are stagnant. Puddle is a small pool which is also stagnant.
34. (c), i.e., Anger. Fear and Surprise are emotions and so is Anger.
35. (c), i.e., Narmada.
36. (a), i.e., 36. $(18 - 12) \times 6 = 36$. The smaller number is 12, the smallest 6.
37. (d), i.e., Apprentice. Apprentice is a learner in the same way as a Student.
38. (d), i.e., some of the countries who have signed the NPT are peace-loving countries. Choice (a) is incorrect since the opening sentence talks of most peace-loving countries. Choice (b) is incorrect also since the opening sentence does not state that only peace-loving countries have signed the NPT. Similarly, choice (c) cannot be inferred either.
39. (b), i.e., some intelligent students are athletes. Since most means more than 50 per cent, there will be at least one student-athlete who will be intelligent and vice versa. Choices (a), (c) and (d) are obviously invalid.
40. (c) and (d), i.e., some that love sports love virtue and none that love not sports love virtue. "All that love virtue love sports" does not mean that only lovers of virtue are sports lovers. In the light of this, choices (a) and (b) are obviously invalid. Since all lovers of virtue have to be lovers of sports also, we can say that he who does not love sports can not be a lover of virtue.
41. (b) and (d), i.e., all those who get rich are enterprising and none but the enterprising men get rich. 'Only' in the opening statement does not cover 'all'. In the light of this, we can say that choice (a) and (c) are invalid.
42. (c), i.e., Z who has not succeeded must not have worked hard because had he worked hard, he would have succeeded. If "A, then C" means that all cases of A are cases of C, but it does not mean that all cases of C are cases of A. Further, it does not mean

"If Not A, then Not C" either.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) | 46. (c) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (c) | 51. (c) | 52. (b) | 53. (c) | 54. (b) |
| 55. (c) | 56. (d) | 57. (a) | 58. (d) | 59. (a) | 60. (b) |

CLERICAL APTITUDE TEST

Part A

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A | 6. C |
| 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. B | 11. C | 12. A |
| 13. B | 14. B | 15. B | 16. A | 17. B | 18. D |
| 19. C | 20. E | 21. E | 22. E | 23. A | 24. B |
| 25. D | 26. E | 27. E | 28. A | 29. B | 30. C |
| 31. B | 32. C | 33. A | 34. D | 35. A | 36. E |
| 37. B | 38. C | 39. D | 40. D | 41. B | 42. D |
| 43. C | 44. B | 45. D | 46. A | 47. B | 48. C |
| 49. A | 50. D | 51. E | 52. B | 53. C | 54. E |
| 55. C | 56. A | 57. B | 58. D | 59. E | 60. D |

Part B

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A, C | 2. A, B | 3. E | 4. C, D | 5. B, C | 6. E |
| 7. E | 8. A, D | 9. B, C | 10. B, D | 11. C, D | 12. A, C |
| 13. B, D | 14. C, D | 15. B, D | 16. E | 17. E | 18. B, D |
| 19. A, C | 20. E | 21. B, C | 22. C, D | 23. B, D | 24. C, D |
| 25. E | 26. A, C | 27. E | 28. A, D | 29. E | 30. C, D |
| 31. A, C | 32. B, C | 33. B, D | 34. A, B | 35. E | 36. A, D |
| 37. B, C | 38. E | 39. C, D | 40. B, D | 41. A, D | 42. A, B |
| 43. E | 44. C, D | 45. B, D | 46. B, C | 47. A, C | 48. C, D |
| 49. B, D | 50. E | 51. B, D | 52. A, C | 53. A, C | 54. E |
| 55. B, D | 56. A, B | 57. E | 58. A, C | 59. B, C | 60. B, C |

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (d) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) | 41. (c) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (b) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (b) | 54. (c) |
| 55. (a) | 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (d) | 63. (a) | 64. (c) | | |

WANTED!

Did you sit for a competitive exam recently? Do you remember the questions asked there? Refresh your memory, jot them all down and send them to us. If used, you will be paid as per our regular rates. What's more, you could be helping your friends who may be sitting for the exam next year.

GOING FOR AN INTERVIEW?

The interview is an essential part of the selection procedure. It is a personality test to judge the mental alertness, critical power of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, variety and depth of interests, leadership qualities, etiquette, intellectual and moral integrity and, above all, the outlook of the candidate towards the outside world.

How to begin

You may be a student or unemployed or employed but on the lookout for a better change. Either way, now is the time to prepare for the interview. Time runs out and good habits take long to develop. Even so, try.

- Read aloud a good piece in English everyday for half-an-hour. This helps improve spoken English. Don't scan through the newspaper hurriedly. Understand the language and subject and if possible tape-record your voice. Listen to the tape to assess the deficiencies. Correct them.

- Read quality magazines and collect information on current topics. Go through journals published by professional bodies like the Institution of Engineers, Chartered Accountants and Bankers, if you belong to any of these professions or aspire for a job in one of them.

- Participate in debates, seminars and group discussions. A very rewarding mental exercise, it helps in developing a balanced view. Try speaking for and against a proposition. If these opportunities are not available in school, college or the work-place, programmes conducted by social, religious or professional institutions should be attended.

- Write something everyday. It could be an essay, an article or a letter to the editor. If the letter is published you could know the reaction of many other people to your ideas. Attempt old question papers of the competition you intend to appear in. This will help you think clearly and logically and express your ideas cohesively and

systematically.

- Gather maximum information about the organisation, career or profession you plan to join. If it's the State Trading Corporation, try knowing its history, growth and functions. If it's banking, a knowledge of the Indian banking system, its origin, growth and development, its history and, say, the reasons for bank nationalisation must be known. You should also be aware of the future prospects in this profession. If it's to be a career in the Indian defence services, know the hierarchy in the army, navy and air force, the defence strength of India, Pakistan, China, the USSR and the US. A broad-based idea of terms such as the 'window of vulnerability' and theories as the 'principle of deterrence' will decidedly tip the balance to your advantage.

Have you received the call for an interview? Check carefully

- the place, date and time of interview. These are normally final and you shouldn't try to get them changed. If, however, it is impossible to attend the interview on the said date, there is no harm in writing a letter or sending a reply-paid telegram requesting a change in date and/or time of interview. This must be done several days in advance. Give acceptable reasons. If the request is on medical grounds enclose a doctor's certificate.

- if you will be reimbursed the travelling expenses. If so, whether you will be given a first or second-class rail fare.

- if you are required to bring certificates and testimonials. Additionally, whether originals or true copies or both are required. If you've got the originals photostated, get them attested. Objections are sometimes raised on this point.

Going for the interview?

Reach the place well in time. If the interview is to be held in a city new and unknown to you, make enquiries about its location, arrange-

ment for stay, food, conveyance and the distance involved. If a local candidate, you can visit the place of interview a day or two before the scheduled date. If the interview is in progress then you could know about the interviewers, their background, etc. You could also anticipate some specific questions and prepare accordingly.

Before you leave for the interview, check

- the interview letter. Confirm the date, place and time of interview.
- your certificates and testimonials. Do you carry originals and their attested copies? Keep each original certificate in a separate polythene file-cover. Arrange the originals and copies in some order. You will not waste time in finding the required certificate.

- if you are carrying the money-receipts for claiming reimbursement of travelling and other (if applicable) expenses; a few blank sheets of medium or large-sized paper; a pencil, rubber, pen, scale and a small pocket calendar; a napkin for use after having a wash immediately after reaching the place of interview; a small throw-away linen to clean your shoes. Keep these things in a brief case.

Dress

- Wear formal clothes. Avoid walking in, in a kurta-pyjama. The same holds for T-shirts, sports shirts, etc. Avoid unusual clothes. For the same reason, do not wear a suit and tie if the temperature is too high or the weather sultry. A suit may, however, be perfectly in order if the interview is for the position of a senior executive. Do not put on a necktie in summers. When wearing a tie, see that it's properly knotted and matches with the dress.

- Do not wear newly-stitched clothes. If you must, wear them once or twice before the interview day to get the feel of it. The dress should be neither ultra-modern nor outdated. Clothes usually worn to the office are best.

- Select light and sober-coloured dresses, particularly shirts. Gaudy colours may not be liked by the interviewers. The shirt and pant must either match or contrast. Its colour and cut will depend on your complexion and constitution. The dress must be neat, clean, of good fitting and properly ironed.

(Continued on page 71)

BOOK DIGEST

WEALTH AND POVERTY

by George F. Gilder;
published by Basic Books, 1981;
pages: 306; price: Rs 30

A non-traditional book in that it eloquently defends capitalism. A best seller and the most hotly discussed book in political and academic circles, its first section shields capitalism, the second is a critique of the US welfare programmes and the third focuses on factors sapping the American economy of its productive potential. A brilliant work on the failure of aggregate demand economics, the book propagates that only supply-side economics, encouraging production and not controlling distribution, can cure our present day economic problems.

Gilder believes that capitalism is based on sounder economics than its rivals. He discards socialism because it believes in the certainty of a limited future, and that wealth is tangible and limited. He maintains true wealth is intangible. He is against welfare because it only makes the poor poorer, dependent and morally decadent. He admires entrepreneurs because they do not rely on the government. The poor can improve their lot through "diligence, discipline, ambition, and a willingness to take risks".

Though provocative, the book has failed to convince liberal scholars and political leaders because Gilder's arguments are neither consistent nor persuasive. He fails to explain an important phenomenon in capitalist economies—periodic low production and stagnation. Nevertheless, it makes interesting reading.

SOUTH ASIAN INTELLECTUALS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

by Yogendra K. Malik;
published by Heritage Publishers;
pages: 352; price: Rs 95

In one of the rare works of its kind, Yogendra K. Malik of the University of Akron has compiled a collection of essays on the role of vernacular-speaking intellectuals in South Asian societies of the twentieth century. Chapters include the role of intel-

lectuals in almost all the major languages of South Asia. The contributors are sociologists or political scientists working in north American universities.

The essays presented in this volume constitute the first systematic attempt to look at the diversity of the role which the vernacular-speaking intellectuals play in the South Asian societies. The study highlights that despite the influence of English-speaking intelligentsia, the vernacular-speaking intellectual has become the spokesman for new ideas. Related to this role is the development of his role as dissenter and critic. In this role the vernacular-speaking intelligentsia is in consonance with the general culture of the world's intellectual community. Their role as social dissenters and critics has been more pronounced in the states of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sri Lanka than in Hindi or Urdu-speaking regions of India and Pakistan. But in all languages the writers have been endeavouring to interpret and assimilate the new values of the technological society in their writings.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURS

by S.B. Srivastava;
published by Sultan Chand & Sons; pages: 344; price: Rs 40

This comprehensive book is essentially for those who wish to become entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector. The first section traces the growth of the small-scale industry, and in this context the various definitions of a small unit. This part also discusses the importance of small-scale units in the Sixth Plan and the objective of this sector as laid in the industrial policy. Annexure 2 of chapter 2 gives a list, with addresses of the extension services and facilities available in states.

The second part of the book is of practical relevance. It gives a list of items reserved for the small-scale sector. An entrepreneur can choose any one of these items and then prepare a feasibility report. This report will help in assessing

the amount of fixed and working capital required by the industrial units, calculating the break-even point and projections of demand, the requirements of equipment and raw materials and the names and addresses of suppliers of material. After completing the report, the author explains the procedure for registration of an industrial unit.

One of the main areas of interest to entrepreneurs is the method of attaining financial assistance. This is perhaps the biggest problem faced by industrial units. The author has given in detail the various sources from which funds can be made available, the limit to which credit can be granted and the procedure for applying for loans in different institutions. The author, however, does not list the problems faced by entrepreneurs when the need for finance arises due to the rigorous nature of these loans.

But the author gives in detail the method of applying for raw materials through the help of sponsoring agencies and the method of applying for licences of the same.

An aspect of special interest to entrepreneurs of small units is marketing their products. This book gives a list of items reserved for exclusive purchase by the DGS&D. It also gives a list of service centres, trade centres and show rooms where the products can be marketed.

The training, research, development and testing facilities have also been discussed in chapters 12 and 13. The author has given an account of shop practice courses, trade-oriented, process-oriented, product-oriented and blueprint reading courses with their duration. The procedure for export and the agencies sponsoring and giving licences have been adequately covered in chapter 15. The method of obtaining credit for exports has been given due attention.

The last four chapters of the book cover the incentives for small industries in backward areas, rural artisan programmes and integrated rural development through TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) and ISB programmes.

VINOD KUMAR & PREETI SINGH

(Continued from page 28)

Decrease in output in 1971-72 is $10/10 \times 100 = 100$ per cent. Increase in output in 1972-73 is $15/20 \times 100 = 75$ per cent

For understanding the given data and arriving at the correct answer, a careful study combined with basic arithmetic rules is essential

Type VI: Test of reasoning also includes problem figures where four figures/diagrams are given and the candidate has to select the fifth one from the given choices so that the series continues

Example

PROBLEM FIGURES				ANSWER FIGURES				
ANSWER (2)				1	2	3	4	5

To be successful in this test one needs a lot of practice so as to finish the test in the allotted time. *GMAT* and John D' Selva's book on IQ tests are very good references

Test of English: This test gauges your proficiency in the English language. The questions asked include synonyms, antonyms, comprehension, correction of sentences and fill in the blanks. A good vocabulary helps. It is important to know the exact meanings of words as the alternative responses are sometimes partially correct or related to the correct response. For comprehension and finding out grammatical errors, a good book on English grammar is adequate

General instructions for objective-type tests: It's essential here to indicate the answers in the right columns. Since these

one has to

However, do not give up easily. The idea is that time is precious and must be economised in competitive tests. The watchword is *accuracy with speed*. Wild guessing is not advisable as there is negative-marking generally. But if you can eliminate three of the five alternatives you could then hazard a guess

DESCRIPTIVE-TYPE TEST

You are to write an essay on the given topics. This is followed by a précis or letter-writing. A good book on English grammar can help clear the second part of the descriptive paper. For essays, preparation should be based on articles in newspapers, journals and magazines. Awareness of current affairs is a great help. This, together with a good competition magazine, would prove very effective. Essay topics are wide ranging. But some usual ones are India's Achievements in Space, Public Sector in India, Modern Technology, etc.

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HOW TO WRITE AN ESSAY

The Banking Services Recruitment Board (BSRB) exam for recruiting clerks in nationalised banks gives you 40 minutes to attempt the descriptive English paper. During this time you have to write an essay and a precis or a letter.

● Your first step should be to divide this time between the two projects. You can allocate 25 minutes to the essay and 10 minutes to the precis or the letter. Keep the remaining 5 minutes for revision.

● The time for essay should be divided into two sections: 5 minutes for reflection and 20 minutes for writing the essay. The reflection time should be used to organise your ideas, facts and information concerning the topic.

● Start writing after reflecting on the topic. Your speed should be 15 words per minute if you want to write 300 words in 20 minutes. This is what BSRB expects from you. Practise hard at it.

● Do not waste time in counting words. Write about six words in each line and 20 lines on each page and you will know where to end.

Selecting the essay

Essays are broadly classified in three categories: descriptive, narrative and analytical. Descriptive essays are comparatively easier to write as not much analysis is expected from the writer. The essays are on important persons or places (Taj Mahal, Mahatma Gandhi), personal experience (A visit to Amritsar), etc. While writing such

essays the emphasis should be on facts and happenings. You have to be imaginative if you choose to write this type of an essay.

Narrative essays are related to an event, incident or experience. You may be asked to write on an accident you witnessed, the most memorable incident in your life or your first day in college. The best approach is to describe personal experiences and events. This makes the essay lively and more interesting. You should have a good command over the language if you want to write an excellent narrative essay.

Analytical essays are difficult to handle if you do not have complete information on the subject. Such essays are on economic, political and social problems and policies like bank nationalisation, India's foreign policy, the dowry problem, inflation, current events etc. To write this kind of an essay well, you must read widely and think about what you read.

Your choice of subject should depend on your expression, knowledge and the capacity to handle the topic. Those who have an imaginative mind should attempt either descriptive or narrative essays. If you have an analytical mind and can assess both sides of the problem, choose the analytical kind.

Do not mug up essays from books or magazines. Hundreds of students like you might have read the same book. If you reproduce the same essay verbatim you will get low marks.

Writing the essay

Try to understand the title of the essay clearly. For example, you cannot discuss the same points in essays on bank nationalisation, reasons for bank nationalisation, your opinion on bank nationalisation or the results of bank nationalisation. The title of the essay indi-

cates its scope.

● After deciding on the scope of the essay, write down all the points, facts, figures and ideas that occur to you concerning the subject.

● The facts, information and ideas jotted down should be numbered in the order they should follow.

● Group these ideas to form paragraphs and number them.

● Plan the introduction and the conclusion.

● Now write the final essay.

● Do not leave the essay incomplete. This leaves a poor impression on the examiner and adversely affects your marks.

Revision

If you have time, revise the essay to delete duplication of ideas and information, to correct spelling mistakes and to remove grammatical errors.

Some don'ts

● Do not select the essay on the basis of your likes or dislikes. Your choice should depend upon your knowledge about the topic and your expression.

● Do not use first person unless the topic relates to personal incidents.

● Do not write long sentences.

● Do not use slang, abbreviations or contractions.

● Do not use irrelevant idioms, phrases, proverbs, quotations and sayings.

● Do not number paragraphs.

● Do not write single sentence paragraphs.

● Do not insert headings in the body of the essay.

● Do not overload your essay with statistics.

● Do not be repetitive.

● Do not write a lengthy introduction.

● Do not overwrite or cut too much.

V.N.

GOING FOR AN INTERVIEW

(Continued from page 67)

● It is always better to wear shoes than chappals, slippers or sandals. Again, shoes with laces reflect smartness. On the day of interview polish your shoes. Shoe laces must be properly tied. Avoid shoes with laces. It's better to put on rubber-soled shoes as they make less noise than leather-soled ones. Avoid new shoes as they are nearly always uncomfortable. Socks

should be unostentatious; their colour and design must not distract the board's attention. All shirt buttons, except the tie-button, should be closed. Do not fold sleeves.

● For women, a sari is most appropriate. Its selection, i.e., the design and texture, and style of wearing reflects the person's taste. Matching blouse and sandals are important. Sunglasses, fashionable buttons, high heels and the like should be avoided. In short, the dress should reflect a mature mind,

sober personality and professional attitude. You must also be spruced up. Comb your hair before entering the interview room. If you keep a beard or moustache trim them properly. (Many employers prefer clean-shaven persons. In their opinion it reflects a person's cleanliness.) Nails should be cut and cleaned; ladies may manicure and pedicure their's. Use cosmetics and ornaments modestly; they should not distract the interviewer.

V.N.

SCIENCE

MADE SIMPLE

BY VIVEK KAPUR & ADITYA NARAYAN

QUASARS

Quasars or Quasi Stellar Radio Sources are unique astronomical bodies which exhibit the characteristics of both stars and radio galaxies (those which emit radiation in the radio frequencies). The problem of quasars arose in 1960 when a star was sighted at the position of a radio galaxy, 3C 48. Later, non-radio sources similar to quasars were also identified. In fact, the majority of quasars do not emit in the radio region. The radio and non-radio sources together are called QSOs (Quasi Stellar Objects), and the latter are estimated to be 100 times more plentiful than the former. Today, the total number of QSOs is estimated at 1.5 million of which about 35,000 are radio emitting.

The spectra of quasars is markedly different from that of any star. They radiate excessively, out of all proportion to either their size or brightness. Besides, they vary in brightness over weeks, months and days. They also exhibit enormous red shifts, thus implying that they are far-away bodies which are receding very fast from us. Compared to stars, their lifetime is much shorter. Also, they are relatively small objects which cannot compare with galaxies in size. It is these peculiarities which make the study of quasars very important for the astro-physicist.

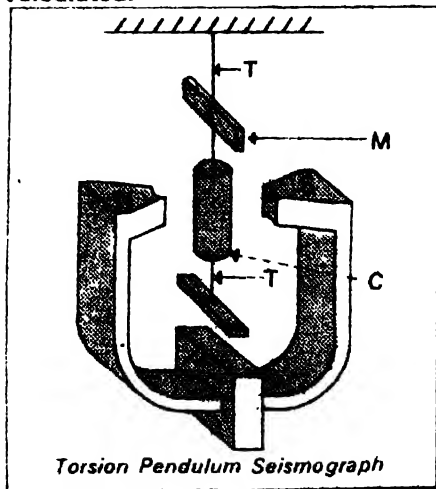
EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes are sudden individual tremors within the earth causing the surface to shake. Although the reasons for their origin are wide and varied, one principal cause is responsible for all severe earthquakes and a majority of minor ones. This is the gradual accumulation of strain in the earth's layers during the geological processes. When these strains exceed the strength of the rock, fracturing occurs and this fracture follows established lines and surfaces of weakness.

Fractures may occur vertically

or horizontally or both and result in surface tremors. Another major cause of minor earthquakes is volcanic activity. Not only eruptions but also the gradual movement of subterranean volcanic material results in earthquakes.

Measurement of earthquakes is based on the recording of a seismograph. A seismograph is an instrument that measures the ground movement. The underlying principle of any seismograph is the inertia of a pendulum. Inertia is the property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force. In this case, the pendulum (matter) remains stationary. When the ground moves the pendulum remains in its position due to inertia; hence the relative motion between the two (ground and pendulum) can be calculated.



In the torsion pendulum seismograph, a small copper cylinder C is attached to the tungsten wire T and the movement is damped by the magnet. During an earthquake, the magnet moves and due to its movement the magnetic field changes. Because of this change the copper cylinder C rotates, twisting the wire T along with it. A light beam is thrown on the mirror M (attached to the tungsten wire T) and its reflection is observed on a scale. When the wire twists,

the mirror rotates and the light beam on the scale shifts from zero to some other value which gives the magnitude of the earthquake. Through this process, the mirror can give magnifications as large as 3,000.

The magnitude scale of an earthquake is known as the Richter scale. It is a logarithmic scale to base 10, i.e., it is simply the logarithm of the amplitude recorded on a seismograph with a certain amplitude having been fixed as the zero level. It is a fact that till now no earthquake has been confidently assigned a magnitude higher than 8.9 on this scale.

HORMONES

Hormones are specific chemical substances—steroids, proteins or amino acid derivatives—which are formed chiefly in the endocrine glands. Their major functions involve regulation of the metabolism and inner environment of the body, growth and maturation, stimulation and depression of the nervous system. Over and under-functioning of the hormonal glands is linked to both physiological and psychological disorders, such as cretinism, midgetism and diabetes.

Some of the important hormones produced in the body are the gonadotrophins, which influence sexual behaviour; somatotrophins, which accelerate the growth of bones and tissues; adrenalin, which has a powerful stimulating effect on the heart; insulin, which is essential for the oxidation of carbohydrates; and thyroxin, a deficiency of which is linked to mental defects.

All major hormones can now be synthesised and introduced into the circulatory system from outside.

The important hormone-producing glands are the pituitaries, thyroids, gonads, adrenals and the isle of Langerhans in the pancreas. Of these, the pituitary is called the Master Gland because it secretes a variety of hormones which significantly influence the activity of all other endocrine glands.

FACTS FOR YOU

FIRST FLIGHTS

- The world's first airmail service was organised in India in February 1911. Henri Piquet flew the mail from Allahabad to Naini Junction, about 10 km across the Ganges. However, Tata Airlines was the first to start a regular scheduled airmail service in India between Karachi and Madras via Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary on October 15, 1932.

- Air India International was India's first airline to begin international service in 1948 with a Bombay-London flight. The airline was nationalised on August 1, 1953 and renamed Air India.

GNP GROWTH

- The growth in India's Gross National Product (GNP) during 1982-83 is expected to be 3.7 per cent against 4.8 per cent last year. The forecast has been made by Bank of America's economics department. The shortfall is because of decelerating growth in agricultural production.

INFLATION RATE

- During the 1950s and 1960s, the average price rise in industrial countries had been about 2 to 3 per cent a year. For the 1970s the figure jumped to 9 per cent. In the US, Britain, France and Italy, annual inflation touched 13 per cent by 1980. In 1981, the inflation rate was the highest in Italy (18.2 per cent) and the lowest in the US (8.9 per cent). The rate is likely to fall in 1982 to 16 per cent in Italy and 6.5 per cent in the US.

- In the major industrial nations the percentage of government spending from the GNP has gone up since 1970. According to the 1980-81 figures Japan recorded a maximum increase of 66 per cent (from 19.3 to 32 per cent). The increase in the US Government spending was the lowest, 1.8 per cent (from 32.2 to 34 per cent). In Britain, the rise was 13.7 per cent (from 39.3 to 44.7 per cent).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- The average age of an unemployed person in the major industrial countries of the world is increasing.

- Britain, with 11.5 per cent, has the highest unemployment rate in the industrial world. It is likely to go up to 12.6 per cent in 1982. West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany) has the lowest rate of 6.7 per cent, which may go up to 7.5 per cent. The US rate may move up from 8.9 to 9.25 per cent. In France there may be a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent

(from 8.9 to 9.0 per cent).

- In India 12,000 doctors graduate every year. Nearly half of them do not find gainful employment, while two-thirds of the country's population is deprived of proper medical facilities and adequate health care.

HIGHEST POPULATION

- China, with a population of 981 m in 1979, is still the world's most populated country. India comes next with 710 m, followed by the USSR (264 m), the US (224 m) and Indonesia (143 m). Trinidad and Tobago with 1.2 m people rank lowest in the list of 124 countries having a population of one million or more.

SUB-STANDARD DRUGS

- On an average more than 15 per cent of drugs manufactured and sold in the country during the last three years have been found to be sub-standard. According to the statistics available with the Drug Control Department of the Union Health Ministry the percentage of the drug samples found below standard after testing was 16 in 1978-79, 15.4 in 1979-80 and 15 in 1980-81.

BOOK PUBLISHING

- India is the tenth largest publisher of books and comes third after the US and the UK in the production of English titles. But the number of books published has gone down to 17,450 from 22,000 over the last five years.

BRAIN DRAIN

- According to the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Union Cabinet there were three lakh unemployed science and technology personnel in the country in 1981. Large-scale unemployment is resulting in a high rate of brain drain. The Indians Abroad Register of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research reveals that out of the 22,467 scientific personnel who went abroad, the number of scientists, engineers and doctors who had returned was 10,830 as on January 1, 1982.

DELAYED JUSTICE

- More than 16,000 cases have been pending in the High Courts (HCs) and the Supreme Court (SC) for over a decade. Of these 14,061 cases were pending in the 16 HCs and 2,045 in the SC as on April 1 this year. The Calcutta HC has the largest number of cases (7,671) followed by the Patna HC (1,864) and the Delhi

HC (1,837). Shortage of judges in both the courts is one of the reasons for delay. As on July 1, there were four vacancies for judges in the SC and 89 in the various HCs.

SUICIDES

- The World Health Organisation reports that over 1,000 suicides take place in the world every day. It is estimated that in India a person takes his or her own life every 12 minutes. Sweden, which enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world, also has one of the highest suicide rates. It is believed that because of the social stigma attached, more than 20 per cent of suicide cases go unreported or are put down as death by misadventure. It is believed that the number of attempted cases is more than 10 times the actual number of suicides.

COMPUTERS FOR CHILDREN

- One and a half million homes in America will have computers by the end of 1982. Most people buy these new generation computers sold for £300 to £1,000 (and in one case just £100), to help their children do homework, play computerised games or merely to learn about the field. Children using computers are spending less time in watching television shows. Computer manufacturers and educational publishers are trying to develop special educational programmes to run on their computers. To boost their sales, they are also setting up computer summer camps and courses.

TOURISM

- While 20 lakh tourists visited Singapore in 1980, the number of tourists who came to India was only 8 lakh. However, India managed to earn more than Singapore as the average tourist who visits Singapore for 4-5 days normally stays in India for 21 to 25 days. India's earnings amounted to Rs 564 crores in 1981—which makes tourism the country's fourth largest earner of foreign exchange.

- According to the Ministry of Tourism, the city of Bangkok alone has more hotel rooms than the total number of rooms available in hotels all over India. There are 22,000 hotel rooms on the ministry's approved list in the country today.

Compiled from *Time*, *The Hindu*, *Business India*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Statesman*, *Gentlemen*, *The Economist*, *1981 World Bank Atlas & Press Information Bureau*

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WHAT'S HAPPENING?

	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
S	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
M	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
T	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
W	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
T	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
F	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
S	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

August 3 PLO ready to leave West Beirut on no-attack guarantee during pull-out.

Bihar Council passes controversial Press Bill amid uproar.

Iran, Iraq exchange artillery fire across border.

August 4 Israel invades West Beirut.

Iraq accepts Iran's terms to end two-year-old Gulf war.

August 5 Basra (Iraq) under Iranian artillery fire.

Fire in Bombay High oil well gets extinguished on its own

August 6 Israeli fighter destroys Beirut apartment block killing about 50, US vetoes resolution in UN for arms embargo on Israel, US Special Envoy Philip Habib reaches accord on PLO evacuation

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returns from 11-day visit to US and Japan.

August 7 Armenian terrorists storm Ankara international airport; 10 killed.

Foreign Secretary M.K. Rasgotra holds hour-long meeting with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad.

August 8 Artillery duel in south Beirut.

August 9 Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill passed amid tumult.

Israelis attack Syrian and PLO positions in Lebanon's central mountains

August 10 Israeli Government accepts in principle US proposal for removing PLO guerillas.

Rasgotra and Yaqub Khan resume bilateral talks in Islamabad.

Iran backs Iraq's plea for non-aligned summit in India.

August 11 India formally agrees to host seventh non-aligned summit.

Rajya Sabha passes controversial Industrial Disputes Bill.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Habib reach agreement on PLO evacuation plan.

August 12 Two-day Indo-Pak talks in Islamabad at Foreign Secretary level end; next round in New Delhi.

August 13 UN Council demands end to Israeli blockade of Beirut; negotiations on PLO evacuation resume.

Solidarity supporters and militia clash

in Polish city of Gdansk.

August 14 17 killed in Naga-Burmese clash in northern Burma.

Seven dead in bomb blast in Nowgong, Assam.

August 15 Emergency in Somalia's regions bordering Ethiopia.

Pakistan calls Indian draft on treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation too ambitious.

August 16 Egypt to freeze negotiations with Israel on Palestinian autonomy till it withdraws from Lebanon

Bihar Governor refers Press Bill to President

6,000 textile workers court arrest in Bombay.

August 17 Army mutiny in Seychelles.

US-China sign joint communique on arms sales to Taiwan.

August 18 Troops called to Bombay as four killed in police revolt.

Army rebellion in Seychelles crushed.

August 19 Israel accepts plan for PLO evacuation.

Massive deployment of troops in Bombay as policemen join duty, curfew extended.

UN votes on extending term of peace force in Lebanon.

August 20 Curfew lifted in Bombay

PLO frees captured Israeli pilot and soldier.

August 21 First batch of PLO guerillas leave Beirut.

Army withdrawal in Bombay begins

August 22 Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon hints that guns may now be turned on Damascus (Syria).

August 23 Mrs Gandhi arrives in Mauritius on three-day official visit.

August 24 Haryana Government dismisses 259 policemen for agitating on Independence Day.

44 policemen in Bombay dismissed from service.

Israeli and Syrian troops battle east of Beirut.

India protests to Pakistan and China on Khunjerab Pass.

August 25 Tripartite talks on Assam foreigners issue begin in New Delhi.

96 more Haryana constables sacked.

Pakistan rejects India's protest over

Khunjerab Pass.

August 26 Preparations for overland evacuation of PLO men to Syria.

New formula for detection of non-citizens in Assam.

August 27 Haryana Government accepts almost all demands of policemen.

1977 list fixed as basis for naming aliens in Assam.

August 28 China rejects India's protest over opening of Pass.

600 more PLO guerillas leave West Beirut by sea for Syria; alleged US plan to partition Lebanon.

August 29 Lebanese regular army forces move into West Beirut.

158 policemen dismissed and 60 discharged for acts of violence in Bombay.

August 30 Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro for consensus in favour of holding non-aligned summit in New Delhi through exchange of letters

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat leaves Beirut for Greece.

August 31 Castro gets consensus to hold non aligned summit in New Delhi

Polish riot police break up pro-Solidarity rallies in Gdansk and Wroclaw on Solidarity's second anniversary; police shoot dead two and arrest nearly 4,000 in clashes between police and pro-Solidarity demonstrators in 13 Polish cities.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak reshuffles cabinet.

September 1 New martial law restrictions take effect in Poland.

Bihar Press Bill not so strong, Mrs Gandhi quotes legal experts.

PLO completes its evacuation of West Beirut two days ahead of schedule.

September 2 Mrs Gandhi reshuffles Cabinet: P.C. Sethi gets Home and Vasant Sathe Fertilisers and Chemicals portfolio; eight new faces in Cabinet.

Israel rejects new American West Asia peace plan which proposes Palestinian self-government in occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan

A.R.

BIHAR PRESS BILL A DANGEROUS TREND

Once again Jagannath Mishra's Bihar is in the midst of a raging controversy. The storm is caused by the Press Bill which was passed by the Bihar Legislature on July 31 with 60 amendments in just four minutes. The Bill now awaits the President's assent. The amendments to Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 455 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr PC) are what is known as the Press Bill. The Bill arms the state government to punish any journalist, editor or printer who indulges in writings which are grossly indecent or "scurrilous" or "intended to blackmail". The Bill empowers the Bihar Government to hold anyone (not just journalists) 'who sells or lets for hire or for purposes of sale or lure, makes, produces or has in his possession any picture or written document which comes under any of the above mentioned categories.

Chief Minister Mishra justified his Bill on the grounds of phenomenal increase in writings which tend to promote communal hatred, offend morality and spur the growth of 'yellow journalism'. He further added that in Tamil Nadu and Orissa there are already such ordinances in existence.

The offences mentioned in the Bill are cognisable and non bailable and the offender can be jailed for 2 years once proved guilty and upon second conviction on the same grounds, the jail term is 5 years. Another feature of the Bill is that the cases under it can be tried by 'any magistrate', i.e., an executive magistrate, who is under the direct control of the government and can throw any journalist into jail for 180 days. The Bill has been opposed by journalists, political parties and students not only in Bihar but all over India. On August 21 500 protesting journalists in Bihar were attacked by police evoking nationwide criticism. An all India strike was observed by journalists on September 3 in protest against the Bill. About 40 journalists have returned their accreditation cards to the government.



Rising against suppression A procession against the Bihar Press Bill

The contention of those who oppose this 'draconian Bill' is that the real purpose behind it is muzzling the press which has constantly exposed the inefficiency and the corruption of the state administration. The Bill violates the fundamental right to free speech and expression to all citizens guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 19(1) (a). More importantly the Bill is loosely worded and enjoys a vast scope.

The prime minister's reaction to the Bill has also not been very encouraging.

POLICE ON THE WARPATH

The month of August witnessed a series of police agitations in Haryana and Maharashtra. The striking policemen resorted to blockades and demonstrations to press their demands.

Police unrest is not a new phenomenon. The first instance was reported in 1957 in Lucknow when police employees went on strike for higher wages. In May 1972 there was open confrontation between the Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) and the army in several UP cities. The Janata period saw widespread police agitations in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, MP, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in 1979.

The present agitation simultaneously started in Haryana and

Maharashtra on Independence Day. In Karnal, 250 men of the Haryana Armed Police (HAP) blocked the traffic on Sher Shah Suri Marg near the police headquarters at Madhuban. The major demands were one month's extra pay, an end to "political victimisation" in respect of transfers and postings, stopping the use of constables for the personal use of officers, and the recognition of policemen's union. The government handled the demonstration firmly by dismissing 259 policemen for obstructing traffic. Later, 96 constables were sacked for protesting against the dismissals.

The Bombay agitation took a severe turn when large-scale acts of lawlessness caused an unprecedented chaos in the city on August 18. Widespread acts of arson were reported in the disturbed areas of Worli, Dadar, Naigaum and Parel. The army was subsequently deployed to control the situation.

During the crackdown that followed 27 policemen were detained under the National Security Act (NSA) and 169 were arrested on various charges. The state government also sacked 158 constables and discharged 60. A committee, headed by an inspector general of police, was announced to look into the policemen's demands.

The Maharashtra Police Karamchari Sangathan was derecognised and its leaders were detained on charges of gross indiscipline.

The Sangathan has been responsible for acts of indiscipline.

since 1979. However, it has alleged that the recent violence in Bombay was a reaction to the state government's apathy towards the organisation's 22-point charter of demands.

Of these, 19 demands tally with the recommendations of the National Police Commission for welfare measures to the lower ranks (constabulary), but have still to be implemented by the government. This means that the existing police structure and rules are still based on the archaic Police Act of 1861, as a result of which there is considerable friction between the officers and the constabulary.

Both the police agitations have violated the May 1979 central guidelines on police associations which bar them from employing agitational tactics for redressal of grievances.

PUNJAB

A TROUBLED STATE

In August, Punjab continued to figure in the headlines of the national press. First came the 3-day-long morcha launched by the Akali Dal (Longowal) in Amritsar in support of the demands of the moderates in the state. These included greater autonomy for states, release of all "innocent persons" arrested in connection with the recent disturbances in the state, larger share of Ravi-Beas waters for Punjab and holy city status for Amritsar. The morcha had the support of the rival Akali Dal (Talwandi group) and Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. The leaders reiterated that the morcha was a "dharam yuddh" for safeguarding the Sikh religion, and was not anti-national or anti-Hindu as falsely alleged. Nearly 1,200 demonstrators were arrested on the third day of the morcha.

The extremists in the state then took over. On August 20, a second hijacking attempt was made in less than a month. On this occasion a member of the All-India Sikh Students Federation, Manjeet Singh, diverted the Bombay-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Jaipur-Delhi flight to Lahore. As the authorities there refused permission to land, the flight was diverted to Amritsar. The ordeal ended when, after the three-hour-long inconclusive negotiations, the hijacker was shot dead by an elite Punjab

state police commando squad. The hijacker's demands included replacement of the Darbara Singh government by an Akali Dal government headed by Prakash Singh Badal, participation of Bhindranwale and Longowal at negotiations, as also of Mrs Indira Gandhi, payment of Rs 8 lakhs in German currency, installation of a high-power transmitter at the Golden Temple, release of jailed Sikh granthis and full control of Punjab over the Ravi-Beas waters.

The same day, at a public meeting at Rahon in Jullundur district, two hand grenades and a crude bomb were thrown at Punjab

Chief Minister, Darbara Singh, who miraculously escaped unhurt. Thirty others on the dais were injured.

The chief minister has accused Bhindranwale of conspiracy to murder him. Recent developments in the state indicate that the two factions in Punjab have come closer. Two factors may be responsible for the change of attitude of the Akalis led by Longowal. One is the abrupt ending of talks with the Prime Minister, and the second is the alleged police repression and torture in the state. Immediate resumption of talks may help bring normalcy

AFTER THE RESHUFFLE

Following is the distribution of portfolios after the recent reshuffle in the Union Council of Ministers.

CABINET

Atomic Energy, Space, Science and Technology: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
Agriculture: Rao Birendra Singh
Chemicals and Fertilisers: Vasant Sathe
Defence: R. Venkataraman
Energy, Petroleum and Coal: P. Shiv Shankar
External Affairs: P.V. Narasimha Rao
Finance: Pranab Mukherjee
Health and Family Welfare: B. Shankaranand
Home P.C. Sethi
Industry, Steel and Mines: N.D. Tiwari
Irrigation: Kedar Pandey
Labour: Veerendra Patil
Law, Justice and Company Affairs: Jagannath Kaushal
Planning: S.B. Chavan
Railways: A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury
Transport and Shipping: C.M. Stephen
Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: Bishma Narain Singh

MINISTERS OF STATE (Independent charge)

Civil Aviation and Civil Supplies: Bhagwat Jha Azad
Commerce: Shiv Raj Patil
Education and Social Welfare: Sheila Kaul
Information and Broadcasting: N.K.P. Salve
Supplies and Sports: Buta Singh
Tourism: Khurshed Alam Khan

MINISTERS OF STATE

Agriculture: Baleshwar Ram
Agriculture: R.V. Swaminathan
Chemicals: Rama Chandra Rath
Communications: Yogendra Makwana

Departments of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources in the Ministry of Energy: C.P.N. Singh
Energy: Dalbir Singh
Energy: Vikram Mahajan
Energy: Gargi Shankar Mishra
External Affairs: A.A. Rahim
Finance: Patabhi Rama Rao
Home: N.R. Laskar
Home: P. Venkatasubbiah
Industry: Ram Dulani Sinha
Industry: Veerbhadra Singh
Irrigation: Z. A. Ansari
Labour and Rehabilitation: Mohsina Kidwai
Railways: C.K. Jaffer Sharief
Shipping and Transport: Sitaram Kesri
Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: H.K.L. Bhagat

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Agriculture: Kamala Kumari
Civil Supplies: Mohammad Usman Arif
Commerce: P. A. Sangma
Communications: Vijay N. Patil
Defence: K. P. Singh Deo
Department of Electronics: M.S. Sanjeevi Rao
Ecology: Digvijay Singh
Education: P.K. Thungon
Finance: Janardhan Poojary
Health: Kumudben Joshi
Information and Broadcasting: Arif Mohammad Khan
Labour: Dharam Vir
Labour and Rehabilitation: Giridhar Gomango
Law: Ghulam Nabi Azad
Parliamentary Affairs: Kalpnath Rai
Railways and Parliamentary Affairs: Mallikarjun
Tourism: Ashok Gehlot
Works and Housing: Brajmohan Mohanty

AN ERA ENDS



Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, 77, who dominated the political scene of Jammu & Kashmir for more than half a century, died on September 8, after a prolonged heart ailment. Popularly known as 'Sher-e-Kashmir', the Sheikh symbolised the aspirations of the Kashmiris as no other individual.

Sheikh Abdullah first entered politics in the early 1930s as a member of the Kashmir Muslim Conference, which he later converted into the Kashmir National Conference. In 1949, he was elected as the party's President. Though in prison when India was partitioned, the Sheikh was released by the Maharaja when hordes of Pakistanis invaded Kashmir and was appointed head of the emergency administration. The

Sheikh was mainly responsible for the accession of Kashmir to India, and gaining special status for the state within the Indian Union in 1952.

In 1953 there was a marked change in his attitude. He was dismissed and placed under detention after he publicly announced his desire for an independent Kashmir Valley. Between '53 and '68 he was twice released and rearrested.

As his stance, that Kashmir was under the forcible occupation of India, remained unchanged, he was barred from entering the state in 1971. By 1973 he had changed his stand and offered to join Mrs Indira Gandhi. In 1975 he formed a new ministry in J & K with Congress support.

After the Congress withdrew its alliance in 1977 the ministry was dissolved. But the Sheikh emerged even stronger when his National Conference won a landslide victory in the '77 elections. He had since been the state's chief minister.

In March last year the Sheikh announced his decision not to fight any election (Assembly or party) and named his eldest son Dr Farooq Abdullah as his successor.

A few hours after the Sheikh's death, Farooq, the State Cabinet Health Minister and President of the National Conference, was sworn in as the state's acting Chief Minister. Two days later, he was formally elected as Chief Minister.

INDO-JAPAN RELATIONS A PROMISING START

A recent editorial aptly likened India and Japan to a "couple having a love affair without being able to decide whether or not they should get married". Politically, there are areas where the two countries hold totally dissimilar views. India has very close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union. But Japan is a staunch opponent of the USSR and, on occasions, has shown a greater anti-Soviet stance than even China and the US. It has been sore with the Soviets over their occupation of the Kurile islands. There are pronounced differences between India and Japan over issues like Kampu-

chea and Afghanistan. Japan has, for a long time now, maintained an aloof and distant posture with respect to South-East Asia. But in spite of these differences, there have been absolutely no disputes and the two countries, India and Japan, seem to regard each other with silent respect.

The recent visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi, coming as it did after last April's discussions with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in Tokyo and Mrs Gandhi's brief stop-over in Tokyo earlier in August, have certainly made the two countries realise the need for adding greater content to their bilateral relations, notwithstanding their differing political perceptions.

A beginning has now been made towards achieving closer economic relations. Following liberalisation of India's policies with respect to import of foreign capital and technology, Japan is now interested in making considerable investments in India. The Maruti-Suzuki deal is already on. Another automobile project concerning collaboration between DCM and Toyota has been almost finalised. There is likely to be an expansion of Japanese contribution in areas like fertilisers, and the two countries might also begin jointly executing or setting up projects in other countries in the near future. India has shown interest in the import of advanced technology from Japan but wants Japan to vacate areas requiring lower-level technology for India. India would also like to see Indo-Japanese trade in non-traditional items pick up.

India is now the second biggest recipient of Japanese credit. An agreement for a further Japanese aid of Rs 127 crore was signed between the two countries during Sakurachi's recent visit. The amount would be utilised to fund four Indian projects, including the 1,000 Mw Anpara thermal power station in Uttar Pradesh. Japan also offered a grant aid of Rs 17.25 lakhs for cultural activities.

There is a tremendous scope for further cooperation between the two countries. Energy and electronics are two very promising fields in this regard. The results till now are not spectacular, nor could they be expected to be in such a short while. But the realisation that the relations could be much friendlier is in itself a big achievement which could ultimately pave the way for a much greater cooperation.

KHUNJERAB PASS THREAT TO SECURITY

India has strongly protested against the protocol signed by China and Pakistan regarding the opening of the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram Highway. In the note handed over by the Indian envoy in Islamabad, K.D. Sharma, to the Pakistani Additional Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar, India questioned the right of the two countries to sign an agreement concerning an Indian territory occupied by Pakistan. The opening of Khunjerab Pass would affect India's

sovereignty as well as security since the question of the two countries setting up additional posts is involved.

India's objection to Pakistan was dismissed by the latter as its verbal protest was rejected by China. Beijing claimed that the highway was opened to conduct border trade. But the fact that the protocol has been signed four years after the formal inauguration of the Karakoram Highway suggests that its purpose is basically military.

India's objection to Pakistan and China regarding Khunjerab Pass is the latest in a series of protests dating back to 1969, when the construction of the highway was started. India objected again in 1978 when the highway was inaugurated and in 1982 when it was thrown open to foreign visitors.

The highway, which took seven years to complete, is now capable of taking three-tonne trucks and military convoys. And that's what worries India.

INDIAN BABIES ADOPTION OR SALE?

A London tabloid *The Mail* has reported that hundreds of unwanted Indian babies from Calcutta have been sold to American families. According to the news report each baby was sold for \$ 3,840. Many of the babies were only a few weeks old. The off-duty airline staff, using their discounts to cut-down the transportation costs, acted as flight caretakers for an Atlanta (Georgia) based US adoption agency, Americans for International Aid. The organisation operating in Calcutta is called the International Mission of Hope (IMH). It is run by an American, Cherie Valkovich Clark, a former field nurse during the Vietnam war.

The Britons called the entire operation "unbelievable, horrendous and dangerous". The reaction in India was equally strong and forced the West Bengal Government to institute a high-level enquiry to establish whether the IMH was involved in the illegitimate sale of children. Though the non-humanitarian use of children has not been established, it is suspected that several such children are taken to the Caribbean countries to be used as partners in juvenile sex orgies for video films.

Cherie feels that these false and baseless allegations are aimed at

"damaging the interests of hundreds of innocent children". According to her, the Mission has been transporting unwanted Indian children from jails, hospitals and homes for delinquents to American families intending to adopt them, after due legal processes. The Mission has been functioning for the last five years and has provided homes to more than 500 children. The prospective foster guardians pay a fee of \$ 2,000 (and not \$ 3,840) to cover the maintenance expenses of the baby, till it reaches them.

So far no flaws have been found in the operation with respect to the antecedents of babies sent out, court permission and particulars of their foster parents. Whether or not a racket of the nature alleged by *The Mail* exists, the report created doubts in the minds of the people. But there are many registered adoption agencies in India including Mother Teresa's organisation engaged in providing a home to children who have been abandoned by their parents. An unconfirmed report should not create hurdles in their smooth functioning unless the committee appointed to enquire into the matter comes out with an adverse report.

PM's MAURITIUS-MOZAMBIQUE VISIT CEMENTING TIES

Mrs Indira Gandhi's three-day visit to Mauritius, in August, was a significant event. The island has a vast population of Indian origin with whom close ties should continue to be fostered. Moreover, with the change in government there was need to sustain the excellent relations that India had enjoyed with Mauritius during Ramgoolam's regime.

The joint communique at the end of the visit confirmed the continuity of friendly relations, with the two countries agreeing on almost every point. They reiterated their faith in non-alignment and their concern over Big Power presence in the Indian Ocean. Mrs Gandhi's unequivocal support of Mauritius' claim on Diego Garcia was welcomed by the Mauritian Prime Minister, Aneerood Jagnauth, whose government gives maximum priority to the issue. The entire Chagos Archipelago, of which Diego Garcia is a part, were leased to the US by Britain to be used as a military base.

Their views on Namibia and apartheid were of considerable importance considering the economic dependence of Mauritius on South Africa. On Namibia, the two prime ministers noted with serious concern the recalcitrant attitude of the South African Government, while pledging full support for the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the people of Namibia to achieve their independence. Besides, the two leaders condemned the South African Government's policy of repression and subjugation of the black and coloured majority of the country. India also announced a credit of Rs 10 crores to reduce Mauritius' economic dependence on South Africa. India will also help Port Louis in setting up small-scale industries, a state trading corporation and a shipping corporation.

The Prime Minister's two-day visit to Mozambique, beginning on August 26, was equally important. This was her first visit to the country since it attained independence in 1975, after five centuries of colonial rule. In Mozambique Mrs Gandhi stressed on the importance of economic cooperation among nations of the South and expressed India's willingness to share technological know-how within her own limitations. Accordingly, an offer of credit worth Rs 50 crores was made after areas of cooperation were identified by the official delegations of the two countries. In this connection an Indian Housing Ministry delegation had toured Mozambique following the visit of Mozambique's President, Samora Machel, to New Delhi in April last.

On the international front too, the two countries shared similar views. They agreed that racism in South Africa was as much a manifestation of colonialism as it was a violation of human rights, and that a new world order could only be based on the principles of justice and equality. They condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and South Africa's policies in Namibia, and supported the victims in their fight for self-determination. The Prime Minister's visits, in short, were a perfect expression of the concept of an interdependent world.

J.V. RAMAN & A.R.

POLAND DEFIANT DEMONSTRATIONS

"Justice lives, truth struggles, unity wins, we won't forget," said a banner unfurled at Warsaw's Victory Square. Also printed were the years of challenges to communist power—1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980, 1981 and 1982. Thus began the now-suspended, independent trade union Solidarity's two-week poster and leaflet drive, which culminated with mass demonstrations against martial law on August 31. That day marked the second anniversary of Solidarity.

What Solidarity initiated as a peaceful campaign clearly got out of hand—partly because of the get-tough attitude of Poland's martial law administrator, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and his ruling junta and partly because of the frustration of Poles at the continuing impasse ever since the banning of Solidarity and the declaration of martial law.

The unrest first surfaced on August 1, on the occasion of Warsaw's uprising against the Nazis, when Poles in thousands demonstrated, calling for the release of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. The simmering resentment against the authorities flared up less than a fortnight later when the militia clashed with pro-Solidarity demonstrators in Gdansk, Solidarity's birthplace. But undeterred, underground Solidarity leaders pressed on with their poster campaign. Their three immediate demands: an end to martial law; the release of political prisoners; and the lifting of restrictions on Solidarity's activities.

There has, of course, been some relaxation of military rule. But the authorities still believe that any let-up by the army will rekindle Solidarity's hopes of playing a political role in Poland. And what Solidarity demanded was much more than a let-up. Not surprisingly, the authorities refused, and stepped up their own campaign of warnings, intimidations and threats. About the same time Jaruzelski flew to Crimea to



Homage to Solidarity: Poles gather around a floral cross in Warsaw's Castle Square.

confer with the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

It was presumably with his approval that on August 30, Jaruzelski, in his first public speech since clapping martial law, appealed for calm and restraint but also warned against breach of siege laws.

However, neither warning nor entreaty dampened the spirit of the Poles the next day. In Gdansk, 5,000 workers from the Lenin Shipyard, and in Warsaw 2,000 people crowded into Victory Square, protesting against martial law. The riot police moved in using teargas, water cannons and smoke bombs. This was a common enough sight in other major Polish cities. Uncommon, however, was the official show of force—it was the largest since May this year. Uncommon again was the extent of the unrest—clashes between the militia and demonstrators engulfed 13 Polish cities. Official sources later revealed that 34 of Poland's 49 provinces were in the grip of violence. The worst incidents were reported in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Krakow and Lublin.

By day's end, the authorities were in partial control of the situation and arrests all over Poland totaled nearly 4,000. Prominent among them: Zbigniew Romaszewski, anchorman of Solidarity's underground radio broadcasts, and his colleague Andrzej Machalski; and Finland's Ambassador to Poland and his staff. Walesa himself spent the second anniversary under armed guards at a government lodge near the Soviet border in south-east Poland.

More arrests were made in the succeeding days. Those arrested included: Jacek Kuron, the fiery, dissident movement (KOR) spokesman and Adam Michnik, seen by the authorities as their most dangerous political opponent. The military administrators charged them with trying to overthrow the state by force. If convicted, it means death under Poland's penal code.

But the authorities can ill-afford to take this extreme measure. Already, the repression following the August 31 demonstrations has further alienated the embittered Poles.

Another troublesome issue is the economy. Jaruzelski, in July, brought into the party leadership two economic experts in deference to the need to revitalise Poland's economy. But only the West can bail it out. Unfortunately, the West is itself in an economic quagmire. A huge and prestigious combine, Telefunken, and many smaller ones in West Germany have gone bankrupt. And much of Poland's stability depends on its trade with Bonn.

CHINA WINDS OF CHANGE

China's strongman, the revisionist Deng Xiaoping, 78, has emerged partially victorious from the 12th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) which began on September 1 in Beijing. Deng's aim was to carry out further institutional changes, with the revision of the CCP's Constitution, for unhindered execution of his policies. His victory, in part, also rested on the outcome of the first plenum of the new CCP central committee.

His report was made public on September 12. Deng's major intended changes were: abolition of the post of party chairman and vice-chairman; abolition of the politburo; creation of an advisory committee of veteran party officials; transfer of the politburo's power to the smaller party secretariat headed by the present CCP Chairman and Deng's protégé Hu Yaobang; and elimination of the military affairs commission.

The revised draft of the Constitution, which was adopted by the Congress on September 6, forbids the formation of "personality cult" such as the one surrounding Mao. The most conspicuous casualty of this de-Maoisation was Hua Guofeng. A former prime minister and party chairman, he now loses his seat on the standing committee of the politburo. The Constitution's 10 chapters and 50 articles provide for the creation of a new party structure under Hu, who becomes the Secretary-General.

While the new party structure remains within the framework of the politburo's standing committee, the politburo's powers are itself concentrated to some extent in the hands of Deng's supporters—Hu, Chen Yun and China's Premier Zhao Ziyang. This concentration of power is, however, limited and would seem a defeat of sorts for Deng. Firstly, besides Deng, the politburo still retains 77-year-old Li Xiannian and 85-year-old Ye Jiangying. Both are stiff opponents of Deng. Second, though Chen is expected to support Deng on most issues, his backing is not always assured. Result: Of the standing committee's six members, against the seven before, Deng has the sure support of only two, excluding himself. On occasions when Chen chooses to differ from Deng, the latter's policies might not always prevail. Deng's position would have been strengthened if he had succeeded in his bid to eliminate his two senior opponents and elevate to their places young party leaders of whose backing he was certain.

The politburo will now consist of 25 full and three alternate members. However, Deng's base in the full politburo has increased with the induction of his chief ideologue, Hu Qiaomu, and the Vice Premier, Wan Li.

The enlarging of the politburo

has put to an end the speculation that its role might be limited in future, timing with Deng's retirement. Deng hoped to retire "publicly" to a purely consultative role after the Congress, and pave way for the younger sections in the party. Privately of course, he would still be China's No 1 man and wouldn't have to reckon with his senior opponents.

It was with this in mind that he mooted the idea of a new role for the CCP's central advisory commission (CAC). What it meant quite simply was removing veteran party officials and placing them in a position of some prestige but little power. While Deng hasn't got the members he wanted in it, the CAC must still play a minimal role in China's affairs. It is indicated by its very size—it is to have 172 members on its rolls.

WEST BEIRUT

RETREAT OF THE PLO

August marked the end of an era for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Although the broader questions are far from settled, the immediate crisis, precipitated by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has perhaps been temporarily resolved as a result of the incessant diplomatic activities of the American special envoy, Philip Habib. On August 19, Israel accepted Habib's 14-point plan. The plan called for a complete

ceasefire and the evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut within 15 days by air, land and sea. A multinational force comprising 800 French, 400 Italian, 800 American and over 3,000 Lebanese soldiers were to guarantee the safety of the Palestinians and the Lebanese in West Beirut and help the state to extend its authority. Israel accepted the Habib plan in the end because of America's exasperation with the Israeli bombardment of West Beirut in repeated violation of numerous ceasefires. Following an angry phone call from the US President Ronald Reagan to the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, shortly after a heavy aerial bombardment of Beirut by Israel, the Israelis realised they could not take liberties with the US indefinitely. The PLO, on the other hand, saw the evacuation agreement as a political alternative to a crushing defeat.

The evacuation of Palestinian fighters began on August 21 and carried over to the first week of September. This would finally result in the dispersal of the guerrillas among eight Arab countries. PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat, sailed out of Beirut on August 30.

However, this does not mean that the West-Asia problem is over. Israel, after allowing the Palestinians to leave Beirut, has become recalcitrant on the wider issue of an Arab Israeli settlement. On September 5, Begin formally rejected a new American peace proposal. The plan had called on the Israelis to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza strip and had stated that no new settlement would be allowed there, although the existing ones would not be dismantled. The Palestinians would have autonomy linked to Jordan in the West Bank and Gaza, be in charge of internal security, have complete rights over land, water and other resources and would vote in elections. While the Israeli Opposition Labour Party leader, Shimon Peres, came out in favour of some aspects of the plan, the Begin government unanimously rejected it and on September 5 voted to set up four new Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory.

The PLO leaders, who have certainly not abandoned their cause, also rejected Reagan's 'peace package' at a meeting held in

GEMAYEL IS DEAD

Lebanon's President-elect, the right-wing Christian militia commander, Bashir Gemayel, was killed on September 14 in East Beirut when an explosion badly damaged a building he was visiting. The building housed offices of the rightist Christian Falangist Party founded by Gemayel's father.

Lebanon's 92-member Parliament elected Gemayel President on August 23, despite fierce opposition from Muslim and leftist groups. He was to take over from the present head of state Elias Sarkis on September 23. His election evoked mixed reactions: Nationalist Lebanese and Palestinians feared it would trigger off a new civil war, Israelis hoped he would join the US-initiated Camp David Peace accord.

Tunisia. The PLO is not prepared to accept the rejection of an independent Palestinian state for which they have fought so long. The other Arab states, too, support the concept of an independent Palestinian state.

But despite the rejection of Reagan's proposal by both sides, the efforts to bring about a viable solution will continue. The area is of vital strategic importance to the US and it will certainly try to keep its initiative in the region. However, the process of bringing about peace in such a volatile area is bound to be slow and full of difficulties.

COMMONWEALTH MEET GLOOMY OUTLOOK

The Commonwealth finance ministers met at a conference on August 30-31 in London to project their viewpoint on the world financial situation. They were on their way to Toronto to attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. In a communique issued after the two-day meeting, the 49 Commonwealth finance ministers declared that the world financial institutions had not kept pace with changing times and asked the Commonwealth Secretariat to launch "a new overall examination" of the international trade and payments system as a whole and the role of the international economic institutions in particular.

Evidence of differences between developing and industrialised nations emerged during this conference. A plan proposed by the New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon for a new international conference to discuss the current economic crisis was dismissed as counter-prospective by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who chaired the conference. Muldoon's plan entailed a new conference, similar in aim to the well-known Brettonwoods Conference of 1934 which led to the formation of the World Bank and the IMF, to pull the world economy out of the current recession. He also asked for a large increase in the fund quotas. Although most developing countries welcomed this idea, Sir Howe, supported by the representatives of Canada, Australia and Jamaica, argued that additional

resources could not be created at the present juncture.

Developing countries feel that only a vastly expanded role for the World Bank and the IMF can ensure that an international liquidity crisis does not occur. The banking systems of Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are on the verge of a collapse. Actually, some European countries and Japan feel the IMF's lending capacity should be increased by \$30 billion to \$65 billion. The US, however, is adamantly opposed to such a move.

WORLD BANK-IMF MEET WILL THE QUOTA INCREASE?

The annual meeting of the World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) began on September 3 at Toronto. The two main issues at the meeting were how to get the world out of recession and into recovery and how to avoid even deeper problems. The moot point was the question of the next IMF quota-increase. While the developing countries have been pressing for a doubling over the current levels, the US has unequivocally opposed an enlarged role for the IMF in its present shape. In fact, the Reagan administration had earlier proposed the establishment of a new multi-billion-dollar borrowing facility managed by a select group of creditor-nations and not by the entire membership of the IMF. The developing countries viewed this as a manifestation of an American intention to deflect official financial assistance away from genuinely multilateral channels. However, barring the US delegation, all others at an interim committee meeting of the IMF extended their support to a substantial increase in IMF quotas for augmenting Fund resources for the eighties. In fact, the industrial countries joined the developing countries in asking for immediate action on implementing the proposal for quota-increases, although the chances of this happening are dim.

A meeting of the International Development Association (IDA), which began on September 4, decided to raise about seven million dollars to finance Third World projects over the next two years. This would include the five-billion-dollar backlog of unpaid contri-

butions over the past two years and an extra two billion dollars to bridge over 1984, for which the agency would otherwise have no lending authority. The additional resources would be raised by setting up a special fund and an IDA 1984 account. The US, which owes the agency about two billion dollars, has promised to pay up the amount by 1984. But it has made no commitment regarding the additional resources.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES MEET FOR CLOSER TIES

Seven foreign secretaries gathered at Islamabad on August 7 to discuss regional cooperation. The communique issued at the end of their meet promised ministerial-level talks sometime next year. It also hinted at a probe into further possible areas of cooperation and an endorsement of a plan of action.

This was the third meeting of foreign secretaries from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Maldives and India. At the first meeting in April 1981, it was decided that study groups should concentrate on rural development, agriculture, telecommunications, meteorology and health and population activities. At the second meeting held at Kathmandu in November 1981, the study groups' reports were given to working groups which were entrusted with the task of formulating recommendations for action. Besides, study groups were set up for scientific and technological co-operation, transport and postal services.

At the third meeting, the delegates agreed to endorse the working groups' recommendations and meet again in February or March next year. These meetings are aimed at promoting mainly regional economic cooperation.

The initial long-term aim was to set up an ASEAN-style alliance among the seven states. This, however, has since been modified largely because of the disparate levels of development in the region.

OAU DISUNITED

The 19th summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which was to have been held on August 5, was

called off. The summit was boycotted by 18 members of the Organisation. The ministerial conference, which was to have prepared the agenda for the summit, did not officially meet, although a sufficient number of countries had sent their foreign ministers to the Libyan capital, Tripoli, to provide the necessary quorum. In the event, Col Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan host of the scheduled conference, and some other Presidents made a strong bid to set up a new organisation. A split between the radicals and moderates within the OAU was ultimately avoided. And representatives of the 30 member-nations gathered at Tripoli decided to set up a five-nation group which would have the task of persuading African moderates to end the boycott that had resulted in a lack of quorum at Tripoli.

The present dissensions within the OAU began in February when its Secretary-General Edem Kodjo unilaterally decided to admit the phantom state, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) run by Polisario guerrillas, as the Organisation's 51st member. SADR's 'government in exile' is camped on Algerian soil, and for six years Polisario guerrillas have been fighting against Moroccan troops who occupied Western Sahara by agreement with Madrid in 1976. The Polisario guerrillas are Marxist and are supported by Algeria, Morocco's archrival in North Africa. SADR has also gained the support of a large number of left-wing-ruled states in recent years.

The present problem, however, has deeper roots. The gradual division of the OAU into opposing 'progressive' and 'conservative' camps has been going on for some time. Many of the 'progressive' countries have exclusively Marxist-ruling parties—they have close economic ties with the Soviet Union and sometimes even Cuban troops within their territory. The 'conservative' bloc countries, on the other hand, are often the recipients of US military aid and have a more democratic system of government. As a result, OAU is no longer a collection of somewhat like-minded countries. This friction, unless resolved, can possibly break up the OAU.

US-CHINA COMMUNIQUE THE DEAL GOES THROUGH

The US and China reached an agreement on August 17 on the sale of American arms to Taiwan. In a joint communique, issued at the end of several months of talks between the American Ambassador Arthur Hummel and Chinese officials, the US pledged that "it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan leading over a period of time to a final resolution".

This agreement has come after a great deal of pressure from China. In December 1978, the Carter administration reached a normalisation agreement with China. Beijing was satisfied with a US commitment to derecognise the Republic of China (Taiwan) and abrogate the 1954 mutual defence pact with Taiwan. The US then merely conceded a one-year moratorium on arms sales to Taiwan. Even so, the US Congress, worried about the jettisoning of an old ally, subsequently passed the Taiwan Relations Act which stated that the US would continue to sell arms to Taiwan. Arms sales picked up in the last year of the Carter administration. Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan himself pledged to restore official ties with Taiwan.

The Chinese, therefore, stepped up their campaign to end what they saw as a violation of the 1978 normalisation agreement. China, in fact, played its Russian card against the US. The main plank of Reagan's foreign policy is the need to contain the Soviet expansionist tendencies, as exemplified by its moves in Poland and Afghanistan. China used US strategic considerations to its advantage. Foreign Minister Huang Hua, in a visit to Europe in July, hinted that Sino-Soviet relations were improving. A Sino-Soviet accord would shake up Washington's policy of containing Moscow. President Reagan, therefore, in a volte face from his election pledges, took the initiative in bringing about an agreement with Beijing and promising to phase off his country's arms sales to Taiwan.

The only concession China has made is its assurance to the US that it would not use force to bring about the unification of Taiwan with mainland China. The US-China accord is actually a limited victory for China.

SEYCHELLES COUP ABORTED

The tiny island of Seychelles was again in the limelight on August 17, when units of its army mutinied, seized the national radio station and threatened to kill civilian hostages if their demands for the dismissal of superior officers and a pay hike were not met. The mutiny was crushed in a day, though all the rebels were not captured.

There are strong indications that there was foreign involvement in the uprising, and that it aimed at overthrowing the government of President Albert Rene, making way for a pro-West regime. This was the second upheaval within a year. The first took place in November shortly after Rene declared his support for the new Socialist Government in Mauritius, which has opened a diplomatic crusade for the recovery of the Anglo-American base of Diego Garcia. Seychelles itself is strategically important to the West as a backdrop to Diego Garcia.

This was highlighted by the November coup attempt when a group of mercenaries led by Col "Mad Mike" Hoare made an abortive attempt to dislodge President Rene's government. In the recent trials of the mercenaries, Hoare alleged he had support from American, South African and Kenyan governments. During the recent army mutiny, rebel leader Sgt George Nichele told a South African radio station on telephone that they wanted President Rene, the army leadership and the "entire government out". East African countries like Kenya and Somalia, where the US has extensive military facilities, are facing internal crises. Result: Seychelles became more important strategically for the West. What easier way than to possess this coveted prize of 92 granite and coral islands in the Indian Ocean through a coup attempt with the trappings of an army mutiny. It wasn't the best though.

S.B.

ABBREVIATIONS

CPHEEO—Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation
DRI—Differential Rate of Interest
EFTA—European Free Trade Association
ICSU—Indian Council of Scientific Union
INSDOC—Indian National Scientific Documentation
WIPO—World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO—World Meteorological Organisation

APPOINTED

R.D. Sathe, former Foreign Secretary, as India's Ambassador to Bonn.
Jagmohan as Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi, succeeding S.L. Khurana, who takes over as Tamil Nadu's new Governor.
Sam Motsuenyane as the first black in South Africa's history to be inducted into the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.
Arundhati Ghose, Minister in the Indian embassy at Brussels, as Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, succeeding V.V. Paranjpe.

AWARDS

The Filmfare Best Actor Award for both Tamil and Telugu films goes to Kamalahasan for his performances in *Raja Parvai* and *Akali Rajyam* respectively.
The 1982 Watmull Foundation Distinguished Achievement Awards were presented to Manibhai Desai of Pune (for rural development), Jagdish R. Bammi of Calcutta (for engineering) and V.H. Bhat (for outstanding and devoted service to Watmull Foundation, India).
The 1982 Ramon Magsaysay Awards were given to the following Community leadership—Indian conservationist, Chandi Prasad Bhatt for guiding and inspiring the Chipko Andolan, a Himalayan environmental movement, government service—Filipino geothermal energy expert, Arturo P. Alcaraz for training technicians to tap earth energy, journalism, literature and creative communication arts—Executive Editor of the *Indian Express*, Arun Shourie for "employing his pen as an effective adversary to corruption, in equality and injustice".
The Jamnalal Bajaj Awards for 1982 go to Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt of

Jaipur, for constructive work; Prembhai of Barwasi Sewa Ashram in Kaimur tract for pioneering research and application of science and technology for rural development; and Taraben Mashruwale of Akola for outstanding contribution to the welfare and uplift of women and children in Vidarbha, Maharashtra.

The Guinness Award for Scientific Achievement (GASA) goes to Dr Pramod Kumar Sethi, inventor of the 'Jaipur Foot'. Instituted by the Guinness Foundation, the award is worth £1,000.

VISITS

Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister, arrived on August 7 on a day's visit.
Saddum Hammadi, Iraqi Foreign Minister, arrived on August 8 for talks on the non-aligned summit issue.
Hojjat-ul-Islam Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani, President of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly and leader of an Iranian parliamentary delegation, arrived on August 10 for talks on the non-aligned summit issue.
Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian Foreign Minister, arrived on August 12, on a three-day visit.
S.N. Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and President of the Presidium of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived on August 14 on a 12-day visit.
Yoshio Sakurachi, Japan's Foreign Minister, arrived on August 27 on a four-day official visit.

DISCOVERED

What could be the cheapest source of fuel for mankind has been discovered by American oceanographer John A. Baross of the Oregon State University. It's a unique bacteria growing deep under the sea at a temperature of 350 degrees C and produces a mixture of methane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide in high concentrations.

Picoplankton found in oceans: D.V. Subba Rao, an Indian marine biologist at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Halifax, Canada, has discovered a whole new biomass of tiny organisms called 'picoplankton' in the oceans, which prepare food photosynthetically. This discovery has revised several times upwards the biological productivity and hence the

fish potential in the oceans, as these organisms will serve as food for fishes.

A new organic substance, which could be effective in the treatment of high blood pressure, has been discovered by a team of Iraqi scientists in Baghdad. The new drug will help regulate the blood cycle and treat heart palpitation.

Takahara disease in India: The incidence of a dreaded new disease called the 'Takahara disease' has been discovered in the country. The disease came to light when Dr S. Satyamurty of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, was performing a tonsillectomy operation. Owing to lack of certain enzymes in the patient's blood, there was a violent reaction to hydrogen peroxide (the most commonly used solution to clean wounds), leading to lethal cellular damage.

SCIENCE

Technique for treating infertility: A simplified test-tube technique, which may be capable of being used for the treatment of certain types of infertility by ordinary hospitals, was successfully tried out on an Indian woman, Mala Bhugooa, in London's Royal Free Hospital. This technique reduces the test-tube part of the operation to less than a day.

Origin of life - a new theory: The discovery of extensive colonies of exotic animals and organisms near hydrothermal vents in the ocean have led ocean scientists to believe that life on earth may have originated not with the help of sunlight, but geothermal energy.

Chinese scientists have succeeded in extracting uranium from seawater, according to Professor Li Faxi of Amoy University, south China.

'Marker' for cancer detection: A research team headed by Professor Henry Harris at Oxford University's William Dunn School of Pathology has isolated a chemical 'marker' which distinguishes malignant cells from normal cells, a discovery which is proving useful in early diagnosis of all types of cancer.

Casiotone 1000 P: Casio Computer Co. Ltd. of Japan recently released their latest electronic musical instrument, the Casiotone 1000 P. The instrument incorporates 61 keys, 5 octaves, an 8-note polyphonic and a built-in speaker. A thousand different sounds can be created using the three basic elements of Feet (tone), Envelope

Modulation

A 'birthing' chair, which enables women to deliver while seated and makes labour easier, shorter and free from complications, has been designed and developed by the Latin American Centre for Perinatology (LACP) in Montevideo, Uruguay.

An artificial voice communicator for the disabled has been built in Melbourne by the Spastic Society and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology to enable severely disabled people to converse. The machine works like a typewriter keyboard. When the key is touched by a light-sensitive pen, the computer activates a recorded voice which speaks the desired word or phrase.

HTL's new keyboard: A phonetic keyboard, capable of operation in three languages simultaneously, has been produced by the Hindustan Telaprinters Ltd (HTL), which will soon start commercial production of electronic teleprinters with these keyboards.

Bongs—a boon for the village: A new fertiliser-cum-biogas plant called 'bongs' (standing for biomass, oxygen, nitrogen, gas and sanitation) has been developed at IIT Delhi. The plant will be able to meet the multifarious needs of a village—cooking, lighting, pumping of water—besides being a source of organic manure.

An inert gas powder atomisation plant, that will help produce super-alloy powder for the manufacture of aircraft engine components, has been designed, developed and commissioned by two defence research scientists. This new technology (or powder metallurgy) enables high-performance turbine and compressor discs for jet engines to be produced economically.

ECONOMY

UAE tops in per capita GNP: In terms of per capita GNP, the figures of which were released by the World Bank for the year 1980, United Arab Emirates (UAE) tops the list with \$ 26,850. Among non-industrial countries, Kuwait is second (\$ 19,830) and Saudi Arabia third (\$ 11,830). Switzerland (\$ 16,440), West Germany (\$ 13,590) and Sweden (\$ 13,520) rank as the highest among industrial nations. At the other end of the scale lies Bhutan whose per capita GNP has been estimated at \$ 80, with Chad (\$ 120), Bangladesh (\$ 130) and Ethiopia and Nepal (both on \$ 140), only marginally higher.

India will need more external resources this decade as compared to the '70s. This was stated in the World Bank's annual report. In spite of better

utilisation of existing productive capacity, adequate economic growth through the medium term will require continued efforts to correct structural imbalances in the economy. During July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982, India received seven loans totalling \$ 1,264.8 million from the World Bank and five IDA credits totalling \$ 900 million.

The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) has recommended a procurement price of Rs 122 a quintal for common varieties of paddy and coarse grains for the 1982-83 marketing season. Inter-crop parity prices, cost of production, the general price level and inflationary trends as also the terms of trade of agriculture vis-a-vis industrial goods were some of the factors considered while determining the new procurement price. This price is Rs 7 more than the 1981-82 procurement price for paddy and Rs 6 more for coarse grains.

Wheat imports: For the second year in succession India has gone in for wheat imports. 2.5 million tonnes of wheat were purchased in the American market. Last year, India imported 1.5 million tonnes from the US and another 0.75 million tonnes from Australia. The import has been made to build up a buffer stock, which is comfortable enough to tide over the expected low kharif-wheat production due to the failure of monsoons this year.

EVENTS

The world's second largest and Asia's largest one-hall bookshop was opened in Bangalore on August 12. The shelves lining the showroom measure about one km and when full, the shop will contain over a million books. The largest one-hall bookshop in the world is Blackwell's of London.

Commemoration coins on Bharati: A decision was taken on August 10 at the second meeting of the all-India Subramania Bharati Centenary Celebration Committee to issue Bharati commemoration coins in denominations of Rs 100 and 10 in proof and uncirculated variety and in the denominations of Rs 2 and 50 paise in circulated variety on December 11, the poet's birthday.

UNISPACE-2 opens: The second UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE-2) was opened on August 9 in Vienna by the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. It was attended by over 1,000 delegates from 117 countries.

Udaipur University has been renamed as Mohan Lal Sukhadia University after the late architect of modern Rajasthan.

Bank loan for MP project: The World Bank announced on August 12 a

project in Madhya Pradesh to add 12,000 hectares to the irrigated land in the Chambal river area.

A Bengali feature film, *Grihayuddha*, directed by Buddhadeb Dasgupta and produced by the West Bengal Government, has been selected as a competitive entry for this year's Venice Film Festival. 36 Chowringhee Lane is the Information Section entry.

Two British explorers, Sir Ranulph Fiennes (38) and Charles Burton (30), were picked up by their expedition support ship 1,029 km south of the North Pole. They are now on the last lap home to become the first men to circle the globe via both Poles.

Lech Walesa, interned head of the suspended Polish independent trade union, Solidarity, has been nominated for the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize by the Italian Labour Federation, Nione Italiane Lavorazione.

Bombay under dust cloud: Bombay is among the six cities under the dust cloud spewed out by the expanding Mexican volcano El Chichon which, according to some US scientists, may be reducing the sunlight reaching earth. The other five cities under the cloud dust are Mauna Loa, San Juan, Mecca, Hanoi and Mexico City.

DIED

Tribhuvan Narain Singh, 78, veteran freedom fighter, former Chief Minister of UP and Governor of West Bengal, of heart failure on August 4 in Varanasi.

S.K. Pottakkat, 70, renowned Malayalam writer, 1980 Bharatiya Jnanpith Award recipient and a former Lok Sabha member, on August 6 in Kozhikode.

Henry Fonda, 77, a star of over 70 films spanning a 50-year career, of heart failure on August 12 in Los Angeles. Among his films were such classics as the *Grapes Of Wrath*, *My Darling Clementine*, *Mr Roberts* and *On Golden Pond*.

Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal, 66, former Chief of the Air Staff and former Chairman of both Indian Airlines and Air India, of heart ailment on August 13 in London.

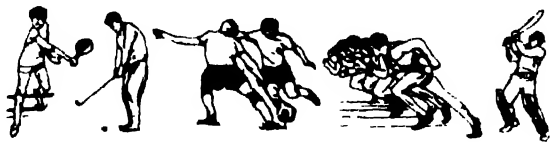
King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, 83, the world's oldest and longest-reigning monarch (nearly 61 years), on August 21 in Mbabane.

Eknath Ranade, 68, founder-President of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari, following a cardiac arrest on August 22 in Madras.

Anandmayi Ma, 87-year-old mystic and spiritual leader, after a long illness on August 27 at her ashram in Kankhal near Hardwar.

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SPORTS

BADMINTON

Great Britain walked away with three of the five titles at the second Indian Masters Championships, which concluded in Hyderabad on August 15. Earlier, Icuk Sugianto (Indonesia) caused a major upset in the quarter-finals, knocking out top-seeded Prakash Padukone with unbelievable ease and felicity, 12-15, 15-2, 15-4. The Indian challenge ended in the semi-finals when Syed Modi lost to Luis Pongoh of Indonesia 15-5, 15-0. The results (finals):

Men: singles: Pongoh b. Sugianto 15-12, 15-5; doubles: Thomas Kihlstrom and Stefan Karlsson (Sweden) b. Joo Bong Park and Eun Ku Lee (Korea) 15-10, 15-12.

Women: singles: Jane Webster (England) b. Yoshiko Yonekura (Japan) 11-3, 11-5; doubles: Gillian Gilks and Gillian Clarke (England) b. Jane and Karen Chapman (England) 15-1, 15-8; mixed doubles: Karen and Billy Gilliland (Scotland) b. Jane and Kihlstrom 18-14, 15-11.

Sugianto beat Pongoh 15-9, 15-8 in the men's singles final of the \$ 66,000 Indonesian Open Badminton Championships held in Jakarta on August 23. Former world champion Verawaty Fajrin won the women's title beating Japan's Sumiko Kitada 11-8, 12-10. Kartono and Heryanto (Indonesia) defeated compatriot Christian Hadinata and Denmark's Jens Nierhoff 15-1, 10-15, 15-2 to lift the men's doubles title; Gillian C. and Gillian G. beat the Japanese pair Yoshiko and Atsuko Tokuda 15-4, 15-15 to lift the women's doubles title. Martin Dew with Gillan G. beat W. Gilliland and Karen 1-15, 15-8, 15-10 to take the mixed doubles title.

CRICKET

England clinched the three-Test series against Pakistan when they completed a three-wicket victory in the final Test held in Leeds, Headingley, from August 26-31. England had won the First Test held in Edgbaston, Birmingham, and lost the second played in Lord's. Pakistan Captain Imran Khan's outstanding all-round performance earned him the *Player of the Match* and *Man of the Series* awards.

The Indian team touring Pakistan will



Coe: On a winning spree.

play three 1-day internationals and six Test matches from November 8 to January 14.

ATHLETICS

US athletes returned four best performances for the year to highlight an international track and field meet held in Coblenz, West Germany, on August 25. Greg Forster set the ball rolling by covering the men's 110m hurdles in 13.22 sec. Shot-putter Dave Laut followed up with a throw of 22.02 m. David Lee posted a season's best of 48.42 sec in the men's 400 m hurdles. Henry Marsh made it four bests by clocking 8:16.16 sec in the men's 3,000 m steeplechase. Another fine performance of the meeting came from Cuban Luis Delis who threw the discus 69.20 m.

World record holder Sebastian Coe clocked 1:44.48 sec, after being out of competition for two months with a leg stress fracture, to win the over-800 m at the Zurich International Athletics Meet on August 18.

The British relay team, with such stars as Coe, Steve Cram, Garry Cook and Pee Elliott, set a world record of 7:03.89

sec in the 4x800 m relay race in the Heinz British Games Track and Field Meet held in London on August 29.

Coe won his third successive 800 m race clocking 1:45.10 sec in Cologne at an international meet, on August 23.

The women's long jump world record was broken twice within the space of an hour at the Romanian National Championships held in Bucharest on August 1. First, Anisoara Cusmir cleared 7.15 m and later Valeria Ionescu jumped 7.20 m. The earlier record of 7.09 m was held by Wilma Bardauskone of the Soviet Union since August 1978.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in August:

The \$ 1,25,000 Grand Prix Tournament held in South Orange, New Jersey, saw Yannick Noah (France) beat Raul Ramirez (Mexico) 6-3, 7-6 to win the men's singles title on August 2. The women's singles title went to Virginia Ruzici (Romania) who upheld her top seeding by a 5-7, 6-2, 6-2 win over Leigh Thompson (USA).

The \$2,00,000 Volvo Grand Prix Tournament held in North Conway ended without a winner as officials couldn't reschedule the final on August 2 between Jose Higuera (Spain) and Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia). The final was interrupted when Lendl was leading 6-3, 3-2. They shared the title and the top prize of \$ 32,000.

In his first tournament competition since winning the Wimbledon crown, Jimmy Connors overcame gusty winds to a 7-5, 6-0 win over compatriot Brian Gottfried on August 8 in the \$ 1,00,000 National Revenue Grand Prix Tournament held in Columbus, USA.

Vitas Gerulaitis (USA) beat Lendl 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 to win the \$ 3,00,000 Canadian Open Championships held in Toronto on August 15. In a hotly contested doubles final, American Steve Denton and Australian Mark Edmondson edged the No. 1 team of John McEnroe and Peter Fleming (USA) 6-7, 7-5, 6-2.

The \$ 3,00,000 California Classic tournament held in Carlsbad saw South African Johan Kreik beat American Roscoe Tanner 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 on August 15.

The \$1,00,000 Women's Classic held in Atlanta, Georgia, saw Chris Evert Lloyd beat fellow-American Susan Mascarin

6-3, 6-1 on August 15.

Sandy Mayer (USA) won the \$ 75,000 Western Classic Grand Prix Tournament beating compatriot Robert Van't Hof 7-5, 6-3 in the final held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 16.

The \$2,00,000 ATP Tennis Championship final held at the Jack Nicklaus Sports Centre in Sason, Ohio, saw Lendl beat Denton 6-2, 7-6 on August 22.

Martina Navratilova beat third seed Andrea Jaeger 6-3, 7-5 to take the \$2,00,000 Players Challenge Tennis singles title on August 22 at Montreal.

Guillermo Vilas (Argentina) beat Eliot Teltscher 7-5, 6-3 to win the \$ 50,000 AMF Head Tennis Tournament held at Heritage Hills in Somers on August 28.

SWIMMING

East Germans regained their position alongside the Americans as the world's top swimming nation, turning the Fourth World Swimming Championships, which ended on August 9 in Guayaquil, Ecuador, into an American Waterloo. The latter lost three sure golds when world record holders Rowdy Gaines (100 and 200 m freestyle) and Mary Meagher (200 m butterfly) were just about pipped at the finish. The women's match was a rout. East Germany collected 10 golds, the Americans only 2. The Americans came out on top in the men's section, but with only 6 golds. Seven world records were sunk at these championships.

However, the Americans regained their supremacy in the diving events, bagging all the four gold medals. Greg Louganis performed superbly, winning both the springboard and platform events. Canada took the synchronised women's swimming title while the USSR won the men's water polo competition.

Ashby Harper, 65, a high school principal, became the oldest man to swim across the English Channel on August 28, in 13 h 52 min.

CYCLING

Connie Paraskevin (USA) won the women's sprint gold medal at the World Cycling Championship held at Leicester on August 25, after defending champion Shiola Young Ochowicz was disqualified. In the men's amateur kilometre time trial, 20-year old West German, Freddy Schmidtke, picked up the gold, defeating five times world champion Lothar Thoms (East Germany). Detlef Macha (East Germany) retained his title in the 4,000 m event. Martin Venix (Holland) won the gold medal in the professional motor-paced event. Rebecca Twigg snatched the women's pursuit title from compatriot Connie Carpenter, clocking 3:51.95 sec.

TABLE TENNIS

South Korea defeated champions Sweden 3-1 to take the men's team title on August 30 in the Seoul International Open Table Tennis Championship. Sweden's Jan-Ove beat Eric Baggan (USA) 20-19, 23-21, 21-19 to win the men's singles title on August 31. Yang Young-Ja (South Korea) beat compatriot Shin Duk-Hwa 21-13, 22-20, 21-13 to lift the women's singles title.

MOTORCYCLING

Italian Franco Uncini, riding for the Suzuki team, became the 1982 500cc World Champion—the blue riband of the Grand Prix season—after winning the event at the British Grand Prix at Silverstone. His nearest rivals Kenny Roberts (USA) and Barry Sheene (Britain), both riding for Yamaha, were injured at Silverstone and will not be taking part in the next Grand Prix in Sweden. That would leave two more races for the year, which is not enough to overtake the 35-points-lead that Uncini has. Victory in any Grand Prix race is worth 15 points.

MOTOR RACING

The twelfth race of the 1982 Formula-1 season, the West German Grand Prix held at Hockenheim on August 8, was won by Patrick Tambay of France, driving a Ferrari at an average speed of 130.43 mph. Second was Rene Arnoux, also of France, in a Renault. Earlier, during a practice session, the leader of the world championship points-table, Didier Pironi (France), was hospitalised after a collision.

Elio de Angelis (Italy) driving a Lotus-Ford (sponsored by John Player Special) won the thirteenth Formula-1 race of the year, the Austrian Grand Prix, held in the Osterreichring circuit at Zeltweg on August 15. It was one of the closest wins ever in a Grand Prix, as Angelis was timed at 1 h 25 min 02.212 sec while second-placed Keke Rosberg (Finland), in a Williams-Ford, clocked 1:25: 02.337 sec. Thus, a mere 125/1000th of a second enabled Angelis to win the first Grand Prix of his career, and is now placed sixth in the world championship table with 22 points. Rosberg moved into the second spot with 33 points, six behind Pironi. (The first six positions in a Grand Prix are awarded 9,6,4,3,2 and 1 points respectively)

ROWING

Irish-born Tom McClean set a world record when he crossed the Atlantic, west to east, in the smallest rowboat-sized yacht (9-ft-9, 2.97 m) in 51 days.

HOCKEY

West Germany lifted the World Junior Hockey Championship by defeating Australia 4-2 in the final held at Kuala Lumpur on August 28. Pakistan and hosts Malaysia finished third and fourth respectively. India took the fifth place.

BASKETBALL

The Soviet Union edged out the US 95-94 in a thrilling final of the men's World Basketball Championships held at Cali, Colombia, on August 28. The International Federation of Basketball Associations has chosen Spain as the venue for the 10th World Basketball Championship to be held in 1986.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Daniel Nunez of Cuba set a world record for the snatch in the featherweight division on August 12, by lifting 136 kg during the Central American and Caribbean Games held in Havana (Cuba).

Bulgaria won the Junior World Weightlifting Championship held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on August 17. In a separate Pan-American competition, Canada earned the championship while Venezuela won the South American tournament. The final standings: 1. Bulgaria—337 points; 2. USSR—241; 3. China—167.

FOOTBALL

The Dr B.C. Roy Trophy for the Junior National Football Championships was lifted by defending champions Bengal, when they beat Kerala by a solitary goal on August 10 in Pondicherry.

The Brazil selection outplayed African champions Ghana 3-0 to win the 10-nation Merdeka Soccer Tournament in Kuala Lumpur on August 22.

CHESS

Grand Master Tony Miles, with nine points out of a possible 11 claimed the British Chess Championship held at Torquay. Grand Master Speelman was second with eight points while International Master Ravi Kumar (India), Tony Kotsel and Grand Master Keane were placed third with seven points. T.N. Parameswaran and Indian National Champion, P.N. Thipsay, scored six and five points respectively.

ASIAD '82

The flame for Asiad's opening ceremony would be fuelled by liquid petroleum gas and a uniquely designed torch would be used to carry it from the National Stadium to the main Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

SANJEEV K. GUPTA & DIBANG

CAREER COUNSELLING

I'm an agricultural graduate and am still unemployed. Please provide information regarding the employment prospects in this field.

Vijay Koul, Jammu

You could take up forestry. The State Public Service Commissions conduct competitive tests for selecting candidates for the diploma course in forestry. Second class graduates in Natural Sciences are eligible, though PGs are preferred. Certain minimum physical standards prescribed are—height: 163 cm (5' 4"); chest: 79-84 cm (31"-33"). Also, candidates have to pass a walking test of 25 km in 4 hours. Age-limit is 19-24 years as on April 1.

After selection, candidates are sent to the Indian Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun or Coimbatore for a two-year training course in forestry. A stipend (subject to change) is paid during this period and incumbents can hope to rise to senior posts of Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, etc.

Graduates are also eligible for the post of Forest Ranger. Physical requirements are the same as above. The selection method differs from state to state. It is made by the Chief Conservator of Forests or Subordinate Services Selection Boards or State Public Service Commissions.

After selection, candidates are sent to the Forest Rangers' College, Dehra Dun/Coimbatore for a two-year training course. A stipend is paid during this period. The age-limit is 18-24 years.

Alternatively, you could appear in the Indian Forest Service Exam conducted by the UPSC. Agricultural graduates are eligible for this exam. Apart from General English and General Knowledge, you're to choose two of the optional subjects offered. Agriculture is one of the optionals. Application forms and particulars are available in January/February from the UPSC, Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110 011. The examination is held once a year in July at Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras, Nagpur,

Patiala, Patna, Shillong and Trivandrum. Starting from junior ranks, you could hope to become the Inspector-General, Forests. As in the earlier exams, the candidate is to clear a walking test of 25 km in 4 hours. The minimum prescribed physical standards are the same as mentioned above. The candidate must be between 20-25 years on the last day of July of the year in which the examination is held.

The nationalised banks also have the posts of Agricultural Assistants and Officers. For this purpose they conduct examinations which are open to only agricultural graduates.

Self-employment opportunities are also there. A scheme has been launched for establishing Agro-Service Centres for the benefit of small and medium farmers. Under this, entrepreneurs are assisted in the establishment of workshops in rural areas for repair, maintenance and hiring of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, drilling rigs, plant protection and irrigation equipment, and for taking up such allied activities as sale of spare parts, which would bring in extra income.

Unemployed graduates and diploma holders in Agricultural Engineering and allied fields, science graduates with experience in industry/agriculture are eligible. Investments ranging from Rs 50,000 to Rs 2 lakhs per centre, depending upon the type and size of activity, are met by entrepreneurs out of loan from the State Bank of India, nationalised banks and other financial institutions. Necessary assistance is also rendered by state governments and Agro-Industries Corporations.

Special training programmes are also organised at the Government of India's Tractor Training Centres at Budni (MP) and Hissar (Haryana). For details of these and other careers open to agricultural graduates, write to the Director, Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012. They have brought out a publication entitled *Careers For Agricultural Graduates And Allied Scientists*.

I completed B.A. in 1980 from Delhi University with III division. I was a brilliant student at school but didn't fare well in college. So I want to repeat my graduation. Is it possible? If so, whom should I contact? Would it be better to pursue postgraduation or else sit for a competitive exam?

Nirmal, Delhi

If you repeat graduation, you'll have to make a fresh start. No preference is given to those who repeat and more important you'll lose three years.

Your admission to postgraduation will depend on your graduation marks. As you haven't mentioned the subject you intend to take up and your marks in graduation, it's best that you contact your college and get all the details—the number of seats for M.A., the minimum prescribed marks for admission, etc.

Again, you've not mentioned which profession interests you. The UPSC and other boards conduct many competitive exams, and for most of them the eligibility condition is graduation. Besides these, there are other professions like Chartered Accountancy, Cost Accountancy and Company Secretaryship. For these too graduation is the minimum qualification.

NOTE TO READERS

Before rushing in your career problem, check if it can be solved by looking up our sections on Careers or Career Counselling in the earlier issues. Space is limited, the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryagani, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.

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CALLING AT WHITE HOUSE

Abigail and John Adams, the first First Family to occupy the White House, called it a "drafty palace" and complained about its half-finished rooms. But today, the White House is indeed an exquisitely appointed home.

The history of this 'great white prison' as Harry Truman called it, is closely linked with that of its occupants. There are ghosts, or at least strong auras of the past, in the President's house.

An imaginative tourist, while walking through the rooms and corridors, might perhaps bump into Abigail Adams with her basketful of laundry, interrupt the Garfield youngsters' pillow fights, or meet Herbert Hoover hurrying to his daily game of horseshoes.

More than one-and-a-half million visitors go through the White House every year, making it one of the most frequently toured homes in the US. The only residence of a head of state open to the public on a regular basis free of charge, the White House, designed by James Hoban in 1792, is a museum of American history—with portraits of Presidents and First Ladies, works by some of America's finest artists, antique furniture in authentic settings, and memorabilia of historic importance.

For a tourist the state rooms that are a must, include the Diplomatic Reception Room, the East Room, the Green Room, the Red Room, the Blue Room and the State Dining Room. The President's famous Oval Office and the family quarters are not open to public viewing.

The East Room, scene of many historic White House events, was designated by Hoban as the 'Public Audience Room'. It normally contains little furniture and is traditionally used for large gatherings of many different kinds, including dances, after dinner entertainments, concerts, weddings, funerals, church services, press conferences and



bill-signing ceremonies.

Although intended by Hoban to be the most elegant of the state reception rooms, the East Room remained unfinished for 29 years. It was here that the John Adams family dried their laundry, presumably with the help of two 'Ten Plate' stoves listed in an inventory of February 26, 1801.

It was not until 1829 that Andrew Jackson, the seventh President, finally decorated the room in grand style, at a cost to the taxpayer of over \$9,000.

During the Civil War years and the administration of Abraham Lincoln, there was much activity in the East Room. At one time during the war Union troops occupied the room. In 1864, the East Room was the scene of a large reception given by President Lincoln in honour of Ulysses S. Grant shortly before his appointment as head of all the Union armies. In the April of 1866 the East Room was again filled with people but, this time they were mourners surrounding the body of

President Lincoln as he lay in state on a black-draped catafalque. He had been assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, much as he had foreseen in a dream a few weeks earlier. Seven Presidents have lain in state in the East Room, including John F. Kennedy in November 1963.

In this setting President Grant's daughter, Nellie, was married in 1874 under a huge belt of roses. An elaborate wedding breakfast followed in the State Dining Room.

During the Theodore Roosevelt administration, this room became the scene of some rather unusual activities including a wrestling match arranged to entertain some 50 to 60 guests of the President. The exuberant Roosevelt children are also known to have used the East Room for roller skating!

The Blue Room: The 'elliptic saloon', with the oval rooms above and below it, formed the most elegant architectural feature of Hoban's plans for the White

Courtesy USICA



Courtesy USICA



Courtesy USICA

House. For the south wall of the Blue Room he designed French doors flanked by long windows. An oval portico with curving stairs was included in the original plans but was not built until 1824.

This room has always been used as a state reception room except for a brief period during John Adams' administration when it served as a south entrance hall.

The walls of the Blue Room are covered with striped silk in two shades of cream, and the tassled valance below the cornice is blue. The portrait of President George Washington, over the pier table, is one of the mansion's many historic art treasures.

The Red Room: Benjamin Latrobe's 1803 drawing of the State Floor indicates that the Red Room served as 'the President's Antechamber' for the Cabinet Room or President's Library next door. During President James Madison's term, the antechamber became the 'Yellow Drawing Room' and the scene of his wife, Dolley Madison's fashionable Wednesday night receptions. In "that centre of attraction", said a lady who knew her well, "one saw all those whom fashion, fame, beauty, wealth or talents, have render'd celebrated". Throughout the years, the room has served as a parlour or sitting room.

The State Dining Room, which now seats as many as 140 guests, was originally much smaller and served at various times as a drawing room, office and Cabinet Room. Not until the administration of President Jackson was it called the



Courtesy USICA

State Dining Room, although it had been used for formal dinners by previous Presidents.

The room is superbly proportioned. Its white-painted oak panelling provides an effective background for gold silk damask window draperies. A gilded chandelier and wall sconces provide the central illumination.

The President's Oval Office: The Chief Executive normally meets with all visiting chiefs of state and heads of government in his Oval Office, built in 1909 and moved in 1934 from the centre of the West Wing to its southeast corner. The spacious room contains a handsomely proportioned cornice, triangular pedi-

The State Dining Room (above left); The East Room (above); The Blue Room (left).

ments above the doors, lunettes above the French windows and above the west-wall niches, and a reproduction of the Presidential seal in low relief set into the ceiling. Furnishings include comfortable contemporary pieces and a number of antiques from the White House collection. The rug, with the Presidential seal in the centre, was specially designed for the room.

The office, in which personal mementos of the current Chief Executive are usually displayed, reflects each change of administration more dramatically than any other area of the White House, besides the private quarters. It was in this office that Truman summed up the nature of Presidential duties with a sign on his desk. "The buck stops here."

The decor of the President's Oval Office may vary from one administration to another, but the flags standing behind this desk remain in their traditional places: to the President's left, the Presidential flag; to his right, in the position of honour, the flag of the United States of America.

Through the generations the walls of the White House have been strengthened, supported and enriched, from year to year. Perhaps, it is significant that in spite of the many changes, beauty has survived. The White House today is a beautiful house—a symbol of America's national heritage and part of it.

R.N., New Delhi

Are you a bookworm with no time for fun-n-games? Here's a feature that has been specially designed to distract you constructively, to serve as IQ-metric Exercises. They can help give a keener edge to the competitive spirit within you.

We shall expand or alter this feature in line with your response to it. So please do take the trouble of letting us know your reactions and suggestions

FLEXICON For building a more evocable vocabulary

Flex your vocabulary and define each word given below -by yourself. The word and its meaning will then be within your grasp

Take each word, study the definition blanks and trace the appropriate definition words to fit the blanks from the Word List alongside. The number of letters in the word (its length) and the context of the blank will combine to help you make the correct choice. Cross out each word from the Word List after you have filled it into a blank. If a certain definition proves elusive, move to the next one. You can get back to it with some certainty after you have succeeded in placing the other words in the list

You are now certain to have this set of words always at your instant command in the future

Study the definition blanks, note the length of the word required and track it down from the Word List. Correct definitions are given in the third column.

1. CONJUGY A --- (4) or --- (5) or some of it --- (7) singly or in a --- (5) and/or joined by an --- (5) --- (6); the --- (10) --- (15) vehicle or fleet
2. EVOCABLE (That which) can be --- (6) up or brought to the --- (7), like thoughts, memories, feelings, summonable, --- (11) or that which can be --- (8)
3. IMPOST A --- (3) or --- (4) levied (In racing) the handicap --- (6) assigned to the --- (5)
4. LUCID --- (7) or --- (6) and --- (5) --- (11) and easily --- (10), Aiding --- (7) perception
5. MORBID Suggestive of an --- (9) --- (6) state Also, characterised by

6. NUANCE: Subtle --- (5) of --- (7) or --- (10). An implied sense or --- (8). Slight indication or --- (4).
7. PENCHANT: Strong --- (5) or --- (10). A decided --- (8) towards or for something.
8. QUAGMIRE: --- (5) ground or --- (4). Figuratively speaking, a messy, sticky situation or --- (11).
9. TORPID: --- (8) or --- (8) --- (4). --- (9). Also, dormant --- (5).
10. ZEALOUS: Full of --- (7) or eager --- (6) or --- (9). Exhibiting great --- (10) and very --- (8).

WORD LIST

3 letters	4 letters	5 letters
TAX	DUTY	ARMED
	HINT	BOGGY
	MIRE	CLEAR
	SHIP	CRAFT
	SLOW	GROUP
		GUARD
		HORSE
		INERT
		SHADE
		TASTE
6 letters	7 letters	8 letters
BRIGHT	CARRIER	DILIGENT
CALLED	DISEASE	ELICITED
DESIRE	FERVOUR	INACTIVE
ESCORT	INSTANT	GRUESOME
MENTAL	MEANING	OVERTONE
WEIGHT	SHINING	SLUGGISH
	SURFACE	TENDENCY
9 letters	10 letters	
ENDEAVOUR	ENTHUSIASM	
LETHARGIC	EXPRESSION	
UNHEALTHY	PREFERENCE	
	UNDERSTOOD	
	PROTECTING	

- 11 letters
- PREDICAMENT
- SUGGESTIBLE
- TRANSPARENT

THE DECIPHERING GAME

Ansver as many of the clues as you can, and place your letters above the dashes opposite each clue. Then, transfer the identified letters down to the QUOTATION blanks below according to the matching numbers below the dashes. You can thus work back and forth between CLUE and QUOTATION words till you decipher the complete quotation.

To assist smooth going we have ensured that no consonant repeats itself in the CLUE WORD section. All the repeat letters there are vowels. The printed 'hint' letters do not occur in the QUOTATION at all.

CLUE WORDS

Indication of guilt.
Like that clean pair
of heels? **F** 3 4 17 16 5
Be so very endlessly
wordy! **B** 14 11 12 2 8 11
Professional rider **J** 2 6 10 11 15
Act like a wet
blanket? **D** 7 13 1 11 8

QUOTATION

1 2 3 4 5 4 6 4 7 8 9. 3 4 10 11
2 1 5 4 6 4 7 8 9. 1 1 2 2 13 4 9 11
5 2 6 2 12 12 11 6 5
11 14 11 12 15 5 16 4 8 17 4 8
9 4 17 6 5

Solution

THING IN SIGHT.
CIANS, PROMISE TO CORRECT EVERY
Quotation: POLITICIANS, LIKE OPTI-
JOCKEY DAMPEN
Clue Words: FLIGHT, VERBOSE

Flexicon Definitions

1. CONJUGY: A ship or craft or other means of transport, the pro-
vided by an armed escort, the pro-
tecting guard vehicle or fleet.
2. EVOCABLE: (That which) can be
called up or brought to the surface,
like thoughts, memories, feelings;
summonable, suggestive or that
which can be elicited.
3. IMPOST: A tax or duty levied, (in
racing) the handicap weight assigned
to the horse.
4. LUCID: Shining or bright and clear,
transparent and easily understood
Aiding instant perception.
5. MORBID: Suggestive of an unhealthy
mental state. Also, characterised by
or affected by disease; dwelling on
the gruesome.
6. NUANCE: Subtle shade of meaning or
expression. An implied sense or
overtone. Slight indication or hint
7. PENCHANT: Strong taste or pre-
ference. A decided tendency towards
or for something.
8. QUAGMIRE: Boggy ground or mire
figuratively speaking, a messy,
sticky situation or predicament.
9. TORPID: Sluggish or inactive. Slow,
lethargic. Also, dormant inert.
10. ZEALOUS: Full of fervour or eager
desire or endeavour. Exhibiting great
enthusiasm and very diligent.

Some puzzles? Certainly. But these cross-number puzzles (whose digits 'cross' instead of letters) can help you become nimble with numbers.

The test here is to arrive at the circled figures in the bottom row and in the last row on the right using **ONLY** the eight digits provided at the top of the square. Cross out each used up number only after making sure you won't need it elsewhere!

(Solution in next issue)

1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

4	X		+		18
-		÷		-	
	+		+		6
X		X		X	
	X		+		43
15		7		32	

(Last month's solution)

6	÷	3	X	9	=	18
X		+		X		
7	X	9	-	5	=	58
+		X		-		
8	-	3	X	4	=	20
50		36		41		

V.D. Velegar, Bombay

Beat Street

ROCK TIDINGS



Above, Billy Joel, Indian debut courtesy CBS. Above right: *Still Life* to Top Ten.

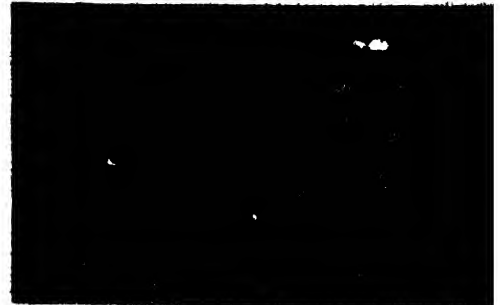
● The American multinational record company CBS plans to make a grand debut in the Indian market with the release of nine International LPs shortly. The artistes include Billy Joel, Simon & Garfunkel, REO Speedwagon, Mahavishnu Orchestra, etc. Later on, CBS plans to introduce Hindi film artistes (it has already signed on three Hindi films) and regional music as well. Music from Hindi films comprises almost 85 per cent of the turnover of music sales in the national market.

● Queen's twelfth album *Hot Space* finds the group exploring the use of synthesizers both as lead and rhythm instruments. Their Indian-born lead vocalist Freddie Mercury calls it the "part of a continuing process of change to stay ahead of the field."

● Teen idol of the mid-70s, Peter Frampton plans to make a major comeback with the release of his new album *The Art Of Control*. Frampton became a guitar hero after leaving the Herd and his double live album was a big success. His new material is some tight,

and when it comes to his commercial success.

● The phenomenal Rolling Stones 1981 tour of the US has been captured live on vinyl on *Still Life*. It's already shot up straight into the Top Ten.



● The next Blondie LP will be called *The Hunter* and will feature a cover version of the Smokey Robinson & the Miracles' classic *The Hunter Gets Captured By The Game*.

Melody, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

Asia

Asia

Always On My Mind

Willie Nelson

Mirage

Fleetwood Mac

Toto IV

Toto

Still Life

Rolling Stones

Eye Of The Tiger

Survivor

Good Trouble

REO Speedwagon

Get Lucky

Loverboy

Abacadabra

The Steve Miller Band

Dare

The Human League

WORDS OF SONGS

ON TOP OF THE WORLD sung by the Carpenters
Such a feeling's coming over me
There is wonder in 'most everything I see
Not a cloud in the sky, and I won't be surprised if it's a dream
Everything I want the world to be
Is now coming true especially for me
And the reason is clear, it's because you are here
You're the nearest thing to heaven I have seen
Chorus: I'm on top of the world looking down on creation
And the only explanation I can find
Is the love that I've found ever since you've been around

Your love's put me at the top of the world
Something in the wind has learnt my name
And it's telling me that things will not be same
In the leaves of the trees and the touch of the breeze
There's a pleasing sense of happiness for me
There is only one wish on my mind
When the day is through I hope that I will find
That tomorrow will be just the same for you and me
All I need will be mine if you are here
Repeat chorus

Iqbal A. Ansari, Aligarh

Note: Since this is a readers' column, we are not responsible for any errors in the words.

Here's How

TO MAKE CONVERSATION

How to greet people on special occasions:

On birthdays: "Happy Birthday!" "Happy Birthday! Many happy returns of the day."

Reply "Thank you."

On January 1: "Happy New Year!"

Reply: "Same to you!" or "Happy New Year!"

At weddings: "Congratulations!" (to the bridegroom. Not to the bride, as you would then be congratulating the bride for successfully pursuing and capturing her man.) Your best wishes to the bride, as, "How lovely you look! My very best wishes, Jane."

On winning an election, getting a promotion, etc. "Congratulations!" "It couldn't have happened to a nicer person!" "I'm so happy for you!"

Reply: "Thank you!"

How to take leave:

● Of a group to join another group or a person: Say "Excuse me" to those nearest you. You need not wait to get anyone's attention before excusing yourself.

● Of relative strangers in whose conversation you have been included: Nod or wave good-bye to whomever happens to be looking at you, but don't try to attract the attention of those who are unaware that you are leaving.

● Of those to whom you have been introduced:

(a) You might say: "I must be going. I've enjoyed talking with you. Good night." "I'm very glad to have met you. Good-bye." "I hope we'll meet again sometime. Good night."

(b) When you have been talking to two or three persons and are ready to leave, stand up. Or, if you are already standing, you may take leave of the group as a whole, or take leave individually, shaking hands with everyone and murmuring one of the above to each (a different phrase to each, that is; otherwise you'd sound like a phonograph record if you repeated the same one to everyone.)

(c) When someone takes your leave with any of the above remarks, smile and say: "Thank you" or "Thank you very much." "I've enjoyed meeting you." (in reply to "I've enjoyed meeting you.") "I hope so." (in reply to "I hope we'll meet again.") "I'm so glad to have met you." (in reply to "I'm so glad to have met you.")

When to sit and stand—for men only: When in a mixed group, do not sit down if there are ladies standing. If you are seated and a woman walks up to speak to you or anyone else in the group, you must rise and remain standing until she either sits down (you should offer her your seat) or leaves the group. When in a mixed group and a woman stands up to leave, rise and remain standing until she leaves.

(Concluded)

From *ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS FROM ABROAD* by Sumie F. McCabe

Pen Friend



Basant Nandwana (19), S/o G.R. Nandwana, Nandwana Ka Vas, Rajsamand-313 326 (Dance, reading).

M. Gokul (15), Behind Cooperative Stores, Karnad, Mulki-574 154 (Cricket, basketball, reading, penfriendship, movies).

K.K. Ojha (20), P-7, Dalim Tolla Lane, Calcutta-700 006 (Cricket, stamp collecting, table tennis, badminton, penpals, movies).

R.K. Bansal (21), P-20, Dalim Tolla Lane, Calcutta-700 006 (Driving, exercise, table tennis, badminton, stamp collecting, movies, penpals).

D. Asokan (20), 13 Throwpathy Amman Koil Street, Near A.T. Puram Road, Mayuram-609 001 (Movies, writing, poems, reading).

Vasant Kumar C. Vadher (21), Anand Bhawan, Near Raman Mandir, Fafadih, Raipur-492 009 (Penfriendship, music, reading, badminton).

Rajesh Kumar Saxena (24), 2/906 Pathanpura, Saharanpur-247 001 (Penfriendship, philately, photography, travelling, music, view cards, gifts).

Alok Mishra (24), Type IV F/3 (S.W.) University Colony, Jodhpur-342 001 (Table tennis, music, penfriendship).

Padam Chandra Gupta (21), Aradhana 1/118, Tilla Rissalder, Agra-282 003 (Penfriendship, tourism, drawing, reading).

Mahmood Alam Siddiqui (19), State Bank of India, Sindri Branch, Dhanbad-826 001 (Songs, card collection and travelling).

Balaji Rao G.K., 12-12-8, Ravindranagar, Secunderabad-500 361 (Penpals, music, movies, travelling).

Manoj Jain (19), 189, C.I. Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur-342 001 (Games, movies, exchange of views).

Praveen Kumar (21), Delhi Gate, Hansi, Haryana (Flying, music, travelling).

T. Appa Rao (27), 2/M8, Unit-7, Old Settlement, Kharagpur-721 301 (Travelling, correspondence, magazines, listening to radio, movies).

Amarjit Singh Suri (23), Lecturer, Deptt. of Commerce, Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalse (Evening) College, Dev Nagar, New Delhi-110 005 (Stamps, FDCs, quotations, reading, penfriendship, writing).

Adesh Kumar Jain, 7546, Baidwara, Rewari-123 401 (Correspondence, movies, dialogue-writing, acting).

Titbits

JOBS APLENTY

About 2.5 million girls and boys graduate annually from Soviet industrial training schools with degrees in different trades—and all of them get jobs in their respective fields.

This is the country's biggest programme of workers' training. Millions of workers will join the national economic force under this programme over the Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

About 7,200 vocational schools and centres function in the Soviet Union, teaching 1,400 trades. The state covers all their education expenses. Vocational graduates can also take admission in any university or college for higher studies.

These schools also train workers from developing countries.

Courtesy USSR Information Centre

AMAZING, ISN'T IT?

1. In the South Pacific, natives of Bougainville Island speak a language which requires only 11 letters.
2. Seeds from Katemfe taste more than 5,000 times sweeter than sugar.
3. The 'dead room' in the Bell Laboratory eliminates 99.9 per cent of reflected sound.
4. The full name of Los Angeles is "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula".
5. Small is beautiful. So is the name of a French village, 'Y'. Another village (on Island Fyn in Denmark) is called 'A'.
6. The bank with most branches in the world is the State Bank of India.
7. Laos is a country without coins. It has paper currency only.

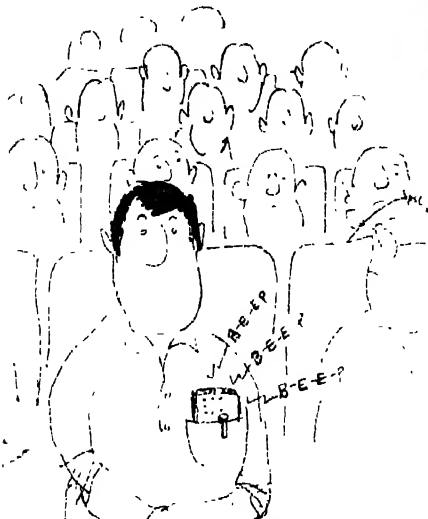
Debabrata Chatterjee, Jullundur

Hotlines

A BEEP IN THE POCKET

Radio Paging Service (RPS), which enables telephone subscribers to be in touch with their offices or establishments with the help of a pocket receiver, has now been introduced in Pune city. The service will be on trial for some time.

The radio paging system comprises a small sensitive high frequency radio receiver, which can be clipped into a pocket. Each receiver has an individual calling code.



'Paging Receiver' is like a telephone line with a pocket bell. Subscribers to the paging system get their paging calls routed by a paging operator in the city telephone exchange. The paging receiver produces a sharp continuous beep tone when called by the paging operators at the exchange. The receiver is powered by a rechargeable, self-contained battery.

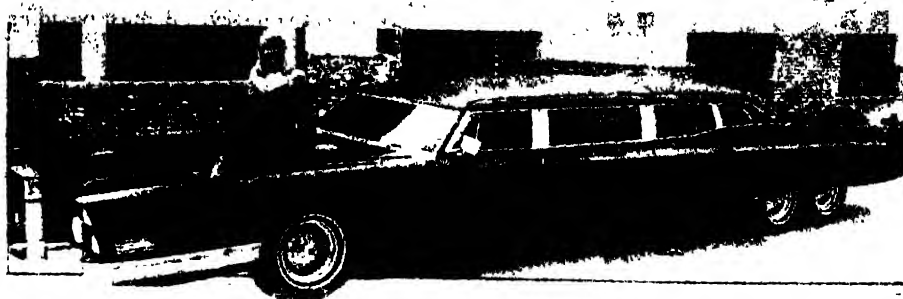
The RPS can be very useful for doctors, the police, executives, managers and essential services personnel. The speed with which such people can be contacted usually has a bearing on their efficiency and the RPS aims at meeting this requirement.

If the results are positive, RPS may be introduced in other parts of the country.

Rajendra S. Kesarwani, Nagpur

LUXURY ON WHEELS

For \$ 100-an-hour you can now hire a cocktail lounge, a hot tub inlaid with real ceramic mosaic tiles, couches upholstered in burgundy mohair, ankle-deep carpets, a stainless steel sink, radio, TV and even a microwave oven—all on wheels. Super-Limo, the world's longest luxury limousine belonging to



Super Limo at your service.

Ultra Limos Inc., a Californian company, has all of this. It was built by remodelling a 1967 Cadillac chassis at the expense of \$ 80,000. Any takers?

NAPPERS, SLEEP ON

Anap over a typewriter may be more effective than a coffee break. So say some eminent psychologists. According to them, this helps workers get the much needed rest which enhances their efficiency. Those who take regular naps would be well aware of the fact that 40-50 winks rekindle their lost energies. But who cared about their absurd theories? Some time back Dr Fredrick J. Evans of the University of Pennsylvania conducted experiments which proved that complex mathematical problems could be negotiated with much more ease after a nap. Dr L.C. Johnson of the Naval Health Research Centre in San Diego found that nappers perform better than people who have rested, but not slept. The emphasis is on genuine sleep instead of a long rest. A nap is certainly more effective than a coffee break, but as Dr Evans puts it, "A coffee break, in some ways, is a socialised form of the siesta. It avoids some of the guilt associated with taking a work break in the form of a nap." It seems that these psychologists did not take into account the

average Indian 'baboo' who are always seen napping without improvement in efficiency!

Anjan Mitra, Allahabad

ANALYSIS OF A BACK-BENCHER

Symbol: Bb.

Atomic number: 420.

Atomic mass: Variable.

Equation for preparation. Back chairs—students—attention—back-bencher.

Relative density. Heavier than his classmates.

Occurrence

1. On back chairs of class-rooms.
2. In front rows of cinema halls.
3. On streets chasing girls.

Physical properties

1. Looks like a film hero.
2. Wears clothes of the latest cut.
3. Generally busy in disturbing class-fellows.
4. Always steals a nervous glance at his wrist-watch during a lesson.

Chemical properties

1. Acts outrageously, resulting in fights.
2. Teacher's words are all Greek to him.
3. Extremely sensitive to movies.
4. Ready with chalks to make cartoons on the black board or throw pieces at class fellows.

Uses

1. Good consumer of his parents' money.

Subir Kumar Das, Calcutta



The final punch: However hard the villain hits, it's always the hero's last punch which carries the day. Well, almost always. Film world's new villain Punk Issar broke the tradition when his mistimed hook on the sets of Coolie floored Amitabh who is still recovering at the Breach Candy Hospital, Bombay.

Booktalk

THE W.G. SAGA

Cricket is attracting a strange lot of writers. First it was an American, Dudley Doust, and now in Eric Midwinter we have an educationist turning his attention to the game of the willow, in his book on W.G. Grace. It is perhaps Midwinter's background in history which made him choose a subject of great historical importance, but one about which quite a few books have already been written—the last of which was A.A. Thomson's *The Great Cricketer* in 1957. Midwinter has also chosen to intertwine the career and fortunes of one of his relations, W.E. Midwinter, who played in the times of W.G. Grace and who holds the distinction of having been the first cricketer to play both for England and Australia in Test matches.

W.G. Grace was born on July 18, 1848, in a family totally dedicated to the game of cricket and 67 years later, on October 23, 1915, he died having spanned the most important and crucial era in the development of the game. His own contribution was such that till today he is regarded as the 'Father of modern cricket'. As Midwinter says, "He picked up the game of underhand lobs in country fields, shook it fiercely in both technical and social terms and handed it on to a 20th century, which has, rightly or wrongly, never had the temerity to alter it in any basic manner."

W.G. was fortunate in having Henry Mills Grace, a cricket-loving doctor, as his father who laid the foundations of Gloucestershire County Club and who prepared a pitch at home to make his brood play cricket—a game which was progressively (in those Victorian days) being lionised by aristocracy. More fortunate was W.G. in having Martha Grace—cricket's first lady—as his mother. Martha till her dying day remained devoted to the game and kept the scores of all her sons' performances. She is the only female whose birth and death is recorded in *Wisden*.

The author brings to his work not only the development of W.G. Grace and his game but, having a keen eye for history, also recreates the days of Victorian England and tries to view the development of the game as a social change. He rightly chooses the vehicle which brought about the change—the Grace family in gene-

"W.G. GRACE—HIS LIFE AND TIMES by Eric Midwinter; published by Rupa & Co; price: Rs 16; pages. 175.



ral and W.G. Grace in particular. He also uses the medium of W.E. Midwinter to briefly trace the development of cricket in Australia.

W.G. Grace's character is well brought out in addition to his cricketing abilities. In fact, the W.G. Grace saga is reconstructed from cradle to cemetery. The author does not fight shy of talking about the peculiar status of W.G. who must be considered the first sham amateur of sports. He was not bred in the traditional English amateur way of public school and university nor was he of the "stuff of which the regular professional" was made. His talent was so outstanding that he demanded and got fees in cash and kind far beyond what a good professional would have got. Yet he maintained a social position of an amateur.

The author does not spare the idiosyncrasies of Grace's nature as also his "weakness for dwelling at the wicket after the umpire's decision". In a way it can be said that he was the game's first person to question the umpire's decision and the first to resort to gamesmanship. The author rightly states that E.W. Swanton erred on the side of charity in calling W.G. as one with "a tinge of genial rascality". Perhaps that great cricket writer A.A. Thomson's assessment of Grace is the most discerning when he writes, "He had all the school boy's love for elementary and boisterous jokes, his distaste for learning, his desperate and undisguised keenness, his guilelessness and his guile, his occasional pettishness and pettiness, his endless power of recovering his good spirits."

This is a book for every cricket lover's bookshelf not only because it dwells exhaustively on the colourful and fascinating character of W.G. but also because it deals with Grace and cricket in the historical context of the development, popularity and spread of the game.

The book has valuable photographic material. How one wishes that the print was a little bolder!

HERE IS yet another of the useful compendiums brought about to benefit

ledge of the game. This book, cricket, written by Tony Bradshaw, typifies all Ladybird series. The accent is on the gross points and laws of the game. The book is beautifully illustrated and lays equal emphasis on fielding, bowling and batting. A field position chart, duties of the captain and the umpire are bound to come in useful to learners of the game.

ENPI, New Delhi

"LEARN ABOUT CRICKET—Ladybird series; published by Rupa & Co in association with Ladybird Books; pages: 52; price: Rs 9.05.

On The Lighter Side

The burning question: Should marriage licences expire if not renewed every two years?

Declare war on poverty—attack all beggars.

And then there was this gal who told her date, "I can't go out with you tonight, I'm getting married." Came the hopeful reply: "How about tomorrow night?"

Want to look young? Hang around with old people.

Raj A. Alexander, Bangalore

The accountant of the firm burst into the chief's office in a state of wild jubilation. "After five long years," he exclaimed, "I am pleased to report to you that now we are no longer in the red!"

"Glory be," cried his chief. "Make five copies of the annual report at once so that I can wave them in the face of our bank."

"But I have no black ink," said the accountant. "We have not needed any for so long."

"Buy a bottle," the chief said.

"I should advise not," was the reply. "For then, we'd be back in the red."

S. Murlidar, New Delhi

The doors and windows of the compartment of a suburban local train had been removed. Near a stolen window was written: "Railway is our national property." Under it the thief had printed: "From this national property I am taking my share."

Kanti Ranjan, 24 Parganas

A farmer had a large hay field. His son didn't want to stay at the farm so he moved to town. But the only job he could get was shining shoes. So now the farmer makes hay while the son shines.

Rajesh Pandit, Sonapat

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6. When and by whom was the first supersonic flight successfully conducted?
7. Four countries were allied nations in the Crimean War against Russia. Three of them were Turkey, England and France. Which was the fourth?
8. What was the nationality of Mata Hari, the famous German spy executed by the French in 1917?
9. Which Sultan of Delhi wanted to build a tower twice the height of Qutab Minar but died leaving it incomplete?
10. Why is the Russian Revolution, which began on November 7, known as the October Revolution?

Solution in December issue

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5. What events comprise a weightlifting competition?
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7. How many Indian women athletes figure in the list of Asian Games record holders?

Solution in December issue

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Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-10, KENWORDS-10 and CCTIMES PRIZE QUIZ CONTEST-2 on page 24.

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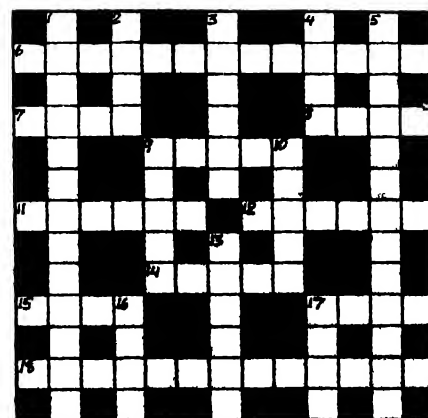
ACROSS

6. International sports trophy has an unsteady start (10, 3).
7. A song returns (4).
8. Return dislike for a place in Greenland (4).
9. —Major, a constellation starts with an accountant (5).
11. Indic language has mother in the middle (6).
12. Discoverer of America ends huge flying machine (6).
14. Polymeric amides is not off in the end (5).
15. Gaze vacantly at a satellite (4).
17. An animal has an expressive start (4).
18. Writer of Tom Jones starts with a chick with disgust in the middle (5,8).

DOWN

1. The Channel crossing is a — — to Calais (4, 4, 5).
2. Traditional tale (4).
3. Blisters with a French article in between (6).
4. Moulding with a directional end (4).
5. Used for measuring altitude, a forerunner of the meridian circle, ends with a tirade (5, 8).
9. Principle has a polar direction in the middle (5).
10. Detached piece of plant capable of propagating ends with a particle (5).
13. Hebrew name for God ends with a pronoun (6).
16. Country rises for this contractor (4).
17. Head an angle (4).

Solution in December issue



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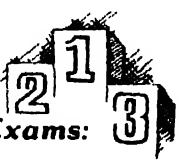
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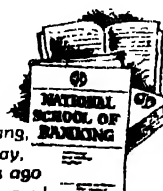
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